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"Our Business Is to Help Your Business."

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Federation Mass Convention at Old Point Comfort, Va.

At the opening session of the mass convention of millers held under the auspices of the Millers' National Federation, Secretary A. P. Husband read a report which introduced subjects recommended for discussion by the convention. Among the most important was the

NET WEIGHT LAW,

which was read, followed by comments as follows:

"Although numerous inquiries have been directed to the Department of Agriculture as to the form of label desired for indicating weights, no information regarding the matter has been secured, as it is not the policy of the Department to indicate any hard and fast rules covering such matters. A number of suggestions, made by millers and sack manufacturers, have reached your secretary, but a careful study of the amendment and the regulations quoted above would not seem to indicate that the label should show anything more than the weight of contents.

"As the amendment distinctly states that 'quantity of the contents' must be plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, it seems unnecessary to add the word 'net,' as the weight indicated must represent the net weight. Some mills advocate the addition of the words 'When packed,' but your secretary fails to see what is to be gained thereby, as the department is interested only in the weights as found in interstate commerce, and the 'reasonableness of discrepancies will be determined on the facts in each case' (regulations).

"Millers throughout the country are waiting for the action of this convention in regard to the form to be adopted indicating weights. Our experience with the change of label for feed packages some months ago indicates that whatever action is taken by this meeting will be generally followed by the millers of the country in this matter.

"Carrying Charges—This subject was discussed briefly at the meeting on April 10, and because that gathering was not sufficiently large to be representative of the entire trade, further discussion was deferred until this convention. It is well known that the federation uniform sales contracts provides a carrying charge of five cents per barrel on flour, and twenty-five cents per ton on feed not ordered out within contract shipment period, and these terms should form part of every contract made by members of the federation.

"Food Trades Conference—Since our April meeting your secretary has attended a meeting of this conference at Washington, at which plans were discussed for co-operating with the federal and state authorities in the matter of securing more uniform laws and regulations applying on food products in the various states. Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, chief of Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, has recently established in the bureau under his direction a 'Division of Co-operation,' and has recommended that all regulations contemplated by the various state authorities be submitted to that division before being put into effect; the Division of Co-operation will act as a sort of clearing house for the commissioners of the various states, and information regarding new regulations and standards will thus be disseminated.

"Following the meeting in Washington we had a conference with Dr. Alsberg, Dr. Emerson and others of the Bureau of Chemistry, and discussed matters of general interest to the manufacturers of food commodities represented.

"Federal Feeding Stuffs Law—This subject was discussed at the April meeting of directors and delegates, and was referred back to the committee having the matter in charge. Mr. Wm. G. Crocker, chairman of the federation special legislative committee on commercial feeding stuffs, is present and will review the subject when under discussion."

Transportation Matters.

Reference was made to the question of charges for "spotting" cars and other so-called free services of carriers with quotations from tariffs in official classification territory

Comment on this subject was made by Secretary Husband as follows:

While some of the tariffs filed are to be effective at later dates, a very large majority of them indicate that they become effective May 27. The number of industries affected is comparatively small, and an examination of the tariffs available fails to disclose one mill that will be affected; the list seems to be confined to that class of industries that were recently under investigation in the industrial railways case.

Although confined to such limitations as are indicated, it is felt by many shippers that the filing of these tariffs is but an opening wedge.

Reference was also made to recent ruling regarding poultry feeds, the guaranty legend and one cent letter postage.

Ocean Freight Rates.

This very important subject, which was made the principal business for the Friday afternoon conference, was given a detailed review by Export Agent F. H. Price, who read the resolution adopted by the annual meeting of the federation in April. He gave some important reasons why a reasonable difference between ocean rates or wheat and flour should be maintained, saying:

The first item in the resolution referred to is the difference between ocean rates on flour and wheat. Our understanding of this matter and our proposal to the steamship companies has been criticised by them as erroneous and impossible. The fact is we have lost considerable export business and find it difficult, in fact, almost impossible, to regain lost ground, and we know that our loss of export business has been due, and is still due, to the fact that the ocean carriers have carried wheat at a rate so far cheaper than that at which they have carried flour that it has paid European millers to buy it and mill it in competition with our flour. Therefore, we ask that the difference between wheat and flour rates be reduced.

The following table of rates taken at different times at the New York Produce Exchange indicates that almost continuously for a considerable period the rates on flour have been about double those charged for wheat per hundred pounds:

	Flour	Wheat
Week Ending October 16, 1913.		
New York to London	16c	10½c
New York to Liverpool	15c	10½c
New York to Glasgow	18c	12¼c
Week Ending November 15, 1913.		
New York to London	15c	8¾c
New York to Liverpool	14c	7c
New York to Glasgow	17c	8¾c
Week Ending December 8, 1913.		
New York to London	15c	8¾c
New York to Liverpool	14c	7c
New York to Glasgow	17c	7c
Week Ending February 14, 1914.		
New York to London	13c	7c
New York to Liverpool	12c	7c
New York to Glasgow	15c	7c
Week Ending March 7, 1914.		
New York to London	13c	7c
New York to Liverpool	12c	6c
New York to Glasgow	15c	6c
Week Ending March 14, 1914.		
New York to London	12c	7c
New York to Liverpool	11c	6c
New York to Glasgow	15c	6c

It takes about five times longer to load flour than wheat to a steamer, and the same applies to discharging these commodities. Wheat is elevated to the hold of the vessel automatically, whereas flour is trucked and slung in and stowed by hand labor. Considering everything, the extra time the ship is detained to load and discharge flour and the extra cost of handling in and out, the difference in cost of handling is about 3c on a small ship, and may run to about 4c on a large liner. The average is about 3½c per hundred pounds. My information is that for a number of years up to about two years ago 3c to 4c was the normal difference between ocean rates on wheat and flour. If that difference was maintained it would put us on a competitive basis and would help us to regain a reasonable part of our export flour trade in foreign countries. On this point we and the steamship companies differ. They tell us that a fixed differential is impossible, that fixed rates are likewise impossible, and we, therefore, seek to understand their point of view.

To do so I would ask you to consider what the situation was about sixteen years ago when many passenger liners were about seven to ten thousand tons; ten thousand tons was a large ship. In those days you were shipping flour heavily for two reasons. You had good crops and nothing like the competition abroad which you have now. As the passenger lines built larger ships and built them speedier, they increased the value of their ships, and they demanded more heavy cargo, viz.: dead weight or trim ship cargo. Such grain as was offered in those days was eagerly bid for and carried at attractive rate, and as the passenger lines built still larger ships, still speedier, and of still higher value, the demand for more quickly loaded, quickly despatched dead weight cargo increased. Wheat and other kinds of grain were ideal dead weight cargoes. The passenger liner of the present day must keep her schedule of sailings, must not lay up at either end of the voyage more than two or three days, and can not possibly undertake to fill up with flour, or even to carry very large quantities of flour because of the time it takes to load and discharge.

Competition of Foreign Mills.

Co-incident with the building of larger, speedier and more expensive passenger liners, and the consequent increased carrying of wheat, foreign millers have seen their opportunity, they have rebuilt and remodeled their mills, increased their capacity, and are consequently in a position to absorb the rapidly increasing volume of wheat carried from these shores by our large liners.

So gradual, but so sure, has been the growth in wheat carrying business, and so sure has been the consequent decline in our flour business, that today the large liners are built to carry wheat. They must have it. Flour is not to be thought of as taking its place for the very obvious reason that not only have we lost our trade, and, therefore, can not offer flour in quantities as formerly, but that they be despatched and discharged quickly. Grain, therefore, having become a necessity, the steamship companies operating the larger liners have had to bid low for it, and to bid still lower to attract it when it was not being offered freely. Officers of these steamship companies have told me personally that grain is a necessity for them.

Having made a low wheat rate at possibly less than the cost of carrying wheat, they ask us, do we desire them to name a rate on flour only 3c higher, which would represent less than the cost of carrying flour? They ask us "do we wish them to carry our flour at less than the cost of carriage," and we say no, and we say further that they should carry nothing at less than cost of carriage, particularly our raw material. If they can fix the minimum steerage passenger rates they can fix the minimum grain rate. The great passenger liners are the bear factors in the wheat rates. They have little or nothing to fear from tramp or chartered steamer. What little such steamers carry makes no appreciable effect on the crop.

Mr. Price also referred to the La Follette seamen's bill, which provided unnecessary hardship on steamship companies; to the Nelson bill, which would amend the Harter act, in regard to loss and damage on the sea.

Report on the Lever Bill.

A report regarding the conference with the Grain Dealers' National Association at Chicago on April 21, was made by the committee, George H. Lewis, chairman, A. L. Goetzmann and Breaux Ballard. The report gave the different sections and the proposed amendments.

The later developments and the necessity for further activity on the part of the federation was given as follows:

"Immediately following the conference at Chicago, a committee appointed by the Grain Dealers' National Association left for Washington to appear before the secretary of agriculture and also before the agricultural committee of Congress. Millers were not present at either one of these conferences as representing any organization. Some few millers, however, did attend the conference before the agricultural committee in an informal way.

"Your chairman was a little negligent in not furnishing a report of the Chicago conference to the president of the federation promptly, and the president has since expressed his displeasure on that account. The chair-

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Notable Address of President Mark N. Mennel, at the Millers' Mass Convention at Old Point Comfort Last Week.

In the present-day development of American industry generally, and the flour milling industry particularly, there is an absolute demand that we must have entire confidence in the integrity of each other, and in the acts and motives of those who fix laws or conditions under which we conduct our business. Confidence grows out of association and friendship, so here at this time let everyone consider it his personal duty to disclose his real personal self to the others present. In the matter of friendly relations there is no better philosophy than the old and rather homey one of giving and receiving. There are no secrets in milling and selling flour, and yet no one man knows so much about the business that he cannot learn something from someone else, so do not be afraid to disclose something you actually know. You will most probably get something more valuable in return.

The more information and knowledge we can get every miller in the business to store up and assimilate the better off the business as a whole will become. There are fixed laws governing success in flour milling, and the more millers who are educated to abide by these laws, just that much greater success goes with the business for all of us.

The Millers' National Federation has a slogan: "Not for Self but for All." This sounds the spirit of present-day business ethics and methods. The federation, in its attitude toward any trade problem, any transportation problem or any legislative problem, must have a broad conception which necessarily takes in the welfare, not only of the miller, but of the producer, the distributor and the consumer. We have a direct relationship to the public, for the public includes both our producer and our consumer. We work closely with bankers, with railroad managers, with distributing agents, and are allied with the trade journals and public press, so what is of benefit to us benefits them, or, inversely, what benefits them benefits us. Hence our slogan, "Not for Self, but for All."

No longer do we create activity for the federation. The federation now is called upon constantly to take up and solve big questions absolutely essential to the welfare of its individual members. When confronted with one of these situations the federation aims to proceed slowly, but surely, to a proper solution. Many particular instances are examined, a great amount of facts accumulated, and those germane to the subject at hand are classified and arranged, and the entire matter is gone over intelligently. The work performed at every angle bears the stamp of efficiency, and the conclusion, when reached, is logical and broadly comprehensive, and must, above all, be absolutely frank and free from deception or selfishness. The Millers' National Federation stands boldly and without compromise for good, plain honesty in the milling business. The federation impartially considers all problems without withholding the truth. Sometimes the truth is damaging. When that is the case the publicity given by the work of the federation often serves, without further necessary action, to purify the case.

The Federal Government and the various state governments recently, in dealing with the flour milling industry, have asked for information and sought co-operation. The government cannot deal with the individual miller as an individual, but must consider him only as a unit that goes to make up the business as a whole. The flour milling business, therefore, in these conferences must be intelligently represented by the Millers' National Federation, with its allied state and district associations. In that way only can the general and particular information be gathered and displayed.

We are now squaring our business to the law and to public policy. Law and public policy are not one and the same thing. I choose to define public policy as the interpretation and application of the law as passed. For example, we are all now familiar with that section of the law which concerns pure food, with particular reference to mill feed.

It became necessary to square the manufacture of mill feed with screenings to the law governing. The Millers' National Federation undertook, and most successfully, to place before the proper officials of the government the exact details of the manufacture of mill feed with screenings, which screenings came to the mill in wheat, and, in turn, the government officials explained to the Millers' National Federation representatives the exact requirements of the law. There was entire frankness and honesty on the part of the federation representatives, and great courtesy and intelligence on the part of the government officials.

The result was the squaring to the law of the manufacture of mill feed and screenings by the proper branding thereon. The law was complied with, and public policy, to a great extent, actuated the government in applying the law, because if the grinding of screenings were prohibited it would create an economic loss, because screenings are of value. And, second, it would be against public good, to the extent of deteriorating future crops, should these screenings, because of not being ground by the miller, find their way into the soil and reproduce themselves.

Now such solutions as were arrived at in this case sound simple enough after they have been reached, but the process is slow and tedious, and could probably never be accomplished by one or two individual millers, working in their own behalf, but can be accomplished, and accomplished rather quickly, as has been shown, by the Millers' National Federation representing a large number of millers and working absolutely for the best interests of all millers, and with a large amount of true and accurate information to place before the government, this information coming from many sources.

The Millers' National Federation will always be on the job, as the expression is, during the coming activity of the United States Government in meeting business half-way, in a common effort to square business methods with the law and with the public good. We are assured of a full hearing whenever certain laws are contemplated, and we are assured of the consideration of the public good in the administration of drastic laws, and every miller may feel a great sense of relief and security in that his interests are carefully guarded and looked after by the Millers' National Federation.

Now, there are two distinct parts to the work of this federation. First is to promote friendliness and friendship between millers themselves and between millers and their associates; second, to represent the milling industry in handling the broad questions which arise, by reason of the miller's relation to the public and to the law, work out details essential to the best interests of the trade and to disseminate information which is of enormous value to the miller in the conduct of his business.

We have progressed rapidly in the first part of our work. What better demonstration can we have than the numerous greetings and warm introductions we hear on all sides, or the fact that so many representatives of the government, of the milling press, of the steamship companies and of the many allied businesses are here, to meet us on neutral ground, and to get acquainted, and to get together, and to solve our problems by man-to-man discussion, and not by correspondence.

Now concerning the other part of our work. We want everyone who attends this convention to go away realizing what excellent and efficient work the Millers' National Federation is doing, and we want each one to profit accordingly. Every dollar the federation spends is most carefully spent, and the spending thereof is accounted for by modern, up-to-date bookkeeping methods and voucher system.

Everything the federation undertakes is carefully planned and executed in a dignified, economical and truly efficient manner.

We are getting results. Witness the handling of the tariff question last fall, and the solving of the complex situation involved in the application of the pure food law, and the net weight requirement. Many of you do not realize the most important part taken by the federation in securing the relief properly due the miller in the application of pure food requirement, pertaining to all of our mill feed, and net weight requirement, pertaining to all our packages, and the matter of tolerances.

Secretary Husband will probably tell you of our participation in National Pure Food Conference, and of our part in the great work of unifying the various state feeding stuffs laws, and of our activities in the matters of export trade and domestic trade, and of our participation in the millers' mutual insurance companies, and of many other matters of varying importance.

Now before us is a broad field of great activity. Transportation problems which have formerly affected only localities will now more and more have a bearing on the entire industry, such as the spotting car question and the so-called free services of the railroads. The milling-in-transit situation will always be more or less complex, and now has a distinct bearing on the entire industry. There is the ocean transportation problem, and the recent action of the National Association of Demurrage Officers, in agreeing upon an advance in the rate of demurrage and the abrogation of average demurrage agreement.

We are entering into the realm of government supervision and regulation. Right away we meet the tremendously important legislation pending for the government standardization of wheat grades, and government inspection of grain, and we have with us the proposed federal feeding stuffs law, and there are a lot of other bills in the hopper.

As individuals we could never successfully meet all these important situations, but as a federation, efficiently organized as we are, we can most successfully meet them, and with credit to ourselves, and with great benefit to the milling industry.

The federation has a most efficient office at Chicago, from which we distribute much valuable and accurate information, and we have excellent legal counsel, whose services, by the way, are open to every member. Our secretary is a hard worker, is highly efficient, and with your co-operation will achieve great things for the federation, but we must co-operate with him.

Take a full measure of the great work that is cut out for the federation and the benefits that are going to accrue to you, individually, and if you are not now a member join the federation, and if you are a member renew your activities in the federation. Give considerable thought to the federation and its work. Give some of your own time and your energy and some of your experience, and you will get the greatest returns for your efforts that you have ever had. When you go home charge the convention trip up to the company, and it will be the best investment the company ever made.

FEDERATION MASS CONVENTION AT OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.

(Continued from Page 7.)

man, however, was very busy immediately following the conference and laid the matter over for a few days and regrets exceedingly that the matter was not given attention in time so that the president could have appointed some one to go to Washington, as it seemed desirable that the millers should be represented in joint conference with the grain dealers' committee, i. e., there were a few millers who were under the impression that it was highly important for the millers to be represented on that occasion. Since these conferences have been held, however, there has been an idea prevailing that it would be better for the grain dealers to go ahead and formulate their objections and that the millers should have a separate conference, as it is quite evident that millers and grain dealers are not going to be a unit on what is desirable and what is considered desirable with reference to supervision of grain inspection.

"This is probably one of the most important propositions that has come before the millers for some time and it is hoped that the agricultural committee and the secretary of agriculture will permit the millers to be heard before the bill is reported out of committee. When suggestions and objections by the grain dealers and millers have been heard and considered, the agricultural committee should be in better shape to formulate a bill that will be most acceptable to all interests concerned.

Features of Option Trading.

"Several collateral features are being considered by the agricultural committee in connection with this grain standardization proposition and your chairman, who has been in correspondence lately with Mr. Fred J. Lingham, president of the New York State Millers' Association, learns through that source that it is evident that the committee is considering the matter of option sales, the general opinion of several members of the committee seeming to be that dealing in options is largely a matter of speculation and some of the members can not seem to get away from the idea that since a large proportion of the business done on exchanges covers purchases, for instance, that the buyer has no intention of taking delivery of, that the business is therefore simply a fictitious proposition, and, as Mr. Lingham has put it, they are very apt to say, 'If you buy Chicago May wheat, with no intention of taking delivery, why should you buy it?' Mr. Lingham has suggested that any member going to Washington should be prepared to answer questions along this line.

"Your committee, therefore, recommends that, when this matter is up for discussion with the agricultural committee, the federation committee be composed of men who have had sufficient experience in option trading to enable them to explain clearly what a protection this is to the miller who is handling large quantities of grain."

The Foreign Trade Convention.

The foreign trade convention held its first annual meeting in Washington last week, and plans were made with a view to raising the export figures of the United States to $5,000,000,000 in the next year. The foreign trade of the United States last year amounted to $4,279,000,000.

The Department of Commerce, which was represented by Secretary William C. Redfield, stated that the number of American commercial agents in foreign countries would soon be increased. These men are instrumental in helping the sale of American made products.

Chicago May Wheat Deal

May Wheat and Corn Both Manipulated in Chicago Market.

From the standpoint of the miller, grain dealer and speculator and all other industries allied with the grain trade, it would seem that if Government investigation of the methods of commission houses on the Chicago Board of Trade is to come, the present is the opportune time for the undertaking, for the May deal in wheat and corn, which came to a close last Friday, was one of the most flagrant illustrations the country has seen in years.

With a crop outlook for 630,000,000 bus. of winter wheat and the domestic visible supply 31,000,000 bus., against 40,000,000 bus. last year, May wheat in Chicago touched the dollar mark, owing to the fact that the May option, as well as supplies of cash wheat in that market and in Kansas City, which markets hold practically all the wheat available for May delivery, were concentrated in the hands of a Chicago house which for several years has controlled the destinies of both the cash and future wheat markets.

That dollar wheat was out of line was illustrated by July wheat, for there is no scarcity of old crop supplies, locally or abroad, and the July option, while May steadily advanced from 90c to $1 in 30 days, declined to the lowest level on the crop and sold at 87½c, or nearly 13c under the May on delivery day, the widest spread known on the Chicago board in years. The Chicago crowd could have forced the price to any level had they desired, and this is the class of speculation permitted in the principal grain market of the country, which sets prices for other domestic markets in the country and which, as at present, has forced the entire milling and grain trade to pay abnormally high prices for its supplies.

To make the situation more flagrant, and further depict the unhealthy conditions prevalent on the Chicago board, May corn went out in a blaze of glory, advancing 3¼c to 74c on the last day of the option, with the last sale at the top figure. It was currently reported that the interest manipulating the May wheat option was short May corn and was being shown no mercy.

This was probably true, but thereby hangs a tale which shows that the farmer and the corn trade of the entire United States were shown no mercy and were milked in May corn by these same Chicago interests as they have never been milked before. Here's the story:

Sixty days ago Chicago May corn sold well above 70c a bu. The price was justifiable, as last year's crop was over 600,000,000 bus. short and there is, and has been, an acute shortage in the coarse grain. But several big Chicago grain houses started a campaign to bear the market. For weeks Chicago commission house wires carried stories of how, owing to free tariffs with the Argentine, corn from that country was to be shipped in large volume to the United States, at such cheap figures as to undersell by a wide difference the crop of the American farmer.

On the strength of these wire reports day after day, and active manipulation by the bear interests in Chicago, May corn futures were lowered to 63⅝c. Every mother's son in the country, who had any corn, was frightened into selling it on the Argentine bugaboo. Then came a change. When the Chicago crowd accumulated all the corn they desired, at their own figures, the talk of competition from Argentine suddenly ceased, and has not been heard from since.

Only a few million bushels were brought in from the southern country, and some corn contracted for was diverted immediately to foreign countries, as soon as the Chicago crowd desired to turn the market. Then the wonder came. When no more was heard of the Argentine the May manipulators began a campaign to raise prices to the high level which existed before the break was engineered. This was easy, as they had the country sold out to them at the bottom. The price was pushed to 74c, and the option went out at the top figure. The Chicago crowd reaped the profits, and their bugaboo of the Argentine, which milked the country, is past history. Is it any wonder that the real business element in the Chicago Board of Trade should favor a Government investigation?

OPPOSE KANSAS FEED LAW.

Grain Dealers Favor Tonnage Tax Basis—Say Present Statute Discriminatory.

Kansas City, Mo., May 29, 1914.

The Kansas Grain Dealers' Association at its annual meeting in Kansas City this week adopted a resolution opposing the present feeding stuffs law, and went on record as favoring a statute, providing for a tonnage tax against the present annual fee for each brand and that the label of every package of feed shall show the different ingredients. Many of the grain dealers were bitter against the present law, and although Professor L. A. Fitz explained it in a liberal way, the grain dealers were very much opposed to the annual tax. A paper read on the subject ridiculed the law and stated that the $10 tax was a discrimination against the small grinder of corn chop.

The country elevator operators were jubilant over the wheat prospects, and predicted that both Kansas and Nebraska would raise enormous crops. Some grain men stated the Coburn acreage figures were too low, and that with the large average yield per acre in prospect, Kansas would raise at least 150,000,000 bus. In connection with this, a resolution was adopted, appointing a committee to investigate the prospective car shortage, calling attention to the fact that there have been shortages of box cars when crops less than half of the prospective one were handled. The grain dealers also went on record as opposing compulsory grain inspection in the state.

The re-inspection of grain at terminal markets took up a great deal of the time of the convention. It was claimed that buyers of grain at Kansas City had called for re-inspection of a car nearly a month after it was purchased, and in that time the quality had deteriorated to such an extent that the original grade was lowered, and the shipper was forced to pay the difference. A resolution to the effect that the organization opposed re-inspection of grain unless demanded within 24 hours after first purchase, was adopted unanimously. However, the rules of the Kansas City Board of Trade provides for a longer length of time.

Election of officers resulted in the choosing of the old officials again. A. H. Bennett of Topeka succeeded himself as president; C. A. Wailingford, vice president, and E. J. Smiley, secretary.

The Sherman Grain Co., Ft. Loramie, O., has been incorporated for $15,000.

Plant of Vancouver Milling and Grain Company.

The Vancouver Milling and Grain Co., Vancouver, B. C., was incorporated under provincial charter in 1907 for the purpose of carrying on the milling and grain business of the Hall Elevator Co., which was established in Vancouver City a year previous. The authorized capital was $100,000 (later increased to $150,000). During 1908 the present flour mills were erected, adjoining the above-mentioned elevators, the plant having an ultimate capacity of 500 bbls. a day, machinery for half that amount being installed at the start. Only high-grade hard wheat from the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan has been used in the production of the "Royal Standard" brands of flour, although a small percentage of soft wheat has been imported annually from the state of Washington for pastry purposes. Early in 1909 the Vancouver grain plant was destroyed by fire, but this was immediately replaced by one of larger and more modern construction. In 1912 the balance of the machinery was installed in the mills by Nordyke & Marmon Co., and since then they have operated to full capacity. Considerable quantities of feed grains, cereals, etc., are also handled. The company's elevators at Vancouver have 300,000 bus. grain storage capacity. It also operates several elevators throughout the grain-growing districts. Distributing branches have recently been opened in the cities of Victoria, Nanaimo and New Westminster. The buying office is located at Calgary, Alta. The Vancouver Milling and Grain Co. has handled a large part of the exports in both wheat and flour which have, during its existence, passed through Vancouver, and has in hand plans for enlarging its operations to a considerable extent. The company is owned and controlled by Vancouver capital.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., June 1, 1914.

Flour sales for current shipment were light last week, and new orders hardly represented 50 per cent of the capacity of Kansas City and Southwestern mills. Some bakers were in the market, but they secured concessions of 10c to 20c on purchases. The slightly lower tendency in cash wheat was not reflected in any quotable decline in flour prices, but bearish views of buyers became more pronounced as the slight declines in wheat were recorded. Interior mills are still asking a range of $3.60 to $3.85 for 95 per cent straight flour in jute, Kansas City basis, for prompt shipment. Some mills are willing to cut this figure 20c to 40c for new crop shipment, but most buyers expect a decline of at least 50c in flour values, and some do not hesitate to say that new crop flour for August-September shipment will be $1 lower than present quotations.

A bright feature of the present situation is the export inquiry for new crop flour. This is not limited to clear, but quite a number of sales of cut straight and 95 per cent flour has been contracted for by the United Kingdom and Holland. Foreigners are not discounting the July futures, and some of the large exporting mills have been willing to accept cables for lots up to 5,000 bbls., basis the July future price. Other mills are not considering any business, either foreign or domestic, for new crop shipment, although cabled offers have been fairly liberal.

Some Eastern orders in 95 per cent have been received on the new crop, but not at the low figure of $3.50 per barrel in jutes delivered, which some jobbers in New York City are offering. However, the amount of new crop business is light, compared with a year ago. Current sales to the East are the lightest of the year. Only single carlot orders are being booked. Jobbers having contracted flour, are ordering out in good shape. Mills are asking $4.25 for straight flour delivered New York City in jutes.

Established trade in Southwestern and Central states are taking in routine volume, mills generally asking $3.90 to $4.20 for patents, f. o. b. mill. Bakers in this territory who have not sufficient flour already booked for the next 60 days are contracting for their needs. Several sales were made to Missouri last week by Kansas mills on a basis of $4.20 for 80 per cent patents delivered in cotton. This represents a concession of about 10c to 20c from the regular price of the mill.

Soft wheat mills transacted a fair business in Southeastern market last week on a basis of $4.10 to $4.35 for patents, Kansas City basis. Cracker and confectioner bakers were good buyers of clear and low grades, and paid up to $3.10 for fancy clear in sacks at mill. Established buyers in Georgia, the Carolinas and Florida were replenishing their light stocks. A good factor in trade at present is the parity of hard and soft wheat flour values. This tends toward the larger consumption of soft wheat flour in Southeastern markets.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for June shipment, $3.60 @3.85 per bbl; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $3@3.25 per bbl., according to quality and grades; second clear, $2.65@3.

Unchanged Mill Feed Market.

Prices of bran, shorts and middlings were unchanged the past week, bran continuing to sell at a range of $1.04@1.06 in straight cars, and up to $1.12 in mixed cars. Interior mills offered rather freely, but the improved demand in Kansas City readily absorbed all offerings. All sales made on the Kansas City Board of Trade were on a basis of $1.05 for bran, and $1.15@1.16 for brown shorts.

New crop feed offers are steady, but mills are unwilling to sell at present prices. The comparatively steady feed market last week and the good demand proved a bullish factor in new crop sales, and offers of 90c by local and Eastern feed jobbers were not accepted. Some sales for new crop were made on a basis of 92c, Kansas City, but even this price was refused by country mills. The interior supply of feed is not large now, and millers do not expect the market to go below the $1 mark, until the supply increases materially. With half time operations up to the new crop year, the demand is expected to take care of the output without any more decline, but full time runs after new crop storts will have a bearish effect on market prices.

Inquiry for shorts from feeders of hogs in Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska has improved materially, especially in Missouri. Best demand prevails for pure white shorts, which are selling up to $1.21, while gray shorts are only bringing $1.15. Fancy white middlings are also in good demand. Country mills are disposing of most of their output in mixed cars at $1.25 to $1.30, mill basis.

Weakness in corn last week did not affect mill feed to any material extent. The cash corn market showed a loss of about 4 cents per bushel for the week.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, $1.04@1.05 per 100 lbs.; for new crop shipment, 88@92c; shorts, $1.15 @1.20; fancy white middlings, $1.25@ 1.35; red dog, $1.35@1.40.

Cottonseed and Linseed Meal.

Fair sales of cottonseed and linseed meal were made to country points in Missouri and Kansas last week by Kansas City brokers and jobbers. Carlot demand from Kansas for cottonseed products was fair. Reports from the country indicate a consuming demand under that of a year ago, and stocks are somewhat heavier. Linseed supplies are just about the same as in 1913, higher prices resulting in slow purchases by country dealers. Cottonseed meal sold at $32 per ton in carlots, and about 25c more for ton lots; linseed meal prices ranged from $29@29.25.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $4.20@4.40 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $4@4.20; first clears, $3.20@3.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $4.25@4.50 per bbl.; straight, $4.05@4.25; first clears, jute, $3@3.30; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $1.65@1.75 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.60@1.75; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $1.55 @1.65 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.50 @1.60; graham flour in small sacks, $2@2.10 per 100; whole wheat flour, in small sacks, $2.10@2.20 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180 lbs., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1.05@1.15; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.40; white shorts, $1.25.

Linseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $29.25.

Cottonseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $32; ton lots, $32.50.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station. Flour in 24-lb. sacks 5c per cwt. higher:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $4.20 @4.60 per bbl.; hard winter, straight, $4.40; bran, $1.05@1.15 per 100; mill run, $1.20; brown shorts, $1.17@ 1.25; white shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $4.80 5.00 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $4.50@4.60; bran, $1.20; mill-run bran, $1.30; white shorts, $1.50@1.60; corn meal, 33@37c per 17½-lb. sack.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5@5.20 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $4.60@4.80; corn meal, 17-lb. sacks, 40c; bran, $1.30@1.40 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $5.30@5.60 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $4.90@5.10 per bbl.; straight, $4.70@4.90; bran, $1.40 per 100; shorts, $1.65; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack.

Output Increases Again.

Running time of mills was increased again last week, output gaining about 4,000 bbls., notwithstanding the shutdown of several mills on Decoration Day. Production of Kansas City mills last week was 33,650 bbls., of which 4,400 bbls. were soft, compared with 29,400 bbls. in the preceding week, 26,900 bbls. two weeks ago and 48,100 bbls. in the corresponding week a year ago.

Exports of New Wheat.

Several Wichita exporters contracted with elevator operators for new wheat, July delivery at 74c, basis country elevator points. This is probably the lowest price yet made by country elevator men. Foreign wheat sales have been at pretty stiff figures thus far, and most purchases of wheat in Southern Kansas and Oklahoma have been nearer 80c than 70c. Southern Oklahoma sales have been made on a basis of 79c to elevator men, which means around 81c to exporters, f. o. b. loading station.

Probably 10,000 bus. of wheat have already been disposed of to foreigners for July-August clearance. Most of these sales have been made in Kansas and Oklahoma, although some Texas wheat is being taken. Chicago traders have also contracted large lots of new wheat for early export clearance, and prices have been high, in view of the crop prospects in the Southwest.

Cash wheat last week in Kansas City was steady to lower, the milling demand on the increase falling off to such an extent that prices were lowered. Stocks again decreased, the loss being in excess of 300,000 bus. Stocks are now less than 1,000,000 bus.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

Kiowa or Gerlane, Kan., will have a new mill in operation before the new crop year, owned by J. K. Richardson, the choice between the two towns depending upon the bonus.

H. H. Horstman of the Alma Milling Co., Alma, Mo., said that Hessian fly damage in the vicinity of Alma was not as serious as reports of a fortnight ago indicated, while on the Kansas City Board of Trade last week.

The old mill building of the Minneapolis Mill & Elevator Co., Minneapolis, Kan., is being converted into an elevator of 25,000 bus. capacity. The flour mill machinery is being taken out and grain bins are being made.

F. E. Goodrich of the Shawnee Milling Co., and J. B. Nicholson of the Kaw Milling Co., Topeka, Kan., were two millers in attendance at the annual meeting of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association in Kansas City last week.

Four elevators belonging to W. E. Clark were sold last week to the Bolin-Hall Grain Co., Wichita, Kan. Elevators included in the sale are located at Isabel, Nashville, Zenda and Spivey, Kan., which are in the good wheat belt.

A new 75,000-bu. elevator of the Thomas Page Milling Co., Topeka, Kan., will be completed early in June, and the same workers will go to Manhattan, Kan., immediately and erect an elevator of almost like capacity for the Manhattan Milling Co.

J. G. Brewster & Co., bidding for the Beloit Milling Co., Beloit, Kan., secured the flour award for 76,048 lbs. of Kansas hard wheat "issue" flour at $1.80 per hundred in cotton sacks. The Kingfisher Mill & Elevator Co., Kingfisher, Ok., secured award for delivery at Fort Sill, Ok., of 46,000 lbs. of "issue" flour.

An alternative writ of mandamus against the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Enterprise, Kan., was asked last week in the Kansas Supreme Court by Attorney General Dawson. The proceedings were filed as supplementary to previous ones instituted against the Hoffman Mills to compel the lowering of the dam across the Smoky Hill river from 19 feet to 9 feet.

Machinery, including new sifters and rolls, will be installed in the plant of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, some time this month, that will add about 200 bbls. to the capacity of the mill. At present the maximum capacity is 2,500 bbls. All of the new machinery will be installed before the new crop year. Nordyke & Marmon, through H. S. Malsness, Kansas City representative, secured the order.

A move is on foot at Port Arthur, Texas, looking towards the establishment of a large flour mill at the port in order to build up an export trade in the Caribbean Sea. It has been found impossible to move flour for export through Port Arthur in competition with other Gulf ports having milling-in-transit privileges. The new line of steamships sent out regularly by the Seeburg company is giving impetus to the flour mill movement.

Fred Shellabarger of the Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co., Salina, Kan., was a visitor on the Kansas City Board of Trade last week. He said Kansas wheat prospects beggared description. "Few persons outside the state realize the phenomenal character of the crop," said Mr. Shellabarger. "If nothing happens between now and harvest there is no telling how big the yield will be. Hot winds and storms are only probable fears of farmers."

The Shawnee Milling Co., Shawnee, Ok., has closed a deal with the manufacturing committee of the Hugo, Ok., Chamber of Commerce for the immediate construction of a mill and elevator plant. A large mill site has been secured, but for the present only corn will be ground. A large elevator will be erected and operated with the mill. An active campaign will be made in the fall for the sowing of an increased acreage to wheat, and the flour mill will be built by the next new crop year.

McNames-Clemens is a new brokerage concern in Kansas City with offices at 211 Postal Building. They are handling all commodities, including hard and soft wheat flour and feed in straight and mixed cars. The two are well known among the buying trade in Missouri, Arkansas and Kansas and weekly business trips will be made to the small towns in these states to solicit business. Both Mr. McNames and Mr. Clemens have traveled as salesmen in this territory for a number of large companies in Kansas City.

St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., June 1, 1914.

The near approach of the new crop harvest held flour buyers in restraint last week, and business was dull. Values on soft flour were easier on a few sales, though as a rule mills held quotations fairly steady. Hard flour was steadier, but reflected no urgent buying, and business transacted was on scattered small orders and for quick shipment to fill actual needs. There is nothing in the outlook to indicate any change for the better in the flour market for some time to come, as, aside from the probable record-breaking harvest over the domestic winter wheat belt, the present indications are that all the leading foreign producing wheat countries will have normal, if not large, crops. The Mexican situation still might develop something to temporarily influence flour buying, but indications are that peace will result from the present mediation conference, and it would be war that would aid the markets by stimulating Government purchases of foodstuffs and flour.

On new-crop flour mills are reporting offers far too low to accept, but these show the tenor of trade sentiment as regards the future, and indicate that buyers expect to get flour at much lower than present prices, when the weight of the new winter wheat is on the market. In this, however, they may be seriously disappointed. Last year's record wheat crop was cleaned up entirely, as was shown by the recent bullish closing of the May options in the leading markets. The Southwest in particular sold wheat freely last fall, owing to talk of business depression to follow the new tariff schedules and fear of competition with Canadian wheat in Northwestern markets, where it was thought Canada would remove its reciprocal duties with the United States. Owing to these facts, elevators and mills will have unusually big holes to fill this year, and the first rush of winter wheat may go off the market in a way that will surprise the trade. If so, and anything should develop to reduce the spring wheat crop materially, flour prices may easily fool the buyers who are looking for unusually low markets to stock up on. Some of the best authorities are firm in their market views on this account. There was fair export business reported during the week, and sales were confined mostly to orders of soft clears, extra fancy and straight to the United Kingdom, and a couple of lots of hard patent elsewhere than Europe. On Friday 1,000 bbls. soft choice sold to the West Indies and 500 bbls. hard for Europe. Cable offers at the end of the week, for new-crop shipment, were 30c per bbl. out of line. On domestic sales, prices reported were: Soft scant extra fancy at $3.35 jute, straight at $3.55@3.62½ jute, and $3.57½ bulk, patent (on order) at $3.85@3.95 bulk; Minnesota patent $4.25 jute.

Mill Feed Is Quiet.

There was a light market in mill feed last week, but prices were steady on the business transacted and quotations established. Most orders are for immediate use and in small lots, and dealers see no reason to enter the market until the new season starts. This is close in the Southwestern markets and local trade is watching to see just what may be expected of the markets on the first movement of new wheat to mills. The small supplies of old feed, of course, tend to help trade conditions, as there will be many holes to fill when feed is purchased to replenish stocks.

The recent lower range of prices in the Southwestern markets, so far has not been entirely reflected here, while the demand from the East for new-crop bran has been sufficient to raise bids 2c to 3c. Round lots of feed have been bid for by jobbers, but at prices so materially below quotations that few orders have been booked for August-September shipment. The corn market continues a bullish wedge in feeds, and, as the May option closed strong and supplies of corn in July will be less than now, there is every indication that the coarse grain will continue to exert a steadying influence on values. Middlings and heavy feeds were steady on the week's trading, although most of the demand came in small orders and through regular trade channels.

Late sales were one track car 100-lb. bran at $1.16, this side, switched; one car soft local by dealer to nearby point at $1.18. One car hard bran to nearby point at $1.17.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $3.90@4; straight, $3.55@3.70; extra fancy, $3.45@3.50; fancy, $3.10@3.25; low grades, $2.85@3.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $3.90@4.05; straight, $3.70@3.85; first clear, $3.15@3.35; second clear, $2.85@3; low grades, $2.65@2.75.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $4.20@4.35; clear, $3.50@3.65.

Rye Flour—In jobbing way at $3.65 in jute and $3.95 in wood.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote nominally: Bran at $1.16@1.18; mixed feed, $1.18@1.20; middlings, $1.25@1.40; white hominy feed held at $26.25 per ton and yellow $25.50; oat feed, nominal, $11.50; alfalfa meal, $17 per ton for brown and $20.95 for green. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.20@1.23, and middlings at $1.30@1.40.

St. Louis Cash Grain.

Cash wheat was easier in the late market last week, with prices about ½ to 1 cent under the final of the preceding week. Receipts were heavy in the early markets, but fell off rather sharply in the late trading. The passing of the May option had a bearish influence on values, as the trade has been held firm by steady advances in that option, regardless of the favorable winter wheat crop outlook and easier prices on the July and September deliveries. Of course, the cash market has been under the influence of very low supplies on the end of the old crop, but the chief factor in molding sentiment was this manipulation of the May option in Chicago to the dollar mark and a marking up of cash prices by the same interests who have controlled the futures. Best demand during the week was in soft wheat, which ruled more steady in price than other grades, and was principally taken by East Side mills and destination accounts, with city mills inclined to hold off. Later sales were made with shippers without much difficulty. As the week closed the market had a rather bearish drift. Final quotations on No. 2 red wheat were 94½@96½c; No. 3, 93½@94½c; No. 2 hard, 93½@97c; No. 3 hard, 92½@96½c. Cash corn was irregular and about 1c lower on the week, despite a squeeze of 3 1-3c in the May option in Chicago to 74c as the option expired. Receipts were nearly as heavy as last year, and there was not much talk of Argentine competition. Cash oats were firm on conflicting crop reports and decreasing stocks.

St. Louis Notes.

The Southern Illinois Millers' Association annual meeting will be held next week on the steamer "Saint Louis," going to Tennessee River points. The start is made on next Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock, and a large attendance of millers and others of allied interests is expected.

Wallace E. Stewart, St. Louis representative of the Chicago commission firm of Ware & Leland, is spending a week's vacation in Warsaw, Ind.

C. L. Wright, who recently was salesman in the cash grain department of the John Wahl Commission Co., St. Louis, has become associated with his brother in the W. H. Wright Grain Co.

Flour stocks inspected on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange in May totaled 11,424 bus. Total stocks reported on June 1 were 67,800 bbls., against 61,800 bbls. May 1 and 67,770 bbls. on June 1 last year.

E. L. Waggoner, of the W. L. Green Commission Co. and president of the St. Louis Grain Club, is back on his post of duty on the Merchants' Exchange, after an absence of three weeks spent in Hot Springs, Ark., owing to ill health.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 46,180 bbls., against 52,590 bbls. the preceding week. Since Jan. 1, 1,289,380 bbls., against 1,245,765 bbls. last year. Shipments last week, 53,040 bbls., against 66,900 bbls. the preceding week. Since Jan. 1, 1,613,180 bbls., against 1,446,825 bbls. last year.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 164,400 bus., against 312,789 bus. the preceding week. Shipments, 211,370 bus., against 354,840 bus. the preceding week. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 94,364 bus., against 629,348 bus. last year. Of the present stocks 34,754 bus. is No. 2 red wheat and 16,411 No. 2 hard winter.

William Hilmer, Dannie Parrott, George and Alex Harsh and Bill Closterman, representatives of St. Louis commission houses, made an automobile trip to Indianapolis last week to see the automobile races. On the return the party was arrested at Casey, Ill., for speeding, and in 45 minutes fined $5. George Harsh, who was driving the car, told the authorities in the small town that they ought to be fined for collecting so rapid a fine. In addition to the fine, the entire party got a double coat of sunburn.

It is reported on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange that several big trades were "squeezed" in the Chicago market when May wheat sold at $1. With small stocks of wheat in St. Louis and large ones in Chicago, the two markets looked like a good "spread," and the trade sold the May in Chicago, against purchases of May in St. Louis. The result was a big loss, as the two options widened over 5 cents a bushel, after being together some 30 days ago. It is said several of the traders "squeezed" have complained to the board of directors of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Two special cars and a brass band were necessary to carry the St. Louisans going to Cairo, Ill., to the annual meeting of the Illinois Grain Dealers' Association, in convention there on June 2 and 3. The party left Monday night and was composed of the following: Enrich Picker, Addison Samuel, Harry Nolan, Ed. Seele, G. A. Turner, Zeb Turner, Ware Elmore, M. R. Parrott, J. D. Parrott, Ben Rodgers, W. B. Christian, Frank Wise, Joe Dixon, John Dower, Gilbert Sears, H. F. Ketcham, John Ballard, Harry Hunter, J. W. Praether, C. A. Morton, G. B. Wills and H. A. Von Rump.

Army worms are doing much damage to corn and timothy in St. Louis County. Charles Hezel, of the Hezel Milling Co., who owns a farm on the Olive Street road, said Monday that he had lost 14 acres of corn, practically over night, and had cut his timothy hay to save what he could of it. In some places the worms are so thick that they cover the ground several inches deep. A freak of the march of the worms is a small house which is literally alive with the pests inside and out. Arthur Petri, representative of the Bartlett Frazier Co., also has lost considerable corn from the worms. His brother, Phil Petri, laughingly said Monday that they had not only eaten all the post holes on the farm, but had partially destroyed one of his pants legs as he was walking over the fields Sunday.

Fire Insurance Field Men Meet.

The seventh annual convention of the Mill and Elevator Mutual Fire Insurance Field Men's Association was held at Hotel La Salle, Chicago, May 21, 22 and 23.

L. H. Baker, assistant secretary of the Michigan Millers' Mutual Association, spoke on the subject "Co-Insurance." He states that it is much easier to explain the proposition to the assured than it is to explain the average clause. He also spoke in favor of the co-insurance plan now used by many of the Eastern factory mutuals. Instead of the assured taking insurance up to 80 per cent of the value, the policy reads that the assured agrees to carry $80,000 insurance, thus eliminating any possible argument as to the original value. William Reed, secretary of the association, also discussed this subject, and recommended stipulating amount carried on each item, machinery, building, grain, etc., where the blanket form is used.

C. F. Schoonmaker, of the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., spoke on "Electrical Apparatus and Supplies." Further addresses were made by T. M. Van Horn; Lyle H. Olson, of the American Appraisal Co.; C. G. Hammond, of the Huntley Manufacturing Co.; W. W. Collins, sales manager of the Hill Clutch Co.; C. E. Beck, of the De La Vergne Machine Co. and the Burrell Engineering and Construction Co.

Officers elected were: President, R. G. Shaw, of the Southwestern General Agency at Kansas City.; vice-president, O. R. Van Dyke, of the Mill Owners' Mutual of Des Moines; secretary, William Reed, of Oxford, Mich.; treasurer, C. B. Sinex, of the Grain Dealers' National. Governing committee—R. S. Danforth, of the Millers' National; T. M. Van Horn, of the Millers' Mutual of Alton, Ill., and J. C. Adderly, of the Millers' Mutual Casualty Co.

Island of Jamaica

Kingston, Jamaica, May 23, 1914.

The Mobile liner "Cratheus" arrived here on May 22 and landed 1,460 bags of yellow cornmeal, which is in great demand at present on this market. Buyers are buying freely by contracts.

This steamer also had 1,000 bags hard wheat flour. The market seems improved and this article is selling freely. This same ship also landed 975 bags medium and low grade flour. There is also a great demand for these kinds of flours.

The Galveston line landed 1,500 bags hard wheat flour and also landed a quantity of grain and feeds.

Two New York liners, "Calamares" and "Prinz Eitel Frederick," landed 1,421 bags of flour, of which about 900 bags are baking and the balance medium and low grade flours.

As I have already said, the market is now steady and firm. Business in general seems to be brightened up. Prices remain the same, medium and low grades ranging from $3.80@4 per sack of 196 lbs. C. I. F. Baking flour ranged from $4.50@4.80 per sack of 196 lbs.

Farmers' Co-Operative Elevator Co., Watford, N. D., has been incorporated for $10,000.

Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minn., June 1, 1914.

The Northwest mills are unanimous in their reports that the flour business is exceptionally dull. Flour buyers are still as bearish as ever in their views, and the existing condition of a "hand-to-mouth" basis will continue as long as such glowing crop reports are received.

The fact that shipping directions have been coming in quite freely of late is an indication that buyers are getting very low on supplies, and that many will be forced to come into the market for at least a sufficient amount to meet their needs. Even though bookings are being very rapidly decreased, it is reasonable to expect that few mills will be obliged to suspend operations until the buying season commences at the beginning of the new crop. Many are of the opinion that there will be some snap to the flour demand during the next month.

The domestic demand for first and second clears continues good. However, the export business continues very light. The mill feed market has shown a slightly easier tone during the past week. The bran market shows signs of weakness, and many mills have been offering this grade of feed for quick shipment without much response.

Minneapolis brokers seem very anxious to book standard middlings at the prevailing prices and in many instances find it a very scarce article.

Flour middlings and red dog are in good demand at current prices.

Minneapolis Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—First patents, sacks, $4.40@4.70; second patents, sacks, $4.20@4.40; first clears, sacks, $3.10@3.50; second clears, sacks, $2.60 @03.

Mill Feeds—Bran in 100-lb. sacks, $21.50@22; standard middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $22@22.50; flour middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $25@25.25; red dog, in 140-lb. sacks, $26@26.50.

Cash Wheat Market.

There is not much activity shown in the cash wheat market. The choice grades on track are in fair demand, although not very keenly sought. Bearish crops news from Kansas and Nebraska and continued easiness in Liverpool caused a slight decline in wheat prices toward the close of the week. Premiums are unchanged with some slight concessions in cash prices on account of the weakness displayed in the futures market. At the end of the week No. 1 hard wheat sold at 4¾c over July. No. 1 Northern, bluestem, at 2@3½c over July, and velvet chaff, 1½@2c over. No. 2 Northern wheat sold at ½c under to 1½c over. No. 3 at 2½@½c under July, according to quality. Durum wheat is slightly firmer with not much demand. No. 1 Durum sold at 89c and No. 2 Durum at 87@87½c.

Northwestern Notes.

The general crop outlook throughout the Northwest is most promising. The soil is in excellent condition, and the occasional rainfalls have been quite beneficial

Quite a number of millers and others connected with the milling business attended the Federation convention at Old Point Comfort. The convention was a very interesting one and well attended.

Minneapolis elevator stocks decreased about 900,000 bus. the past week. At the present rate of consumption there should be quite a little of the old crop wheat on hand long after the new crop comes on to the market.

The Farmers' Equity Elevator Co., Moselle, N. D., has been incorporated for $10,000.

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., May 30, 1914.

The advance anticipated by many on the closing of the May contracts did not materialize, No. 2 hard closing at 88½c ,a loss of 2c for the week.

The promising condition of the growing crop still continues. We are still having good rains all over the state, possibly in some parts a little too much, as some washouts are reported from the northwest. Yesterday rains were reported from 15 of the 17 weather bureaus of the state, varying from .04 to 1.65.

Many mills, principally in the west and southeast portions of the state, have advanced flour quotations to $4.60@4.80, but the advance is by no means general, as there are many quotations of $4.40@4.60, the higher price being for l. c. l. lots.

In Omaha city mills and jobbers still maintain a $4.50 quotation to their trade in local lots. Takers' quotations remain unchanged from a $3.85@4.05 bulk.

Local business is reported satisfactory, with but little, if any, improvement in out of state for export trade. Stocks here are light, with no disposition to stock up. Demand for mill feed is falling off and quotations are weaker. Jobbers, however, are offering around $20 per ton for bran in car lots, with shorts around $23. Interior mills reports show no changes, $23 for bran and $26 for shorts being general quotations in mixed cars and at mill door.

Stocks in storage in Omaha at this time and those of one year ago are:

	1914.	1913.
Wheat	225,000	460,000
Corn	251,000	176,000
Oats	573,000	655,000
Rye	42,000	76,000

NEBRASKA NOTES.

The Crete Mills, Crete, Neb., are erecting an 80,000-bus. elevator to be completed before the new crop year. Work on the addition is being rushed.

Reports of Hessian fly damage in Nebraska indicate a very small area as being infested. The total infestation in the state will not reduce the crop 3,000,000 bus.

The Miller Feed Mill, Kearney, Neb., was sold at public auction to A. E. Scranton, who will operate the plant hereafter. The mill does a local business altogether.

Improvements are being made in the water power of Ernest Meyer, Oak, Neb. A new cement flume and other changes are being made in preparation for the new crop year.

Indications are that not all of the buildings of the Nebraska City cereal mills will be razed. The mill building and the power plant will be overhauled, and the plant will probably be prepared to grind wheat.

W. E. Lea represented Nebraska millers at the meeting at Manhattan, Kan., on May 22. Mr. Lea is manager of the Fairbury Milling Co., Fairbury, Neb., and was the only Nebraska miller present at the meeting.

Estimates of the probable Nebraska wheat crop have been as high as 65,000,000 bus. It is generally felt among the mills that the state will harvest the record crop in its history, but how much larger than a year ago is a question.

Robert E. Martin, who for the past three and one-half years has been employed by the Lehi Roller Mills, Lehi, Utah, has leased the Beaver Crossing Roller Mills and will take possession immediately. Mr. Martin will overhaul the plant and put it in operation before the new crop year.

A combination of the largest acreage ever recorded in the state of Nebraska, with the promise of the largest average yield per acre in the history of the state, makes the present condition of winter wheat noteworthy. Indications are that Nebraska will harvest the record crop in its history.

A fire at the plant of the Norfolk Cereal & Flour Mills Co., Norfolk, Neb., damaged the wheat storage house, the flour warehouse and the feed mill to the extent of more than $10,000, the three buildings being a complete loss. The mill was not damaged, except very slightly, due to the good work of the fire departments. A shut-down of only 24 hours resulted from the fire. Fire was caused by a bolt of lightning. Plans are being made to rebuild the burned structures, which were only partly covered by insurance.

Mississippi

Tupelo, Miss., May 30, 1914.

There seems to be a little improvement in demand for flour, especially among the retail trade. The jobbers, however, are still bearish and are now buying only just as they need it. Farmers through this section are complaining about dry weather. However, if the rain will come within the next week the damage will be very little.

Quotations, 196 lbs., wood basis: Illinois patent, $5.50@5.70; Indiana patent, $5.25@5.40; Colorado soft wheat flour, $4.50@4.60.

Notes.

A. J. Campbell, representing the Louisville Milling Co., Louisville, Ky., is making a trip through the South.

H. M. Glenn, Southern representative of the Meek Milling Co., Marissa, Ill., was through north Mississippi, looking after the interest of his mill the past week.

J. D. Duncan, manager of the Greenwood Grocery Co., Greenwood, Miss., was in Memphis, Tenn., Tuesday on business. Mr. Duncan states prospects fine in the Delta for a big crop, and business is satisfactory.

R. M. McElwrath, who is well known in the jobbing trade through this section, and who formerly represented the Camp Springs Milling Co., Camp Springs, Ill., is now traveling this territory for C. Becker Milling Co., Red Bud, Ill.

A. L. Gilster, vice-president and sales manager of the Steelville Milling Co., Steelville, Ill., was visiting his trade through north Mississippi the past week. Mr. Gilster states he expects little, if any, decline after the harvest, owing to the recent damage to the wheat fields.

Jackson, Miss., May 30, 1914.

The advance in wheat market has had little, if any, effect on this market. The jobbers are still bearish, and think they will buy flour cheaper after the harvest, if not before. Very few flour men are seen in this section now, but they will be numerous after the harvest. Some mills have advanced 10c and 15c, some as high as 20c during the past 10 days.

Quotations, 196 lbs., wood basis, are: to $5.75 for Illinois patent, $4.45 to $4.65 for Illinois extra fancy; Indiana fancy patent, $5.25 to $5.35; Colorado soft wheat flour, $4.40 to $4.50, cloth basis, with 15c differentials on wood in car lots from Memphis warehouse.

Notes.

L. F. Bickelhaupt, Southern representative of the Koengsmark Milling Co., Waterloo, Ill., is at the mill for a few days.

Julius Hahn, of the Henry Hahn Bros. Milling Co., Percy, Ill., was in Jackson this week, looking after the interests of the mill.

Luther Ellis, Southern representative of the Southern Illinois Milling Co., Murphysboro, Ill., visited this market the past week.

Alabama

Mobile, Ala., May 30, 1914.

It seems there has been but little change in the flour situation, and this shows a tendency to weakness. Some mills are offering rather liberal concessions, particularly mills that have not been doing any business here. This section has suffered one of the worst drouths during the past six weeks experienced here in a number of years. All crops are backward and much damage has been done. As a result mill feed has been much more active, with prices steadily declining.

Jobbers quote as follows: Soft winter wheat flour (wood basis), high patent $5.50, standard patent $5.25, extra fancy $4.65; pearl meal, $1.80; cream meal, $1.70; chops, per 100, $1.60; soft winter wheat bran, $1.40; soft winter wheat pure grey shorts, $1.50; No. 2 white corn, 87c, sacked, per bu.; No. 2 yellow or mixed, 85½c; No. 2 white clipped oats, 51c per bu., sacked; straight white oats, 50c; prime c. s. meal, $30; feed c. s. meal, $26; c. s. hulls, sacked, $1.65; No. 1 timothy hay, $24; choice alfalfa hay, old $23, new $19.50@20.50.

Mixed molasses grain feed continues in good demand. A good many cheap mixtures have been put on this market recently, but the old brands continue to "bring home the bacon." Prices range anywhere from $25 to $32.50 per ton, depending upon amount of grain incorporated in feed.

The steamer Concord finished unloading 75,000 bus. of new No. 2 yellow corn, imported from Argentina through C. B. Fob, of New Orleans, La. This showed up very pretty, and was just half the total cargo, the remaining 75,000 bus. being unloaded in New Orleans.

Selma, Ala., May 30, 1914.

The weather is unseasonably hot in this section, and corn is beginning to suffer. Oats are being harvested and the crop is reported as fine. The cotton crop is in prime condition, the hot weather being rather favorable to its growth and the crops are in a higher state of cultivation here than for many years past.

Jobbers report continued small demand for flour. All seem to have ample supplies to run them to the new crop.

Prices ruling here are as follows: Soft wheat fancy patent, $4.75@4.90 wood; standard soft wheat patent, $4.55@4.60 wood; No. 2 white corn, 87½c bulk; No. 2 white oats, 49c bulk.

W. T. Bigsby, representing the Dunlop Milling Co., Clarksville, Tenn., has been in Selma this week. Mr. Bigsby reports a very dull market of flour throughout his territory in Georgia and Alabama, but states stocks are low and that buying should be free when the new crop begins to move.

LOGAN SAYS 179,000,000 BUS.

Estimated Yield of 20 Bus. of Wheat for Kansas Acreage.

Kansas City, June 1, 1914.

The Kansas wheat crop promises to be 179,000,000 bus., according to estimates compiled by Allen Logan of the Board of Trade. Mr. Logan has obtained assessors' reports from nearly all counties which show that more than 9,000,000 acres were sown to wheat last fall and 8,750,000 acres remain standing for harvest.

Estimates from more than 600 millers and grain dealers indicate that the yield will average slightly more than 20 bushels to the acre.

Pawnee county promises more than 6,500,000 bus.; Reno about 6,500,000; Ford, 5,684,000; Barton, 5,549,000, and Stafford nearly 5,000,00.

Mr. Logan's reports indicate that little more rain will be needed to mature the crop.

New York

New York, June 1, 1914.

With crop developments highly satisfactory, trade continued to present an indifferent front, in so far as purchasing flour was concerned.

Spring patents were held at $4.30@4.45 in sacks with either immediate or 60 days shipments, and in a few instances buyers were willing to offer $4.30 jute on a few odd cars of certain brands, and what little business was transacted was put through at this figure. During the last few months particular emphasis has been laid on the possibility of old wheat going to materially higher levels on account of the Northwestern crop having been shorter than that of the previous year, and mills were rather active up to about six weeks ago in urging the trade to provide for their summer wants of spring patents, in view of the predicted advance.

Old wheat Kansas 95 per cent straights were held at $4.15 to $4.30 in sacks and demand for same was practically nil, as buyers are now looking forward to making new-crop purchases. Nothing much has been done as yet in new-crop flour, as buyers have set their ideas of values below what the mills are willing to do. Several Southwestern mills were offering straights for July-August shipment as low as $3.85 jute, but the best the trade have been willing to offer is around $3.75 jute. If during the next month a good decline in wheat should take place it is quite probable that a good volume of business will be doue on new-crop flour.

Spring wheat clears were fairly active during the week and a moderate amount of sales was transacted. Fancy brands were held at $3.85@4 in sacks.

Old wheat Kansas clears were at an absolute standstill, as buyers were not interested and offerings were rather scarce. Prices were held at $3.60@3.75 in sacks.

Soft winter wheat flours were in very slow demand and prices were held at $4.30@4.40 in wood.

Prices on mill feed were steadily held during the week, and only a quiet demand was in evidence. City bran in bulk was held at $27 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.55@4.75 in bbls.; straights, $4.45@4.55 in bbls.; clears, $4.10@4.25 in bbls.; low grades, $3@3.30.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.90@5 in bbls.; straights, $4.30@4.40 in bbls.; clears, $3.75@3.95 in bbls.; low grades, $3.15@3.50.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $4.35@4.65; straights, $4.15@4.30; clears, $3.60@3.75; low grades or low clears, $3.25@3.40.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $27; standard middlings, $27; flour middlings, $29.50; red dog, to arrive, $30.50; oil meal, $32@32.50; city feed, bulk bran, $27; 100-lb. sacks, $28; middlings, $27@31; red dog flour, $31.

Argentine bran and middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $27 f. o. b. New York.

New York Notes.

The following were visitors on the Produce Exchange floor during the past week: Joseph S. Geisel, sales manager of the Valier & Spies Milling Co., St. Louis, Mo.; W. P. Brewer sales manager of the Thompson Milling Co., Lockport, N. Y.; C. S. Pillsbury, Pillsbury Flour Mills Co, Minneapolis, Minn

The New York flour trade was represented at the millers' mass convention at Old Point Comfort, Va., last week, as the following left on the Old Dominion steamer on Tuesday: L. A. Viviano, A. L. Janns, H. T. Van Tassel, F. O. Seaver, L. Cross, H. F. Freeman, Jr., D. G. Van Dusen, T. G. Sinnott, E. Q. Challenger.

Texas

Dallas, Tex., May 30, 1914.

Flour business continues limited to single carlot orders and for immediate requirements. Buyers generally are hopeful that the brilliant crop prospects will be fulfilled. Consequently, they are in a somewhat apathetic state and refuse to be governed by any sensational reports that may come in regarding the crop.

The first appearance of green bugs in the Texas wheat crop was reported today from Denton county. It is not believed, however, that the insects have so far accomplished any great amount of damage. According to reports, grain in most sections of the grain belt is in good condition and will be ready to harvest this coming week. Present prospects are for an average yield well above 20 bushels to the acre.

In some few cases it is reported that harvesting could have commenced this present week, but rains have caused a postponement in order to allow the grain to dry out before it is cut.

Prices generally have advanced the past week in keeping with the higher grain markets. Most of the mills report a fair supply of old wheat on hand, so that delayed harvesting operations will not seriously interfere. The demand for feed has lessened materially since the Mexican situation has grown less complicated and a large part of the troops have been withdrawn.

Present prices are as follows, for prompt shipment, in package named, basis Texas common points:

Soft Wheat Flour—Extra high patent, $5.40@5.50; high patent, $5.15@5.20; baker's grade, $4.90@5.

Hard Wheat Flour—Extra high patent, $5@5.10; high patent, $4.90@5; special baker's grade, $4.70@4.80.

Rye Flour—In 24-lb. packages, $5.

Feed—Millrun bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $1.50; mixed bran, $1.40; shorts, $1.70.

Notes.

Among the recent incorporations is the Lawton Grain Co., of Lawton, Okla., with a capital of $5,000.

A report has been received that there is an increasing use of Kaffir flour in the farm homes of Oklahoma.

The Shawnee Milling Co., Shawnee, Okla., have purchased property at Hugo, Okla., upon which will be erected a corn milling plant of 200 bbls.

At the recent convention of the Texas Grain Dealers' Association at Fort Worth, Tex., the following officers were chosen: E. W. Crouch, MacGregor, president; W. W. Manning, Fort Worth, first vice-president; W. M. Priddy, Wichita Falls, second vice-president; H. B. Dorsey, Fort Worth, secretary and treasurer.

The scarcity of good grades of milling corn is proving somewhat of a serious handicap to corn millers in this section. Others are importing Argentine corn, but it is generally reported that it is not giving as much satisfaction as the domestic article. Prices are held as follows: Dry pearl meal, in 35-lb. packages, 70c; 17½-lb., 35c.

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Cereal Chemist
Kansas City, Missouri

CROP CONDITIONS IMPROVED.

Winter wheat is nearing the harvest period, with general conditions tending towards betterment. East of the Mississippi River rain has improved the outlook in Indiana, Ohio and Northern Illinois. Southern Illinois still is deficient in moisture. Missouri has had needed precipitation, and the average condition of the plant is fair. Kansas and Oklahoma continue to maintain their high promise, and the outlook suggests about 145,000,000 bus. for Kansas. The area of the Hessian fly damage remains restricted to recently mentioned territory, and weather conditions have been against a further spreading of the pest. Army worms are prevalent to a considerable extent in Missouri and Illinois, and are causing some damage to corn and timothy.

The Valier & Spies Milling Co., of St. Louis, suffered a $1,000 loss by fire last week. The origin of the fire, which started on the seventh floor of the building, is unknown. The company suffered no business inconveniences from the fire.

The Mauser Mill Co., of Treichlers, Pa., has bought the Howcr Milling Co. plant at Howersville, Pa. They will operate it as a buckwheat and rye mill. They also leased the Faber mill in the same town.

The Wiley Co., Sanger, Tex., has been incorporated for $2,000.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., June 1, 1914.

Indiana millers received only a fair amount of inquiries from domestic buyers and sales moved slowly. Foreign buyers displayed a little more interest. Feed remained dull.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.50@4.60; straights, $4.25@4.35; clears, $3.90@4.05. Basis of quotations is wood, with prices 15c less in cotton and 20c less in paper.

Northwestern Spring Wheat Flour—$4.55@4.65.

Mill Feed—$23.50@24.50 a ton f. o. b. Indianapolis; bran, $23.25@24.25; middlings, $24.50@25.50.

Indiana Notes.

Fire destroyed the Knox flour mill and elevator, with a loss of $25,000: insurance $10,000.

The D. G. McFadden Grain Co., of Ridgeville, was incorporated for $20,000, with the following directors: D. G. McFadden, W. T. Palmer, J. C. Palmer.

Wheat Fed in Southwest.

The Department of Agriculture estimates that in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma alone more than 29,000,000 bus. of wheat were fed to live stock during the past year. Feeding in Nebraska was heavy, reports from mills in the state indicating that about 10,000,000 bus. were ground for live stock feed in the last six to eight months. In normal years the amount of wheat used for stock feed seldom ranges above 5,000,000 bus., and generally is only about 4,000,000 bus. Wheat feeding helped materially to reduce the shortage of feedstuffs.

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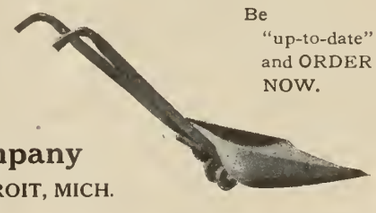

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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., June 1, 1914.

Business in corn products was light during the week, notwithstanding steady prices. Mills refused to make concessions and all sales were made at the same figures as a week ago. Cash corn markets have been steady to strong all of the week, but dealers are still claiming that declines will follow soon, and that the present strength is only temporary. Southern traders, especially, are not in sympathy with present level of quotations, and are limiting all sales to immediate shipment. Carlot orders are the rule.

Cream corn meal was offered at $1.65 to $1.70 in 100-lb. sacks, Missouri River basis. Kansas City mills were able to place some meal in Arkansas and a few Southern points, but in most instances southern Illinois and Iowa mills were at a price advantage in this territory, and generally undersold Kansas City about 10c per 100 lbs. However, established trade in Louisiana and Texas paid $1.65 for cream corn meal in small cotton sacks. Standard meal was sent to Southern states at $1.55, and in some instances as low as $1.50.

Chop sales are light. Interior feed dealers are taking carlots in a rather slow way, reporting a small consuming demand. Some sales were made to Arkansas and Oklahoma last week, but demand from these states is light and much smaller than a year ago. Chop prices last week were on the same level as in the preceding week, with millers asking up to $1.45 for No. 2 yellow corn chop. No. 3 chop sold as low as $1.37.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipment within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.65@1.75 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.60@1.75 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, burlap bags, natural, $1.60@1.65; corn chops, in 100-lb. bags, $1.37@1.45 per 100; corn bran, in 100-lb. bags, 75@85c per 100.

Cincinnati, O., June 1, 1914.

Owing to the erratic action of the corn market, corn millers took advantage of advancing prices, and are laying in larger supplies. Dealers say the cash corn market will go higher, owing to the limited receipts of choice samples, and consequently millers are buying up all choice corn coming to the market. The corn products market is the highest in many months now. Corn meal seems to be the class of goods wanted, and when of extra quality the trade is paying a premium of 5c above listed quotations. The total receipts of corn this week aggregated 142 cars. Quotations are: Corn chop, $1.60@1.65; corn meal, $1.65@1.70.

New York, May 30, 1914.

Corn goods were in very light demand and prices were a little firmer than the previous week.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried, export, $1.65 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.40@1.45; coarse, $1.35@1.40; hominy, $4; granulated yellow, $3.80; corn flour, $1.70. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.77; grits, $1.78; flakes, $2.10.

Nashville, Tenn., June 1, 1914.

Trade with corn millers last week was without feature. Buying is still on the hand-to-mouth basis. Corn prices are still firm, but no material advance was noted last week on quotations. Most of the mills are operating on greatly reduced schedules. Quotations f. o. b. Nashville, in 96-lb. bags, are: Best bolted meal, $1.60@1.70; pearl meal and grits, $1.70@1.80.

Little Rock, Ark., June 1, 1914.

On account of the uncertainty of the corn market, most buyers have been holding off to see what cash corn will do after the closing of the May option. The buyers have not had time to do much, one way or the other, since the close of the May option, but it is generally believed that buying in this line will be light for some time. Some of the local meal and corn chop manufacturers have gotten from under contracts they had, on account of their uncertain feeling regarding the price of corn.

The meal business has been as heavy as could be expected under present conditions. Most of the mills have a good half-time volume of business and seem to be very optimistic about the future outlook.

Prices are, f. o. b. Little Rock rate points, as follows: Cream meal, basis 24-lb. sacks, $3.45@3.50; pearl, 15@20c less; standard, 25@30c less. Corn chops, 100-lb. sacks, $1.48@1.50.

New Orleans, La., May 30, 1914.

Corn goods were advanced 5@10c per bbl. last week and quotations were held firm. The demand was fair, increasing somewhat on account of the depleted stocks of local jobbers. Many orders for the first of the month were booked, but in small amounts. Local dealers are watching crop conditions in the South closely, as they do not want to have to buy Western corn unless they are forced to do so by the failure in Louisiana and Mississippi. The country has had a slight drouth, but not enough to damage corn. Reports of acreage give increased estimates and some believe the Louisiana crop will go close to 80,000,000 bushels for 1914.

Quotations on corn goods ruled as follows, basis carloads in 10-lb. cottons and jutes, f. o. b. New Orleans: Cream meal, $3.60@3.65 per bbl.; standard meal, $3.40@3.45 per bbl.; grits, $3.70@3.75 per bbl.; hominy, $3.75@3.85 per bbl.; corn flour, white and yellow, $3.25@3.35 per bbl.; chops, $1.45@1.47 per 100 lbs.; unbolted meal, $27@27.50 per ton. Sale for the last-named commodity was good.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., June 1, 1914.

Millers' agents and jobbers throughout the state report flour business limited to immediate shipment and for small lots. Some bakers have shown a disposition to book up to September 1, but their views as to prices have not been met by millers.

Advances by Southwestern mills were decidedly out of line with the views of Iowa dealers, and Kansas salesmen report sales only to regular trade. Some mills advanced prices as much as 30c per bbl, but these advances were in instances where mills had been selling at the bottom of the market. Other mills raised quotations 10c per bbl. Quite a number of Kansas mills offered patents at unchanged prices, and these mills secured most of the business. Jobbers were positive that advances were only temporary, and refused to take on any flour.

Some Nebraska mills were compelled to advance prices about 10c per bbl, but buyers were able to purchase at $4.50 per bbl for patents delivered. Des Moines dealers made purchases at $4.50. Interior points were paying up to $4.80 for hard winter wheat flour from Kansas delivered in cottons.

Iowa mills are running from half time to 18 hours. Business is mostly local. Mills are running mostly on spring wheat, the reserves of winter wheat in the state being very light, and prices are on the same basis as spring. Spring wheat patents made by Iowa mills are selling at $4.80, with some mills offering as low as $4.60. Hard winter wheat brands are held at a discount of 10c to 20c per bbl.

Northwestern mill agents report current orders as only fair. Bakers are sending in shipping instructions on contract time. Spring wheat short patents are quoted up to $5.10, while family patents are $4.80.

Feed is lower. Shorts are meeting better sale, but prices continue weak. Bran is offered rather liberally, but the market has shown no perceptible decline in the past week. Fancy white middlings are only in fair supply, with prices mostly steady.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.50@4.90; straight, $4.30@4.70; fancy clear, $3.50; low grade clear, $3@3.25.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $5; family patent, $4.60@4.80; clear, $3.50@3.60; red dog, scarce at $1.65.

Mill Feed—Bran, $23.50@24.50 per ton; standard middlings, $26@26.50; flour middlings, $29.50@31.50.

Sioux City Exchange Burns.

The home of the Sioux City Grain Exchange was completely destroyed by fire on May 24, the loss being estimated at more than $20,000. The building was a four-story structure, and housed all the offices of the branch grain companies and the Sioux City receiving houses. Origin of fire is unknown. Plans for rebuilding have not been decided upon, but it is believed a modern office building will be erected on the site of the burned structure.

Iowa Notes.

Winter wheat condition in Iowa is nearly perfect. Rains have fallen at the right time, and the plant is heading out well. Harvesting will be general in the state the last week in June.

George A. Wells, secretary of the Western Grain Dealers' Association, says wheat acreage in Iowa is greatly under-estimated, and that the state will harvest a crop in excess of 10,000,000 bus. "Corn went into the ground in exceptionally good shape," said Mr. Wells, "and the acreage in Iowa is slightly larger than a year ago. Seed was of high germinative quality, being better than in past years. However, precipitation has been deficient, and good rains will be needed throughout the growing season to make the crop."

The Farmers' Co-Operative Elevator Co., Litchville, N. D., has been incorporated for $50,000.

The Leith Equity Exchange, Leith, N. D., has been incorporated for $6,000.

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Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., June 1, 1914.

According to a prominent miller, "the lid is on" in the flour trade. The buyers are turning to the new crop and orders are for immediate shipment and to meet current requirements. The mills are able to take care of business with short schedules, as most of them are running on 40 to 50 per cent capacity.

During the past week prices have remained firm, with values slightly advanced over the past week, due to the strength in wheat, which is quoted with bills at $1.03 to $1.05.

The mill feed situation remained unchanged, with a fair demand and prices the same.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Patent (basis wood)—Best patent, $4.65@4.75; high patent, $4.40@4.50; half patent, $4.25@4.35; choice, $3.65@3.75; 15c less per bbl. for shipments in cotton.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis jute)—$4.25@4.35 for the best grade.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis jute)—$4.90@5 for the best grade.

Mill Feed (per ton)—Bran, $27@28; middlings and shorts, $28@29, hominy feed, $25@26.

Southeastern Notes.

Lee Douglas, formerly attorney for the Nashville Grain Exchange, has been appointed United States District Attorney for the middle district of Tennessee.

Stocks on hand for the week, as reported through the Nashville Grain Exchange, were: Wheat, 148,000 bus.; corn, 240,000 bus.; oats, 354,000 bus.; flour, 38,000 bbls. Receipts of grain for the week were 155 cars.

President E. M. Kelly and Secretary J. B. McLemore, of the Southeastern Millers' Association, returned Saturday night from Old Point Comfort, where they accompanied a delegation of millers from this section to the mass convention.

Memphis, Tenn., June 1, 1914.

Flour trade seems to be some better this week and both jobbers and retailers are feeling better. Stocks are still very low, but the jobbers are ordering out more freely, evidently feeling that prices are right for the time being. Prices are practically unchanged from the past 10 days.

Among the many flour salesmen here this week was A. E. Grissom, Southeastern representative for the Loveland (Colo.) Milling Co. and the Eaton Mill and Elevator Co. Mr. Grissom says that business is a little quiet right now, but that prospects are very bright for a very fine business when the new crop begins to move.

S. F. Gugenheimer, Southeastern representative for the Russell-Miller Milling Co., is feeling very hopeful regarding the present and future flour business.

The grain business, also hay and all kinds of feeding stuff, seems to be moving right along, and as a rule the dealers seem very well satisfied.

Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., June 1, 1914.

Taking into consideration the time of the year, the flour business has been very satisfactory. It is supposed that very few mills are running full time, but most of them probably have enough business for a good half-time run, as the business with the merchants in Louisiana, Arkansas and east Texas has been very satisfactory, especially in flour and feed. The immediate shipment orders have been coming in more freely than for several weeks.

Some few mills are guessing at the price that will be made about July 5 to 15, and one mill is offering flour as low as $4.50 wood basis, delivered Little Rock. This is for a strictly high-class piece of goods. We know of no sales on this basis.

Very few mills have advanced with the price of cash wheat. It is very probable that most of them have a stock on hand and that on account of the short time between now and the new crop they have decided to run their stocks of wheat down on the same flour prices that have been made for some time. One of the hard wheat mills doing business in this section wired a decline of 20c per barrel this week, according to the report of one of their representatives, stating that they were anxious to get all the business possible at present and were willing to take it on the closest possible margin of profit.

Extra fancy flour continues to move freely. Most of the mills that are making a short patent flour that is short enough for the extra fancy to be fairly good flour have been over-sold since shortly after Jan. 1, and it appears that the demand for this class flour will continue until some time after new crop, when most of the Southern dealers will be doing a cash business in this line.

The differential between bran and shorts is getting larger than it has been for several months. Some of the mills are offering bran at 13c lower than shorts. Business in this line has fallen off a great deal, which accounts for the much lower prices that are being made.

Prices, f. o. b. Little Rock rate points, are as follows: Missouri highest patent flour, $5.25@5.45 wood basis; standard patents, 40@60c per bbl. less; extra fancy, $1 per bbl. less. Hard wheat patents, $4.10@@4.30, basis 48s; standard patents, $3.80@4; bran, 100-lb. sacks, $1.22@1.27; shorts, $1.30@1.35.

Notes.

J. L. Schofield, Southern representative of the Hungarian Mill and Elevator Co., Denver, was in Little Rock this week, calling on the trade.

F. L. Royston, of the John F. Meyer Milling Co., Springfield, Mo., was in this section this week, calling on the trade. Mr. Royston makes his headquarters in Pine Bluff.

Jefferson Allison, representative of the H. C. Cole Milling Co., Chester, Ill., was calling on the trade in Little Rock this week. Mr. Allison makes his headquarters in Little Rock.

The Iron Mountain shops of Little Rock are repairing from five to ten cars daily, preparing for the coming crops, which will, judging from the present outlook, be very heavy and will require all the freight cars that can be had.

O. W. Douglas, of the Columbia Star Milling Co., Columbia, Ill., was in Little Rock calling on the trade this week. Mr. Douglas covers a very large territory in the South for his firm and does not get to Little Rock as often as the local men. However, he calls Little Rock, at the Gleason Hotel, his headquarters.

Robert M. Peek, of the Kuhlmann & Meyer Flour Mills, California, Mo., has just returned from Louisiana, after having made most of the principal points in that section, and reports prospects for the coming season very favorable, stating that good rains in north Louisiana would help greatly but the general outlook is very good at present. Mr. Peek makes his headquarters in Little Rock and has an office in the Southern Trust Building.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., May 30, 1914.

Flour quotations were somewhat higher on this market last week and a little better demand was created. Dealers found stocks growing light and many found it necessary to come back into the market. They were not inclined to pay the prices asked and forced mills to shade 5c a bbl. for June delivery. Kansas made the bulk of the sales as the hard spring wheat mills were still 30@40c per bbl. out of line and the trade refused to pay more than 20@25c per bbl. more for Minneapolis flour than for Kansas.

Kansas mills were selling high patents from $4.15@4.25 per bbl. in 98-lb. cotton sacks. Sales were confined to June delivery, as the mills were holding firmly to a 10c advance for July-August. Oklahoma mills were more in line, some of them meeting Kansas prices for high patents, but they did little business, except for Latin export. Kansas mills were asking $4@4.15 for straights, while Oklahoma quotations were $4.10@4.15. This shut the Oklahoma straights out of the bidding. Clears did a small business at the previous week's quotations.

Minneapolis mills advanced quotations 5@10c per bbl., but they were irregular in their prices. The country mills were inclined to make concessions, but Minneapolis was firm. The demand was scattering and light. Local stocks need replenishing, but dealers refuse to buy except from hand to mouth, as they expect lower prices for the new wheat. Ruling quotations for high patents were $4.60@4.80 per bbl. in cottons for June-July, with a slight advance for deferred delivery.

Soft winter wheat mills put prices up 5@10c per bbl. Prices were out of line with buyers' views, so little business was done. Quotations were held firm and ruled as follows: 98 per cent patents, $4.60@4.65 per bbl. in cottons; straights, $4.45@4.50; extra fancy, $4@4.10; clears, $3.85@3.95. There was some export movement, but the local trade was light.

Mill feed prices were irregular. Early in the week they were reduced, but by Saturday resumed their former level. The market had a weak undertone and a slump was expected, so the demand was light. The trade was holding off. Bran, both from the soft and hard wheat mills, was quoted at $1.28@1.30 per 100 lbs., and shorts at $1.35@@1.40 per 100.

New Orleans Notes.

William C. Beck, feed and hay dealer at 539 Magazine street, is reported to be liquidating his business. Slow collections in the sugar district were the cause.

Hay, flour and feed men are actively engaged in pushing a bill through the legislature of Louisiana to permit the restoration of racing in New Orleans. A big delegation went to Baton Rouge and told the legislature last Tuesday that business here was going to the demnition bow-wows because the ponies had been driven out. The feed bills here under the racing regime amounted to $500,000 a year and flour consumption was heavily increased on account of about 40,000 transients per week during the racing season.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., June 1, 1914.

The trade here is looking for a reduction in flour, owing to the sharp break in cash wheat market. The hard winter wheat and spring wheat flour has fallen into mid-summer dullness. Little business is being consummated.

Rye flour is unchanged in price. The buyers are buying from hand to mouth and refuse to lay in large supplies for future use, owing to the firm prices that are prevailing here. Low grades of flour are hard to sell, unless concessions are made.

The mill feed market is dull and easier. There is practically no local demand, while the Southern points are buying also very sparingly. Bran prices were lowered 50 cents, while middlings declined 25 cents.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.25@4.50; fancy, $3.90@4.15; family, $3.20@3.50; extra, $3@3.15; low grade, $2.75@2.95.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.50@4.85; straights, $3.85@4.25; clear, $3.50@3.75.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.35@4.65; straight, $3.65@4.05; clear, $3.25@3.45.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $3.75@3.90; city pure, $4.10@4.20; city blended, $3.80@4.10.

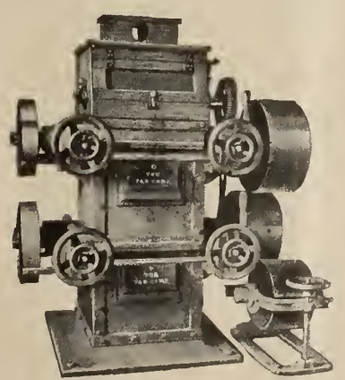
Mill Feed—Bran, $25.25@25.75; mixed feed, $25.75@26; middlings, coarse, $27@27.50; middlings, fine, $28@28.50.

The receipts of flour this week at Cincinnati totaled 25,652 bbls., compared with 22,872 last week, and 20,876 a year ago. The shipments this week were 19,987 bbls., compared with 20,872 last week, and 21,872 a year ago.

The Fullerton Elevator Co., Fullerton, N. D., has been incorporated for $25,000.

The Gwinner Farmers' Elevator Co., Gwinner, N. D., incorporated for $15,000.

ROLLER FEED MILLS



are especially adapted for grinding graham flour, rye meal, fine table meal, barley and other small grains.

We can save you some money on that mill you intend buying.

Write us today for our prices.

Decatur Foundry Furnace & Mach. Co., Decatur, Ind.

BURRELL

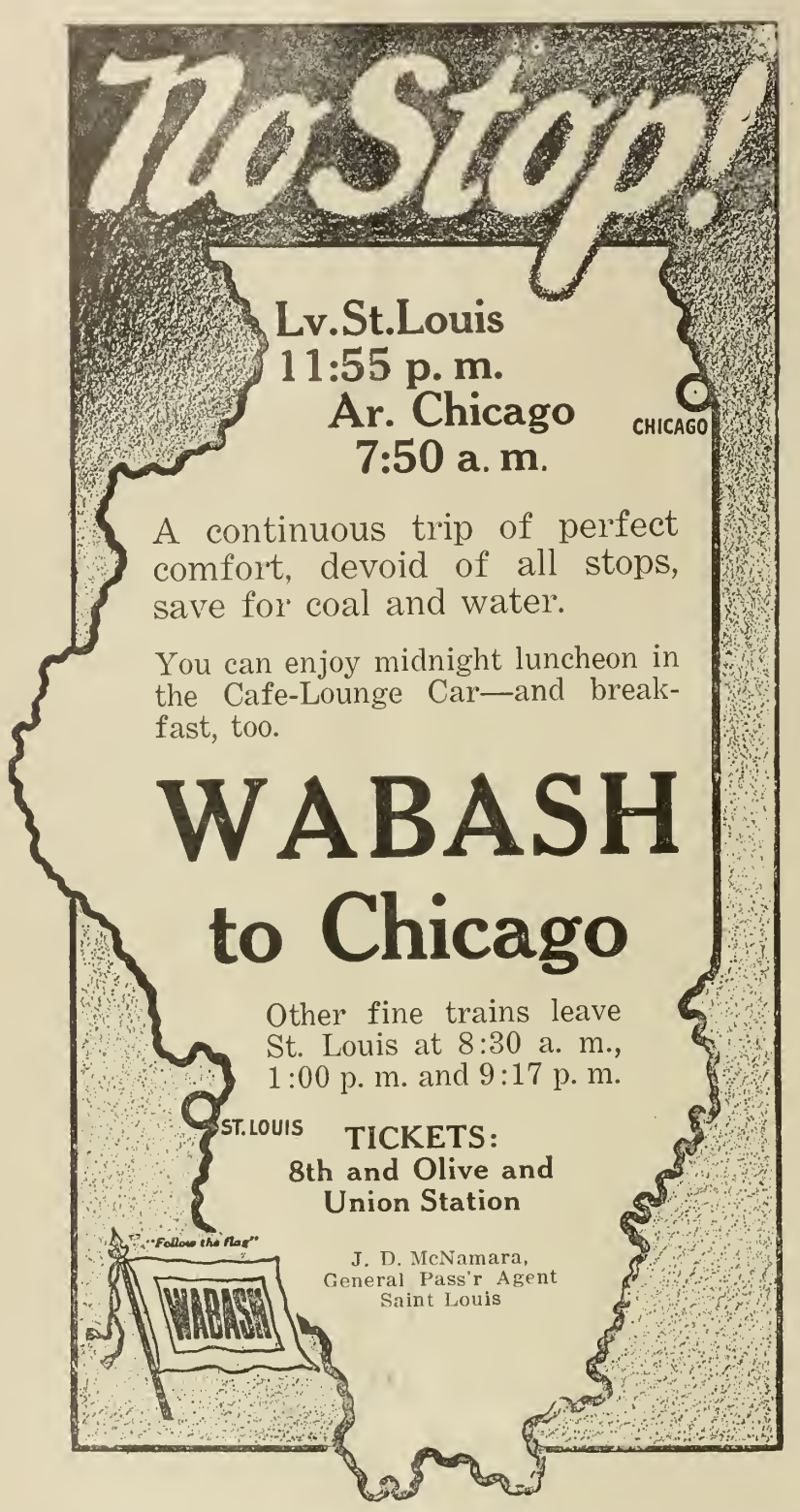
Engineering and Construction Company

1102 Webster Building

CHICAGO

Designers and Builders of Fireproof Grain Elevators and Mills.

Nevada, Mo., June 1.—The army worms have appeared in this county and have done considerable damage, but are now being checked by ditching and other methods. The warm weather and showers of the past two days will kill many. Dragging is being extensively adopted.


No Stop!
Lv. St. Louis
11:55 p. m.
Ar. Chicago
7:50 a. m.
CHICAGO
A continuous trip of perfect comfort, devoid of all stops, save for coal and water.
You can enjoy midnight luncheon in the Cafe-Lounge Car—and breakfast, too.
WABASH
to Chicago
Other fine trains leave St. Louis at 8:30 a. m., 1:00 p. m. and 9:17 p. m.
ST. LOUIS
TICKETS:
8th and Olive and Union Station
"Follow the flag"
WABASH
J. D. McNamara,
General Pass'r Agent
Saint Louis

FOR SALE OR LEASE—LOCATED ON TWO RAILROADS

(Mo. Pacific and A. T. & S. F.) 400 Barrel Modern Mill in center of Kansas Wheat Belt, at Great Bend, Kans. Liberal terms to right parties. See or write

G. H. HULME, Great Bend, Kans.

BEST CLOTH CLEANER

Peterson's Patent Cloth Cleaner

Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.

Write for sample.

CREAM CITY CAN WORKS

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., May 30, 1914.

The report is generally credited that the trade have not much flour booked ahead. They are very much mistaken, as the majority of the bakers have flour booked for shipment up to October. The jobbers and stores have flour booked for the next two or three months and they will be the ones who will do the buying this summer. The mills who have been trying to limit their sales for prompt shipment are now anxious to book for shipment for the next six months, but find their old trade well booked ahead from other mills.

A number of cars of new Kansas flour was booked in the past week around $4.20 for fancy patent in sacks.

No prices have been quoted as yet for new winter flour. The harvest will be about two weeks later in this section. Some few fields have been plowed up, but not any amount of acreage. Rye looks fine and well headed out. Oats are jumping and oat harvest will be about as usual.

A bid was made this week of $4.15 sacks for new spring wheat patent flour, but the mill would not book.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices f. o. b. cars, in full or mixed cars feed and flour:

Flour—Spring patent (basis wood), $4.50@4.75; straight, $4.20@4.50; clear, $4@4.20; low grade, in jute, $3.05@3.15; winter patent (basis wood), $4.50@4.90; straight, $4.15@4.40; clear, $3.85@4.10; extra, $3.40@3.65 (no new quoted); Kansas patent (basis jute or 98-lb. cotton), $4.40@4.70; straight, $4.20@4.45; clear, $3.65@3.80; new about 20c less on patent and straight.

Western Rye—In sacks. $3 25@3.40; Pennsylvania, in wood, $3.40@3.50.

Feed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring red dog, $29.50@30.50; flour middlings, $27 50@28; standard middlings, $26.25@27; bran, $26@27; Kansas middlings (100-lb. sacks), $28@29; bran, $27@30; winter middlings, bulk, $27.50@28; bran, $26@27.

Pennsylvania Notes.

C. B. Weller has bought the Cove Roller Mills, at Milton, Pa.

Linn C. Frey has built a flour and feed mill in Williamsport, Pa.

The Philadelphia Macaroni Co. was incorporated this week for $75,000.

F. G. Newhart has bought the flour mill from C. A. Moyer, of Emaus, Pa.

E. C. Mathers has bought the Harvey's Lake (Pa.) water-power flour mill.

Martin Groff, of Brecknock, Pa., has bought the Hay Creek Mills, at Johanna, Pa.

F. B. Stubbs, of Wells, Minn., and Joseph S. Geisel, of St. Louis, were visitors here this week.

E. F. Hanly, of Germantown, Pa., has his flour and feed warehouse damaged by fire about $20,000.

Over 30,000 foreign workmen have gone back to Europe from the Pittsburg district the last month.

Wolff Bros., of Lafayette, N. J., have bought the mill from P. S. Van Kirk & Co., at Paterson, N. J.

C. E. Frye, of Cameron, Pa., has bought one-half of the interest in the Washington (Pa.) flour mill from J. V. Walker.

Floyd E. Kennedy has bought the Alborn Flour Mill, on Big Run, near New Castle, Pa., from Frank Alborn. Newcastle, Pa., from Frank Alborn.

The following flour men died recently: Ellis Newcomer, of Reading, Pa., flour and feed dealer; Clarence Lummis, of Cedarville, N. J. ,flour miller; William Grim, at Lyons, Pa., an old-time miller; Thomas B. Phillips, of Richhill, Greene County, Pa., owner of the Durbin flour mills; J. F. Johnson, at Bridgeton. N. J., owner of the East Lake mill; William Oliphant, at Harrisonville, N. J., mill owner.

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Allegheny,: Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Binghamton*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	29.00	38.00
Boston*	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Buffalo*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Cincinnati	17.00	17.00	8.00	18.00
Chicago	12.00	12.00	8.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.50	20.50	11.50	18.50
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Erie, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Indianapolis	16.50	16.50	8.00	16.00
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	32.50
Kansas City			7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky.	17.00	17.00	8.00	19.00
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37 00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	35.00
Milwaukee	12.00	12 00	10.50	10.00
Minneapolis	14 00	14.00	14.00	
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	28.70	28.70	19.70	25.00
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75		14.00	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	6 00	10.00
Philadelphia*	26.70	26 70	17.70	23.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Portland, Me.	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Portland, Ore.	70 00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	25.70	17.50	22.00
Rochester*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Schenectady*	28.20	28 20	19.20	24.50
Scranton, Pa.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	29.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9 00	9.00		14.00
Syracuse*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Terre Haute, Ind.	15.00	15.00	6.00	16.00
Texarkana, Ark.	20 00	25.50	20.00	34.00
Toledo, Ohio	19 50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Troy, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Utica, N. Y.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	20 00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Washington, D C.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Wheeling, W Va.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at these points.

Lake and rail points marked with * take a rate two cents less than above quoted rates during lake and rail season.

Have You Thought About the Granulating Milling System?

If SEVEN of the Largest and MOST PROGRESSIVE MILLING CONCERNS in the WORLD have bought, installed and paid for nearly FOUR HUNDRED of these GRANULATING MACHINES in less than FOUR YEARS, what does it signify?

One Leading Mill that has had a number of Machines in use (including several No. 8 Bran Finishers and large size Middlings Finishers, as well as No. 4 Special Middlings Mills) about a year ago, reflowed their mill, using Granulating Machines (about Twenty in all) after EACH and EVERY Smooth Roll reduction —thus increasing their capacity over 20% with the same rolls, bolters and same power; also improving the granulation and quality of the flour.

What does this MEAN to You—MILL OWNER?

What does it MEAN to YOU—HEAD MILLER, if you are the means of bringing this about and at the same time wonderfully improve the flour? Does it not mean much more than Profit—Gain—to you?

And whom can the MILL OWNER (if he is not a practical miller) look to for these important improvements if they are not asked for or suggested by the HEAD MILLER?

Thanks for an answer to this.

Thos. McFeely Co.

232-4 Bourse Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa

E. A. Pynch Co., Minneapolis, Minn., N. W. Agents.

Wheat on the Farms Roads are Impassable Flour Orders Delayed

Plant of Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kans., Built by

There are many mills which need more wheat storage to carry over the periods when wheat supplies dry up because there is no chance for farmers to deliver wheat. Same condition applies to car shortages.

Concrete re-inforced storage tanks will solve this problem for you.

WHY NOT WRITE TO

Otto J. Lehrack Const. Co.

4024 Prospect Ave.,

Kansas City, Mo.

New Wheat Flour

Must be properly aged, whitened and conditioned by the *Alsop Electrical Process* in order to meet the requirements of discriminating housewives and bakers.

If you have not installed the Process, it would be greatly to your interest to do so at once, thereby placing yourself in position to compete with other progressive Millers who cater to trade demanding pure white flour.

Write us for particulars.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., May 29, 1914.

The week in flour closed with values practically unchanged and the same is true of demand, with the exception of best patents, which are more active at the moment than other grades; in fact, there is universal complaint among millers on account of slowness in demand on nearly all grades but patents.

City mills express their inability to compete with quotations at which flour is being offered not only in Chicago, but in Central and Eastern states markets. Summing up conditions as they now exist, the flour market is in a speculative condition, with buyers bearish and holding off awaiting the advent of the new Southwestern crop.

Stocks of flour in all positions are conceded to be quite small, with the exception of some of the large pastry manufacturers, and these have apparently estimated their needs for from 30 to 60 days, and in some cases even 90, and have made bookings accordingly.

Clear flour is held at about the same basis as a week ago, with demand very much in favor of good, strong first clears for deferred shipment.

Southwestern cut straight and 95 per cent flours are very liberally offered at about the same range of quotations as a week ago.

Very little trade is being done on export account. A few scattering offers are being received for July and August shipment, but these are so limited in number as to be very unsatisfactory.

Mill feed is only moderate in demand and is offered at basis of $24@24.25 per ton in 100-lb. sacks for spring wheat bran; standard middlings, $24@24.25; and red dog, $27.50@28.

Rye flour is somewhat firmer, owing to the strength show in the price of the raw material, but demand is very slow and values unchanged.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $5.30 per bbl.; standard patents (basis jute), $4.30@4.50; straight, $3.90@4.10; first clears, $3.40@3.70; second clears, $2.60@2.80.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4@4.20; straight, $3.80@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.60; standard clears, $3.05@3.30.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4.10@4.20; straight, $3.90@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.50; low grade, $3.15@3.35; Michigan 10c higher; patent, $4.20@4.35; straight, $4.05@4.15.

Mill Feed (100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $24@24.25; standard middlings, $24@24.25; red dog, $27.50@28.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $2.75@3.05; dark, $2.30@2.60.

Coast Flour—Patent. $4.55@4.70; straight, $4.30@4.50.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.60@1.65 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots delivered, and yellow corn meal, $1.55.

Chicago Notes.

H. E. Rycroft, president of Bartlett-Frazier Co., recently returned from Excelsior Springs, greatly improved in health.

The Star and Crescent Milling Co. have recently installed the required machinery and hereafter will manufacture graham and whole-wheat flour.

Among recent Chicago visitors were E. S. Woodworth of E. S. Woodworth Co., Minneapolis; E. D. Lysle, president of the J. C. Lysle Milling Co., Leavenworth, and Edgar Evans of the Acme-Evans Milling Co., Indianapolis.

B. A. Eckhart, president of the B. A. Eckhart Milling Co., is having considerable trouble with his eyes and is being treated by a specialist. Mr. Eckhart had to forego the pleasure of attending the millers' convention on this account.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Le Beau celebrated their silver wedding anniversary at their residence, 222 Leclaire avenue, Austin, a few days ago. Four generations of the family were present. Mr. Le Beau has been a member of the Chicago Board of Trade for 30 years.

Caleb H. Canby, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, has been authorized by the directors of the board to appoint delegates to the annual convention of the Council of American Grain Exchanges to be held in Buffalo June 1 6and 17, and the annual convention of the Illinois Grain Dealers' Association at Cairo, on June 2.

C. B. Spaulding, general manager of the New Century Co., left the city Monday to attend the convention at Old Point Comfort and from there will go to Buffalo to attend the Operative Millers' convention to be held in that city from June 1 to June 5. Mr. Spaulding also intends to visit New York City and other eastern markets before his return.

Net Weight on Bakers' Sacks.

The national net weight law will affect second-hand sacks, just as well as new sacks. The Bureau of Food and Drugs of the national Department of Agriculture maintains that when a baker buys flour in bulk and furnishes the sacks, the miller is responsible for the weight and quality of the flour.

In reply to a question of bakers' sacks, the department wrote: "With reference to that paragraph of your letter in which you state that bakers send numerous kinds of brands and sizes of sacks to the mill to have them filled for them, the sacks having various weights and labels stamped on the outside, and the bakers require the miller to put in 100 lbs. and pay for it on that basis, although the sacks bear the marks of 98 lbs. and other sizes, your attention is invited to paragraph (b) of regulation 29, as amended by Food Inspection Decision 145, which states that the quantity of the contents so marked shall be the amount of food in the package."

Howell Milling Co., Howells, Neb.: "We are running 10 hours. Flour fair. Mill feed good. Growing wheat never better."

The Farmers' Elevator Co. has been incorporated at Bismarck, N. D., for $25,000.

S. D. Taylor has sold his elevator at Dresden, Kan., to J. B. Jennings and G. W. Roller.

J. P. Gibbon has bought the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co. elevator at Kearney, Neb.

Leading Grain Dealers of St. Louis.

Morton & Co.
Grain - Hay - Seeds
COMMISSION ONLY
Merchants Exchange Bldg.
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

WHEAT FEEDS GRAIN FLOUR
ANNAN, BURG & CO.
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DEALERS ESTABLISHED 1880
A.B.C.
ST. LOUIS MISSOURI
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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., June 1, 1914.

New crop alfalfa meal arriving on the Kansas City market has been hot and cut of condition, and in most instances unsalable, due to the grinding of wet hay. The statement is made that there is very little hay dry enough in either Kansas or Oklahoma for grinding, but with seasonable weather in the next few days, new crop arrivals of both hay and meal may be expected to improve. More than 75 per cent of the new alfalfa hay coming to Kansas City has been nearly unsalable, because of the heated condition, and the same has been true of new crop alfalfa meal. Meal is held at a range of $17 to $17.50 for choice grades, June shipment, but thus far no choice meal has been received here.

Southern Kansas and Oklahoma mills are offering more freely at present than those of any other section. Some Oklahoma mills are quoting Kansas City dealers choice meal for shipment before July 1 at $18 per ton in 100 lb. sacks, but Southern Kansas mills are offering liberally at $17 to $17.50 per ton and are securing most of the business in this market. Dealers are not willing to listen to a price of $18 for choice meal, when cars of same grade are offered at 50c to $1 lower.

Trade in old crop meal is not heavy. Supply in jobbers' hands is exceedingly light, and Colorado mills are sending very little to market, except on old contracts. No. 1 is about the only grade offered. Most sales are made on a basis of $20 for prompt shipment. No trading is being done in low grade meal. Mixers are not in a position to use it. Several cars have been consigned to a local company, and the receiver has not been able to even get a bid on the shipments. Some of the stuff is lower than No. 2 meal, and represents the clean-up of all supplies of hay around the mill preparatory to grinding new crop.

Mixed feed trade is quiet. Dealers are asking around $27.50 for molasses grain mixed feeds, Kansas City basis. Immediate Southwestern states are making light purchases, because of the small amount of live stock being fed for market. Most of the cattle in the Southwest are being pastured, and will not be fed heavily until another corn crop is harvested. Light feeding means a small amount of mixed alfalfa feeds to be used. Dairymen are good buyers now, and are the principal takers of molasses grain mixed feeds. Molasses alfalfa feed is finding fair sale in immediate states, with the volume of business perhaps a little heavier than a year ago.

Southeastern states are steady takers of grain mixed and plain molasses alfalfa meal. Consumption in Georgia, Florida and the Carolinas is large, and dealers' supplies rather light. The steady tone to prices last week was a favorable factor in trade.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfala Meal (sacked)—Choice new crop meal, $17@17.50; No. 1 old, $19.50@20; No. 2 old, $16@17.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $20@20.50; No. 2, $19.50; standard, $18.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$26.50@28; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $28@30.25.

Alfalfa Hay—Fancy, $17.50; choice, $16@17; No. 1, $14.50@15.50; No. 2, $8.50@12; No. 3, $5.50@8; standard, $12.50@14.

Official Alfalfa Meal Grades.

At the meeting of the American Feed Manufacturers' Association in Chicago, May 22, representatives of the various alfalfa meal interests presented a set of alfalfa grades, which should govern all transactions in alfalfa meal. The members of the American Feed Manufacturers' Association took exception to the various standards as adopted by the National Alfalfa Millers' Association at a recent meeting in Wichita, and suggested several changes, which were adopted by the convention. The alfalfa meal grades, as changed, are as follows:

Choice alfalfa meal shall be milled from whole alfalfa hay, of choice green color, properly cured, free from foreign grasses, sound and sweet with pronounced alfalfa fragrance, and containing not less than 12 per cent protein and 1 per cent fat, and shall not contain to exceed 11 per cent moisture and shall be packed in 100-lb. net weight sacks.

No. 1 alfalfa meal shall be milled from whole alfalfa hay of a fair green color, sound and sweet, with pronounced alfalfa fragrance, and shall be free from all foreign grasses, and shall contain not less than 12 per cent protein and 1 per cent fat, and shall not exceed 11 per cent moisture, and shall be packed in 100-lb. net weight sacks.

No. 3 alfalfa meal shall be milled from whole alfalfa hay of a greenish color not distinctly brown, sound and sweet, shall be reasonably free from foreign grasses, and shall contain not less than 12 per cent protein and 1 per cent fat, and shall not cotain to exceed 11 per cent moisture, and shall be packed in 100-lb. net weight sacks.

No. 3 alfalfa meal shall be milled from whole alfalfa hay of a brown color, but must be sweet and sound and may contain a percentage of foreign grasses, but shall contain not less than 10 per cent protein and not to exceed 11 per cent moisture and shall be packed in 100-lb. net weight sacks.

The principal change made in the grades of the National Alfalfa Millers' Association is that all alfalfa meal shall be ground from WHOLE alfalfa hay, and should not contain straws. The American Feed Manufacturers' Association reduced the quantity of minimum protein from 14 per cent to 12 per cent, which was considered a good concession. The feed manufacturers refused to adopt any trading rules, as it was considered almost impossible to fix rules which would govern all sections.

As color plays an important part in the various grades of meal, the Bryan Haywood color grades were adopted. Mr. Haywood, who operates the Bryan Haywood Alfalfa Warehouse Co., Kansas City, told the American Feed Manufacturers' Association that he had perfected a plan whereby the color of the various grades of meal were standardized by color photography. As Mr. Haywood explained his plan, his color scheme was perfected to a degree of fineness and that he was going to have it copyrighted. However, he told the association that he would make it a present of the color scheme, if it would be distributed to the members as the Haywood color grades. A committee was appointed by President Chapman, consisting of J. W. Anderson, Kansas City, chairman; Harry Casady, Colorado; E. Morgan, Memphis, Tenn.; Mr. Abbott of Albert Dickinson & Co., Chicago, and Bryan Haywood, Kansas City. This committee met in Kansas City last week and were enthusiastic over the color scheme, and as it was given the power to adopt this officially for the American Feed Manufacturers' Association, this was done. Hereafter cards will be sent out annually by the secretary of the feed manufacturers with the various shades of color, so that all ideas as to the color of certain grades of meal may be the same. Mr. Haywood perfected his plan so that the color cards will not fade or lose color by action of light.

Chicago, June 1, 1914.

Alfalfa products during the week, both feed and hay, sold in very limited quantities only, with values at about the same range of quotations as have prevailed for a number of weeks past, and no more favorable values or increased demand is anticipated as the grazing season is at hand. Choice pea green alfalfa hay is offered at $21 a ton in carload lots f. o. b. Chicago, and inferior grades are selling as low as $15 per ton, according to quality. Alfalfa feed, composed of alfalfa meal, molasses, corn and oats, is quoted at $24 per ton in 100-lb. sacks in carlots delivered, and alfalfa feed, containing alfalfa meal and molasses, at $21 per ton.

Cincinnati, O., June 1, 1914.

The alfalfa products market was extremely dull this week. An easier tone developed. The reports regarding the crop looks very encouraging and this had tended to keep buyers out of the market, as they look for lower prices. There is practically no local demand, while the bulk of the trading being done is with the Southern markets. Quotations are: Grain mixed alfalfa feed, $27@27.50; mixed feed, $27.50@28; molasses feed, $28@28.50.

New Orleans, La., May 30, 1914.

New crop alfalfa hay from Oklahoma and North Texas was freely offered last week, and prices went down from $1 to $1.50 per ton. Some No. 1 Oklahoma new crop alfalfa was sold here at $17.80, and the average price was between $18 and $18.75. These offerings practically shut Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico hay out of the market, although some meal was offered and taken at $20@21 per ton, new crop. Old crop stuff is a drug on the market apparently, for there was no sale for it here last week. The alfalfa hay and meal market is expected to loosen up, now that the new crop is here, and Oklahoma growers will probably regulate the prices for the others. Good purchases of Oklahoma are expected and the market should be quite active while the restocking process is on. Old stocks are inferior and will have to be sold for whatever they can bring. Alfalfa meal, new crop, caused a reduction in quotations here, averaging $1.50 per ton. This affected mixed feeds as well, and prices went down correspondingly in grain and molasses mixed feeds. Ruling quotations, f. o. b. New Orleans in carlots, ranged from $23 to $25 for molasses mixed feeds and about $1 higher for grain mixed. Substitutes for alfalfa are coming in rapidly, and may keep prices here down throughout the season, as paille fine grass is being artificially dried in large quantities and used in mixed feeds selling from $13 to $15 per ton.

Nashville, Tenn., June 1, 1914.

Dealers report considerable new alfalfa on the market, but the drought may have a tendency to shorten the crop somewhat and also to advance prices, although no material change was noted last week. Dealers are quoting, f. o. b. Nashville, per ton, as follows: Western alfalfa hay, $18; new alfalfa, local, $16 to $18; dry alfalfa and molasses feed, $32 to $34; alfalfa meal, $30.

St. Louis, Mo., May 30, 1914.

Alfalfa meal held its own last week, and green meal was in good request. Small stocks in all markets are a distinct influence on prices. The new crop meal now holds the center of the stage in the Southwest, and from offers being received in that section and here the first new meal will find a fairly good market. Quotations on new meal are $2@3 under old grades for first half of June shipment, but first cutting of the crop was unsatisfactory, and price concessions are not as wide as the trade looked for. This, with small stocks, mostly concentrated in strong hands, has materially helped against a decided decline in values. Should further reports on the crop prove unsatisfactory a brisk buying demand might develop, as selling sentiment on the new meal has been decidedly bearish and caused all future buyers to hold off in their demands to the point of bare shelves. Alfalfa mixed feeds continue to be influenced by good pasturage conditions and orders are small at nominally steady prices. Molasses alfalfa still reflects a fair inquiry from the cotton states. Alfalfa hay continues to command good prices (part new crop), with No. 1 at $18.50@19; choice new, $19; damaged, $10; No. 2, $15@16.50. Quote alfalfa meal at $17 for brown and $20.95 for green; alfalfa molasses meal with grain, $25@27.50, and without grain, $21@21.50.

Colorado Mill Changes Name.

The Loveland Milling and Elevator Co. succeeds the Big Thompson Milling and Elevator Co., Loveland, Colo., the change being only in name. For the past 20 years the Loveland, Colo., mill has been operated under the name of the Big Thompson Milling and Elevator Co., this title being derived from a river in Colorado. The Big Thompson company recently acquired the holdings of the Loveland Milling and Elevator Co., which company operated an elevator for the last 30 years, and due to the confusion between the two names the mill and elevator will be operated hereafter under the title of the Loveland Milling and Elevator Co. H. E. Kelly will continue as manager.

Miller Milling Co., Miller, Mo.: "We are running 12 hours. Flour business is fairly good locally. Great demand for mill feed. Condition of growing crop is 100 per cent."

G. & R. Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich., have increased capital from $100,000 to $200,000.

Oliver C. Peterson will engage in the flour and feed business at Butterfield, Minn.

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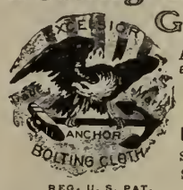

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FOR SALE—$2,000; 3 double stand Case roller mill with good house, barn and sawmill, 9 miles from Chillicothe, O., on a good pike. Other mills for sale by Thos. Stevens, Chillicothe, O

KANSAS MILL AT A SACRIFICE.
A well-equipped 100-barrel Nordyke & Marmon mill located in best wheat section of Kansas. Non-resident owner will sacrifice. Address R. W. Kelly, Box 1375, Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE—Monitor milling separator, style D, No. 6; capacity 150 bushels per hour. Good as new. Leavenworth Milling Co., Leavenworth, Kan.

FOR SALE—For the very best reasons, a going mill of 350 barrels' capacity; full sifter, 12 stands of rolls, modern throughout, located in city of 100,000, surrounded by good country and reached by 14 railroads. Full information furnished reliable and legitimate inquirers. Address Executor, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—A position as head miller in a hard or soft wheat mill, by a competent miller. 200 to 500-bbl. capacity, Kansas or Nebraska preferred. Best of references. Address, Miller, 3535 Woodland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 to 500 bbls. capacity. Am married, 28 years of age, have had 12 years' experience in hard wheat mills. Prefer Kansas or Nebraska, but will go anywhere for good position. References furnished. Address D. B. Libbee, Dawson, Neb.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 barrels and up. Have had charge of mills from 150 to 2,000 barrels. Can furnish very best of references. Can keep mill in good repair, have my own tools. Married. Can come at once. Wish a situation where there are good schools. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 203, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position by practical miller of over 25 years' experience with hard and soft wheat. Have good letters and references, and will guarantee results. Forty-eight years old and have family. Give capacity and wages paid in first letter. Address A. W. Patrick, Ozark, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller by young man 29 years of age, in mill from 100 to 500 bbls. capacity. Am thoroughly up-to-date in modern milling and capable of obtaining best results in quality and yield. A-1 recommendations as to character and ability from both past and present employers. Address Box 171, Clyde, Kan.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A flour salesman. Address Groening Bros., Lehigh, Kan.

WANTED—A man who can actually sell flour. Will pay a good salary and commission. Address Box 234, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Experienced Kansas hard wheat miller to take charge of 800-bbl. mill. Also experienced soft wheat miller for 600-bbl. mill. State former employers and experience, also make of mill operated. John F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co., Springfield, Mo.

WANTED—Flour salesman for soft wheat mill. One who understands milling, making flour and selling it and can keep mill in good repair. Mahan Milling and Elevator Co., Centertown, Mo. Box 15.

WANTED—A competent manager for a flour milling, grain and coal business established with $50,000 investment. Applicant must invest $20,000 in the business and be able to hold down job. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 219, St. Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—To hear from owner who has good mill or elevator for sale. Send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

FARM in trade for mill. Mill in trade for farm. If you have a mill for sale or trade for a farm, or if you want to buy a mill, or trade for one, write to T. M. Warne, Amboy, Ind. He also has mill machinery for sale.

WAREHOUSE OPPORTUNITY—Will sell part interest to party having goods to store each year, to help build Kansas City warehouse. Present warehouse running, with extra ground, switch and dock available. Warehouse 4220 St. John Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—To buy a double stand of 9x24 Barnard & Leas roller mills. In answering please give detailed statement of condition of machine. The Ravenna Mills, Ravenna, Neb.

Mill Blamed for Worker's Death.

The Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, was held indirectly responsible for the death of Earl Hickman, a laborer who fell six stories to his death while at work on the nearly completed mill. Hickman was riding to the sixth floor on a cable to which a dust collector was attached. The cable snapped just as he was opposite the sixth story window and he fell down the elevator shaft. The Wyandotte county coroner's jury held the mill responsible, on the assumption that it was careless in installing the elevator, and did not use reasonable care to see that it was safe. The elevator had been used by other workmen in going to and from the ground to various floors, although stairs were provided.

The Pawnee County Grain and Supply Co., Larned, Kan., has been changed to a co-operative association.

The elevator of W. J. Culbertson, at Delavan, Ill., burned with a $6,000 loss and $3,000 insurance.

The Farmers' Elevator Co., at Morganville, Kan., have increased their capital $5,100.

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PUMPERNICKLE RYE
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
PEARL CORN MEAL

GRANULATED CORN MEAL (White or Yellow)
HOMINY
CORN OR OATS FEED
HOMINY FEED
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Milling and Grain News

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Volume Twenty-five. TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1914. Number Two

The F. O. M. A. Convention and Machinery Exposition at Buffalo

President—J. W. Flaherty, Lynchburg, Va.
Vice-President—E. T. Bauer, Wichita, Kan.
Secretary—B. W. Dedrick, State College, Pa.
Treasurer—A. C. Brantingham, Toledo, O.
Executive Committee—C. W. Beavers, Wichita Falls, Tex.; John Gerald, Buffalo, N. Y.; P. J. Flynn, Toronto, Canada.

The above officers were elected for the ensuing year at the annual meeting of the F. O. M. A. at Buffalo last Thursday. J. F. Mueller, who has been secretary for 16 years, declined to accept the nomination and B. W. Dedrick was elected. Mr. Dedrick was the first president of the organization and has been very active in its affairs. He is instructor of the milling school maintained in connection with the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania.

The Entertainment Features

The entertainment features of the convention were provided by the Manufacturers' Auxiliary of the F. O. M. A. A. C. Barbeau and H. H. Moyer were in charge of these features, which were high-grade and also provided splendid entertainment for the ladies who attended the convention in large numbers. The Seventy-fourth Regiment Band furnished music during the convention from the balcony of the Broadway Exposition. On Tuesday and Thursday evenings there was offered a musical and dramatic entertainment in Assembly Hall. The high quality of the two entertainments was universally commended and the large hall was completely filled on both occasions. On Wednesday evening, through the courtesy of Mr. George Urban, of Buffalo, there was a stereopticon entertainment which showed an interesting collection of views illustrating old-time milling devices and methods previous to 1645. Moving pictures were also shown.

On Thursday afternoon the steamer United Shores was chartered for the trip down the Niagara River. While the afternoon was cool and a drizzling rain fell, the scenery of the trip was much enjoyed.

The ladies of the convention were given an automobile ride on Wednesday morning and a trip to the Larkin Soap Co. plant on Thursday evening.

The third annual banquet of The Grinders was held Wednesday evening at the Lafayette Hotel. Wallace McGowan, of Kansas City, presided as toastmaster as only he can, and wit, eloquence and song made the dinner memorable. The initiation ceremonies followed and the membership of The Grinders is now about 200, with increasing interest in the order from both millers and allied interests.

Many parties were made up to visit Niagara Falls and other points of interest in Buffalo and vicinity. Some took the lake trip to Toronto and return.

On Wednesday the new Hecker mill was visited by many millers and Manager Bowen and associates entertained the visitors. Other mills of Buffalo and Niagara Falls were visited on different days of the week.

An Address By Frank Kell

One of the notable addresses of the convention was that of Mr. Frank Kell, of Wichita Falls, Tex., "The Relation of Mill Owner to the Miller." Mr. Kell said the F. O. M. A., in his opinion, was the most important organization to the trade and the whole trade would suffer if it was not maintained on a thorough business basis. Milling in the United States was a highly competitive business, not only in America, but with Canadian and European mills. We must keep abreast of the times and be foremost in the science of milling. He advocated the employment of a man to give his entire time to the management of the fraternity and that the mill owners would appreciate an opportunity to give moral and financial support to place the organization on a thorough business basis. He said that since he had appreciated the value of the conventions he had not only consented but urged his head millers to attend the meetings.

In referring to the relation of the head miller to the office management, Mr. Kell said there was a natural conflict between the office and the miller as to the quality of wheat to be purchased. If they were to depend on the superintendent for results, the wheat must be judged by the head miller and he be the sole judge, or he would not be in a position to give the best results in flour. He always gave this authority to the head millers of his mills.

Mr. Kell read an account of the founding of the William Dunwoody Institute, of Minneapolis, which would provide a scientific course in milling technology. There was a scarcity of millers who were educated along scientific lines. Although the industry was of great importance, second in manufacturing in the United States, there had been a lack of means of preparing young men in the milling industry. He considered it the most attractive business line in the world, and of the various business enterprises he was engaged in milling offered the best chance to demonstrate a man's individuality.

From the Baker's Standpoint

The president of the National Association of Master Bakers, Mr. Mark Breden, of Toronto, Canada, was witty, entertaining, as well as offering some sound suggestions to millers in his address, "How the Miller Can Best Serve the Baker." Of all characteristics in flour for bakers, he said, uniformity was the pre-eminent quality. A standard should be established for each crop and millers should use every effort to maintain that standard. He did not believe in trying to "match" flours, but believed in using a mill brand that had proved reliable rather than trying to "match" prices. While there had been changes in milling with a tendency toward large mills, there had been greater increase in the number of bakeries and the largest increase was in the quantity of bread produced in bakeries. Millers must remember that neither wheat nor flour was food, but that bread was. The changes from hand methods to machine methods in baking required that the flour must be stronger, have more gluten, and the tendency was toward the use of the best raw material to meet the public's requirement of better bread. The better equipped bakers can do better with good flour, and this was to the advantage of good millers. The baking industry can use more educated young men in the future, and there was a demand for technical schools. Mr. Breden referred to the technical school for bakers at Milwaukee, the first to be established which was to be supported by public

He explained the necessity for uniform flour by referring to the process of fermentation which did not stop after it started in bread-making. In large bakeries the methods of handling large quantities of flour dough and bread required absolute uniformity of material and conditions to secure uninterrupted operation and uniformity of results.

Details of Machinery Exhibits

The Columbian Feed Governor Co., of Minneapolis, had a new development on exhibition for the first time. It was the Twentieth Century Wheat Heater. The Columbian Feed Governor and the Common Sense Horizontal Wheat Steamer were also exhibited.

Sprout, Waldron & Co., of Muncy, Pa., the Monarch mill builders, had a large space filled with new ball-bearing machines. They showed the ball-bearing Attrition mill, or corn cracker, a disc middlings mill, a Monarch cracked corn separator and grader; a Monarch self-balancing sieve bolter, which was ball-bearing and kept in motion; two Monarch roller mills. Vice-President N. L. Vredenburg and Treasurer Stephan Soars were present, assisted by Frank T. Rexford, New England representative, and L. C. Winegardner, special representative.

The Wolf Co., of Chambersburg, Pa., had one of the largest and most complete exhibits of milling machinery, and it included a Wolf portable mill in actual operation, making flour. This mill was of 40 to 50 barrels' daily capacity. Another complete mill was the small Export type of one barrel per hour capacity. A Wolf sectional sifter, 77-inch, 6-section, was in operation; a Wolf Heavy Duty roll, 9x24, ball-bearing, with Helical gear differential, was in operation, also a 7x18 collar-oiling bearing, and a Standard 9x30. The Pat & Draver middlings mills were also exhibited. H. G. Wolf, H. W. Gladhill, R. G. Haulman. Frank Yaegley, S. S. Good and Jesse Simmons explained Wolf machinery and entertained with the usual Wolf hospitality.

The Williams Patent Crusher and Pulverizer Co., of St. Louis, had an Infant grinder in operation with the pneumatic system. Another larger machine was shown with an interesting exhibit of different materials before and after pulverizing. President M. F. Williams was on hand to explain the Williams methods, with J. P. Waldman and Norman Sheppard assisting.

The Columbian Laboratories, of Chicago, had a booth backed by some ovens in which bread was baked from flour made by milling machinery in operation at the exposition. Prof. George I. Teller was in charge and was kept busy discussing laboratory work and baking problems with the millers.

A new departure in mill appliances was exhibited by the Cornelius Mill Furnishing Co., of St. Louis, in the new Cornelius Mixometer, used for the control of blending and particularly useful to millers making self-rising flours. This new machine was surrounded by interested millers who kept John Cornelius and C. W. Todebush busy explaining its operation.

The Essmueller booth was tastily decorated with palms and cut flowers. A Peerless friction clutch was shown. For the Essmueller Mill Furnishing Co. W. C. Essmueller and John N. Watkins were very busy entertainers.

A quartette of Nordyke & Marmon Co. men were on hand to distribute a book, finely illustrated with N. & M. Co. mills, which have been built all over the world. They were A. A. Croft, H. A. Crooke, J. B. Cooper and J. J. Ross, with L. I. Ziegler on hand part of the time.

The Alsop Process Co., of St. Louis, had the Alsop Electrical Process in operation and it attracted continued attention. J. G. Mitchell, W. P. Mitchell, A. F. Parish and O. K. Anderson were the representatives.

The Fitz Water Wheel Co., of Hanover, Pa., had an I. X. L. steel overshoot water wheel and one of their new grain dryers on exhibition. J. S. Fitz and F. W. Gehensleben explained the two specialties of the company.

Among new machines on exhibition was the Barbeau huller, exhibited by the Barbeau Grain Hulling Machine Co., of Dayton, O. A six-tube huller of 250 bus. per hour capacity was in operation, and also a single-tube barley huller. C. J. Barbeau, R. B. Ritter, R. M. Brumbaugh and W. B. Sutton were in attendance.

The "Eureka" line of cleaners and packers was complete, and the S. Howes Co., of Silver Creek, N. Y., had officers and representatives out in full force. They were A. C. Barbeau, J. Q. Smythe, F. E. Dorsey, W. M. Metz, E. A. Pynch, William Watson, George S. Boss and A. T. Sitterly. Their new offering was the Eureka mustard seed separator, which separated mustard from other seeds by centrifugal force. Packers, elevator separators, milling separators and wheat scourers were in operation. The Eureka machines are now equipped with ball-bearings.

A huge German-American roller mill, with rolls 10x40 was the center of attraction in the exhibit of the Great Western Manufacturing Co., Leavenworth, Kan. This type of roll is used exclusively in the German mill of the Larabee Flour Mill Co., of Hutchinson, Kan. Another roller mill, 9x24, of ball and socket combined collar and ring oiling type, was in operation. Two Automatic self-balancing sifters were in operation, also a White Star balancing purifier and a Combes portable riddle. George W. Combes, A. H. Van Duzee, G. H. Sheidenberger and M. E. Rozelle explained the Great Western line. M. E. Rozelle had a Rex middlings mill in operation in the Great Western booth and also had the adjoining space.

Three Midget mills were exhibited by the Anglo-American Mills Co., Owensville, Ky. The 25-barrel mill was in operation and a large number of sacks of flour made by mills all over the United States were shown.

The Robinson Manufacturing Co., Muncy, Pa., had a Unique self-balancing sifter with Hess ball-bearings in operation. They also exhibited a cracked corn grader and separator in operation; an Iron Clad crusher, a Unique roller mill and a Unique ball-bearing attrition mill.

Noye Bros. Co., of Buffalo, had a Twentieth Century six-roll corn and feed mill, a round reel scalper and a Noye flour feeder and mixer.

The Beall Improvements Co., Decatur, Ill., had an exhibit with E. P.

(Continued on page 9.)

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The Industrial Exposition.

The Buffalo convention of the F. O. M. A. last week eclipsed every previous effort in both mill machinery exhibitions and a very large attendance of millers. The manufacturers of mill machinery and supplies have no reason to feel that the millers have not responded to their efforts to provide a large and varied line for their inspection. The attendance of millers has been the criterion by which these exhibits must be judged from the manufacturer's standpoint. That the fourth successive exposition should provide both the largest and best exhibit and also the largest attendance is indicative that they may be continued with success. Undoubtedly a period between the machinery shows, of a number of years, would be beneficial. The experiment would be valuable in many ways. For one thing, the engineering developments and novel features of a number of years would be more apparent and add to the interest. There has been a similarity of the displays, and this will increase until the interest and novelty will also diminish unless a long interval is maintained between the shows.

It was apparent that the manufacturers themselves can better manage the machinery portion than officers of the organization. There were better preparations made, more efficiency in carrying out the plans and a lack of discord and dissatisfaction which was the best evidence that the new plan is the better one. Every exposition, in fact, should remain divorced from any financial control of the F. O. M. A. and the books balanced after each show and a pro rata return made to the exhibitors or the expense divided each year. Experience has shown the wisdom of this course, and lack of this guidance has been the real cause behind the dissensions which have cropped out in the conduct of the conventions.

Regarding the F. O. M. A. Secretary.

Officers of the F. O. M. A. have made an appeal to all milling journals that they be not indifferent to the F. O. M. A., but join in efforts to build up its membership and support its endeavors to carry out the purposes for which it was founded. Milling and Grain News can readily grant this request and holds that its record is clear as to support in the past, although given, it must admit, under somewhat difficult conditions.

We must refer to the retirement of Secretary Mueller in this connection, for around his activities as secretary has centered the work of the organization. That Secretary Mueller has worked hard and continuously in the effort to build up the F. O. M. A. cannot be denied. It is doubtful if another man, of different affiliations and with less chance of indirect financial return, can be found who will do as much or do it as well, unless the secretary be paid a liberal salary for devoting his entire time to the organization.

Let us be plain about the indirect financial return above mentioned. It is simply that Mr. Mueller's journal, the official organ of the F. O. M. A., has grown out of the organization. If he worked hard and achieved success as secretary of the F. O. M. A., he has received the compensation due him, not as secretary, but as publisher of the official organ.

Some of the difficulties in connection with F. O. M. A. conventions have been understood by other officers and are more fully appreciated by other publications, especially the weekly papers, which have attempted to adequately report the conventions. There has not been a single instance when the subjects, the names or addresses of the speakers could be obtained in advance of the date of opening the convention. It has been difficult to obtain (in many cases impossible) an opportunity to even have a copy made of important papers which have been read. While these difficulties have applied to F. O. M. A. conventions, it has been totally absent from any other milling organization. It is apparent that the report of a convention in a weekly paper must be handled with much more dispatch than in a monthly, especially if the meeting is held at a distant point from the publication's headquarters.

If Secretary Dedrick wishes the hearty co-operation of all the milling journals and all trace of "indifference" to the F. O. M. A. be removed, he will try to follow the reasonable plan of providing equal opportunities and facilities to all milling trade journals, regardless of any designation of "Official Organ of the F. O. M. A.," which is in itself a relic of the past and unworthy of an organization of national importance.

No Apologies for the Grinders.

There has been too much stress and importance placed upon two features connected with the F. O. M. A. There is no occasion for the constant repetition of the explanation that the F. O. M. A. is not a trade union and has no intention of becoming one. From the very fact that many mill owners are, by reason of being practical millers, active members of the organization, it is impossible to develop any spirit of trade unionism. Because so many of the members who are active head millers will become mill owners or financially interested in milling property, it is evident that there is a mingling of employer and employe in the ranks of the membership which would develop speedy dismissal of any unionism propaganda.

As long as the annual dues are nominal to both active and associate members and the financial support comes mainly from these dues, the organization will be strengthened materially by securing more associate members from mill owners who are not entitled to active membership because they are not professional millers. On the sound theory that a man is most interested in what he pays for, the mill owners will more quickly recognize the aims and the benefits of the F. O. M. A. and the active members increased in numbers, attendance at conventions secured and general benefit accrue which would be impossible without the co-operation of the mill owners. All of this would be accomplished without a change in the form of membership or the real control of the organization by active members.

There has been a wrong impression in some quarters regarding The Grinders, as related to the F. O. M. A. There is no apology needed for The Grinders, but rather an explanation. The Grinders have done more to increase membership in the F. O. M. A. and to increase attendance at conventions than in any other line of endeavor. That a harmless but jovial form of entertainment is provided for members is not to be criticised, but to be commended. There should be more local Mills or organizations of The Grinders, and the spirit which exists in the Kansas City district can well be emulated elsewhere. To criticise The Grinders and believe them disloyal to the F. O. M. A. is to question the loyalty and good intentions of some of the most active and prominent members of the fraternity, including officers and directors. The best way for the critics to ascertain about the true purposes of The Grinders is to join them. It would be a liberal education to a few of the narrow-minded.

The Largest Millers' Meeting.

It will be extremely difficult, but perhaps not impossible, for the Buffalo convention to be ever equaled in both size of machinery exhibits and in the attendance of millers and others. It was the largest gathering of millers ever held at one time in the United States. The exact attendance was not accurately determined, for not all millers were registered, but, as the registration exceeded 1,800 on Thursday, the slogan "2,000 millers at Buffalo in 1914" was justified. At no time was all of the crowd together. At the evening entertainments there were always a few hundred quietly visiting or viewing exhibits in the hall below and groups in the hotel lobbies. Many did not take the boat trip.

It is significant that such large numbers of active millers attended the lectures and discussions of milling problems in the morning sessions. It is still more important, in estimating the interest shown, that the room was kept filled until the close of each meeting and there was decided animation to the debates of milling problems brought up by the "question box," which was opened by President Becker before the close of each morning session.

NET WEIGHT LAW REGULATIONS.

Tolerances Under New Act Promulgated by National Department of Agriculture.

Washington, D. C., June 8, 1914.

Rules and regulations governing the net weight amendment, as it relates to the sale of food in package form, according to the pure food and drugs act, were promulgated by the national Department of Agriculture last week. Tolerances under the regulations do not specify any certain amount of loss in weight on account of shrinkage or any other cause, but the reasonableness of discrepancies in weight when changes are due to atmospheric or other natural conditions will be determined by the facts in each case.

The regulations of the department are as follows:

"The quantity of contents so marked (on outside of package) shall be the amount of food within the package.

"The statement of the quantity of contents shall be plain and conspicuous and shall not be obscured by any legend or design, but shall be clearly legible when the size of the package is considered.

"If the quantity be stated in weight it shall be marked in terms of the largest unit contained in the package. For instance, if the package contains a fraction over a pound, contents shall be expressed in terms of pound and fraction thereof."

TOLERANCES.

"(1) Discrepancy due exclusively to error in weight which occurs in packing conducted in good commercial practice.

"(2) Discrepancy due exclusively to the difference in capacity of containers resulting solely from the unavoidable difference in manufacturing containers so as to be of uniform capacity.

"(3) Discrepancy in weight due exclusively to difference in atmospheric conditions in various places, and which unavoidably results from the ordinary and customary exposure of packages to evaporation or to absorption of water.

"Discrepancies under classes 1 and 2 shall be as often above as below the marked contents of the package.

"The reasonableness of discrepancies under Class 3 will be determined on the facts in each separate case."

The net weight amendment to the pure food and drugs act will go into effect Sept. 3, and the foregoing rules and tolerances will be effective on the same date. Flour or any other commodity need not be marked net weight, but the weight shown on the outside of the package must represent the net weight of the package.

(Continued on Page 9.)

There had been some expectation when tolerances were fixed that a certain specified difference in weight would be agreed upon by the department, and that this would govern shrinkages and other causes of losses. However, the form of the tolerances fixed upon the department allow for unusual years, where a certain fixed difference might not cover the losses in a drouth year similar to a year ago.

Details of Machinery Exhibit.

(Continued from page 7.)

Stimmel, manager, and F. J. Temple showing the Beall machinery. The three machines from their line on exhibit were the Beall automatic and adjustable feed wheat steamer, the Beall wheat polisher and the Ideal wheat scourer.

Simon, Buhler & Bauman (Inc.), of New York, had a booth and explained the new patented machine "Dielektra," electrostatic purifier for grits and middlings. The same company also represents the Humphries process of milling, which has been adopted by mills in England to some extent.

The Avery Scale Co., North Milwaukee, Wis., were represented by W. D. Varney and Locke Ethridge. A sacking scale and automatic mill scale were in operation.

The Hygienic Chemical Co. had a booth surrounded by flour sacks of different brands of self-rising flour in which their phosphates are used. The great interest in self-rising flour kept the representatives, E. M. Paget, J. C. Gueli and J. H. Schoeninger, busy explaining the blending process to millers. Hot biscuits were served to visitors.

The Invincible Grain Cleaner Co., of Silver Creek, N. Y., had a large display of machines, separators, packers and scourers in operation. C. N. Howes and Elgin Keith greeted their visitors and had the assistance of Frank Murphy, C. Wilkinson, C. L. Hogle, C. H. Sterling, L. H. Brand and A. C. Wannamaker.

The New Monitor-Wegner dust collector was shown by The Huntley Manufacturing Co., of Silver Creek, and a new control of the Wegner wheat conditioner created great interest. The Monitor line of separators, packers and cleaners were also exhibited. Officers and representatives present were C. G. Hammond, F. T. Cranson, S. J. McTiernan, J. B. Reuthrauff, J. H. Fouth, L. C. Hammond and F. A. Wegner.

The Hammond-Homberger Co. had the adjoining booth and Secretary A. B. Chapman and W. A. Chapman greeted their many friends and customers.

The Shultz scouring case, with samples of its work, was shown by the C. A. Shultz Manufacturing Co., of Portland, Ore. C. A. Shultz and P. B. Snyders were in charge.

The Operative Miller Laboratories, of Chicago, had an exhibit of laboratory and baking equipmene in charge of Otto Freed. A Brown Duvel moisture tester, a Wolf wheat test experimental mill, a Peerless molder and Hubbard oven were shown. Bread and biscuits were both baked during the week.

The Union Special Machine Co., of Chicago, had a sewing machine for filled sacks in operation, also a sewer for cotton bags and for patching bags. N. E. Hanson and George Neidlinger were their exhibitors.

The Victor Chemical Works, of Chicago, decorated their booth handsomely with palms and roses. A. E. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Farnham and H. S. Newman entertained. Ice cream and cake was served Wednesday afternoon. The "Victor" brands used in self-rising flour were discussed with interested millers.

The Western Fire Appliance Co. had the Zeleny thermometer system on exhibition, in charge of L. H. Des Isles and C. E. Jarrard.

Allis-Chalmers Co., of Milwaukee, were represented by J. F. Harrison, Wade Wilson and Peter Van Buren.

The Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, of St. Louis, had a booth decorated by different bags of customers' brands. Manager C. E. White was assisted by John N. Peek, H. W. Coleman, L. E. Hirschfeld and S. O. Hall.

O. M. and S. E. Friend, of Hannibal, Mo., were exhibitors of one of the latest developed machines, the Friend washing, tempering, heating and hulling machines. There was great interest taken in its operation and the results shown in samples taken from different mills where it has been installed.

Thomas McFeely Co., of Philadelphia, had three McFeely machines on exhibit—the McFeely granulating machine, the McFeely bran finisher and the Special middlings mill. Thomas McFeely and M. E. Gifford presented their merits to millers.

The Fumoth method of fumigation was shown by the F. A. Thompson Co., of Detroit, and the Forced Draft generator were exhibited. F. A. Thompson presented his visitors with a patent lighter.

The Richmond Manufacturing Co., of Lockport, N. Y., had the New McDaniel angle screen separator in operation and separating oats and wheat with wonderful accuracy. Other Niagara machines were shown equipped with ball bearings. James Richmond, H. H. Moyer, James McDaniel, C. W. Newberg and J. McHugh were the representatives.

The Richardson Scale Co., of Passaic, N. J., with President James Richardson in charge, had three automatic scales in their space. The most interesting was the small package automatic scale and packer. A miniature elevator scale was shown and a six-bushel size to handle 1,500 bushels per hour. A large flour scale for check weighing was exhibited.

Other exhibitors showing machines or having booths in the exposition building were:

The Hill Clutch Co., of Buffalo.

J. L. Willford P., M. and B. Machine Co., of Minneapolis.

American Machinery Co., of Port Huron, Mich.

Prinz & Rau Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., with F. E. Lehman representing them.

F. G. Gauntt Manufacturing Co., Chicago.

Romick Mill Furnishing Co., Niles, O., conoidal grinders, bran finisher and middlings finisher.

Buckley Bros., Louisville, Ky., disintegrater.

Diamond Crystal Salt Co.

Industrial Appliance Co., Chicago.

Hess Bright Ball Bearings.

Munson Bros. Co., Robinson grinding mill.

The S. K. F. Ball Bearing Co. exhibit of ball bearings.

The Fraser Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Turner, Hayes, Kohler Co., wheat heater.

Multi-Metal Bolting Cloth Co., New York.

Buffalo Wire Works Co., Buffalo.

The Cling Service Co., Buffalo.

Ebstein Bros., Adamesh wire bolting cloth.

Pickford & Francis Belting Co., transmission machinery, belting.

Buffalo Forge Co., Buffalo.

Charles A. Schieren Co.

Milling and Grain News, St. Louis.

Operative Miller, Chicago.

Modern Miller, Chicago.

Dixie Miller, Nashville.

Mill Furnisher, Buffalo.

Northwestern Miller, Minneapolis.

B. C. Christopher, one of the pioneers in the Kansas City grain trade, will sail from New York City on June 13 for Europe. Mr. Christopher will spend the summer in European travel. He will be accompanied by his wife.

Promise of Record Crop

Government Crop Report Bears Out Previous Optimistic Estimates.

The winter wheat crop has been carried rapidly toward maturity by hot forcing weather, and remains in a highly favorable position, with the exception of Missouri, where Hessian fly damage was unusually severe and moisture is badly needed, and in southern Illinois, where drouth has reduced the prospect materially. Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Iowa have had seasonable moisture and the high promise recently noted in those states has been maintained. Weather conditions have been perfect for spring wheat and the early crop promise is unusually high. Corn is starting the season in good condition, with the exception of Missouri, where the crop is retarded somewhat by lack of moisture and high temperature. Oats reflect improved weather conditions, except in Missouri, southern Illinois and the Southeastern states.

A nine hundred million-bushel wheat crop, which would exceed all records by 137,000,000 bus., is indicated by the Government June 1 condition report issued Monday. In winter wheat, the report showed a percentage of 92.7 per cent, compared with 95.9 a month ago and 80.8 the 10-year average, and suggests a harvest of 638,000,000 bus., against 523,561,000 bus. last year, a record. Spring wheat condition is 95.5 per cent, against 93.5 last year and 93.6 the 10-year average. Total production figures 262,000,000 bus., against 239,819,000 bus. last year; 330,348,000 bus. in 1912 and 190,682,000 bus. in 1911. In all wheat the area planted was 53,377,000 acres, compared with 50,184,000 acres last year, 45,814,000 acres in 1912 and 49,543,000 acres in 1911. Condition was 93.7 against 87.2 last year and 85.5 the 10-year average. Yield indicated is 16.9 bus. per acre, against 15.2 bus. last year and 14.7 bus. the 1909-13 average. Total production 900,000,000 bus., against 763,380,000 bus. last year, 730,267,000 bus. in 1912 and 621,388,000 bus. in 1911. Oats condition 89.5 per cent, against 87 last year and 88.6 the 10-year average. Crop, 1,216,000,000 bus., against 1,418,377,000 bus. in 1912 and 992,289,000 bus. in 1911.

Report by States.

Details of important crops, on June 1, by principal states (thousands) omitted in production and acreage, follow :

WINTER WHEAT CONDITION.

States.	Condition, 1914.	Ten-year average.	Acre yield.	Production
New York	95	86	21.4	7,700
Pennsylvania	93	89	17.7	23,200
Maryland	93	89	16.3	10,000
Virginia	88	89	12.1	9,400
North Carolina	89	88	10.3	6,300
Ohio	91	78	18.1	37,800
Indiana	90	77	17.1	42,500
Illinois	82	78	16.2	41,800
Michigan	92	78	18.1	15,900
Iowa	91	88	22.6	10,800
Missouri	80	81	14.4	36,700
Nebraska	93	82	20.9	65,300
Kansas	98	72	18.6	148,000
Kentucky	96	83	13.9	10,400
Tennessee	96	86	12.2	8,600
Texas	95	74	15.6	16,000
Oklahoma	100	72	17.0	41,900
Montana	93	93	27.0	13,000
Idaho	99	95	29.9	10,000
Washington	94	94	26.7	32,100
Oregon	98	93	23.1	15,000
California	97	76	19.9	8,100

SPRING WHEAT CONDITION.

States.	Acreage.	Condition, 1914.	Ten-year average.	Acre yield.	Production.
Minnesota	4,026	96	93	15.8	63,800
North Dak.	7,285	94	94	11.8	95,600
South Dak.	3,491	98	94	13.2	46,200
Washington	1,078	94	94	19.7	21,300

A farmers' elevator is in the process of erectio nat Buttzville, N. D.

PROGRAM INDIANA MILLERS' MEETING.

The Indiana Millers' Association will hold its annual meeting at the Hotel Severin, Indianapolis, June 25, and concluding with dinner and a program at night.

An outline of the program is as follows:

Address by President Charles B. Jenkins, Noblesville, Ind.

Response by George H. Lewis, Lawrenceburg, Ind.

Report of Secretary Charles B. Riley, Indianapolis, Ind.

Report of Treasurer T. S. Blish, Seymour, Ind.

Address, Mark N. Mennel, president Millers' National Federation, Toledo, Ohio.

Address, "The Standardization of Flour and the Net Weights Law," Henry Eldridge Bishop, B. S., Food Chemist, Department of Food and Drugs, Indianapolis, Ind.

Address, "The Use of Indiana Made Flour in Demonstration Work in Connection with Agricultural Extension," Prof. George L. Christie, Purdue University, LaFayette, Ind.

Address, "The Importance of the Use of Indiana Made Flour in Teaching Domestic Science in the Schools of Indiana," by a member of the State Board of Education.

Address, "Defining Definite Basis for Figuring Cost of Flour," Edgar H. Evans, Indianapolis, Ind.

Reports of committees.

Election of officers.

HARVESTING STARTS IN KANSAS.

Missouri and Oklahoma Also Report Beginning of Wheat Cutting.

Kansas City, Mo., June 8, 1914.

The first wheat to be cut in Kansas was in a field near Winfield, where harvesting is already general. Wheat is yielding well. The head is long and the grain is heavy. Fields are ripening rapidly northward in Kansas. The high temperatures in most sections of the state have been welcomed by farmers, as this is hastening the ripening of the grain.

In Oklahoma and Texas harvesting is general. Northern Oklahoma reports a slight delay caused by rainy weather, but with the warm temperatures prevailing now it is believed that harvesting will be in full sway by the close of this week.

Wheat harvesting started in Greene county, Mo., today, and prospects are for a record crop. Little damage has been done by Hessian mly or other insect pests in the territory around Springfield, which is in Greene county. Wheat is in good condition, and the yields are expected to be high. Acreage is 25 per cent larger than a year ago.

Train of Flour From Wellington.

The Hunter Milling Co., Wellington, Kan., started a trainload of 35 cars of flour to New Orleans on Monday, June 8. All of the flour will go for export, parts of it going to South Africa, Asia and European points. The flour in the shipment weighed 1,000,000 lbs. It was one of the largest single shipments of flour ever consigned from the Southwest.

Cincinnati Wants Next Convention.

The only active effort to secure the next F. O. M. A. convention and machinery exhibit is being made by Cincinnati. George H. Lewis, an ex-president of the F. O. M. A. and one of its leading members, addressed the convention at Buffalo and gave many reasons why the attractions and facilities of Cincinnati should receive first consideration. Mr. Lewis, although manager of the Lawrenceburg Roller Mill Co., Lawrenceburg, Ind., is a member of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., June 8, 1914.

Buyers showed a disposition last week to stock up on old flour to carry them through the beginning of the new crop season, with the result that volume of flour business by Kansas City and Southwestern mills was slightly heavier than the preceding week. Quotations were unchanged throughout the week, mills holding prices steady, due to the weak tone to bran. Purchases were in small lots for immediate shipment; nothing over 30 days' delivery. Interior mills were offering straights in Kansas City, delivered in jutes, at $3.60@3.85, with most mills holding prices at the higher figure. Kansas City mills are asking $4.10@4.30 for patents in mixed or straight cars to established trade, f. o. b. mill.

Some buying by bakers was reported last week on old-crop flour, but mills are doing nothing on the new crop. Advices from New York City and other large Eastern consuming markets indicate that buyers are unwarrantedly bearish in their views, most of them refusing to bid more than $3.50 for new-crop straights, August-September shipment. Some mills have been willing to contract new-wheat flour on basis July option, but general run of offers discounts July option by 2 to 5 cents per bu. Domestic buyers have not been willing to raise their views, but business with foreigners was good the past week, even from a price standpoint.

Sales of clear to foreign countries for season shipment were made at $3.10 Kansas City for 30 per cent grade, which is better than cables for immediate shipment. A fairly good demand was apparent from abroad for cut straight and higher grades of flour, and prices were in line with millers' views. It is believed the unfavorable outlook for crops abroad and present light wheat supplies are factors inducing foreigners to buy.

Established trade and bakers are trying to have fairly large stocks or flour on hand at the beginning of the new crop season, but the high prices of wheat and the prospective low values are factors that will result in lighter supplies of old flour than for several years. Notwithstanding the expected drop in prices, bakers and jobbers are taking on fair stocks, but they will start blending earlier.

Mills in Kansas and Oklahoma will start new-crop grinding sooner than a year ago. Several of the larger mills in those states are already advising their trade that they will not be able to fill orders for old-crop flour after July 1, but blended old and new will be offered by that time.

Movement of soft wheat flour to Southeastern points last week was heavier than for some time, accounted for by mills by the approach of the new crop season. Soft and hard wheat flour are selling on a parity in principal Southeastern states. Soft wheat patents are held at $4.20@4.50, Kansas City basis.

Cracker bakers are showing no disposition to buy new-crop flour, although some bids, far out of line, have been received by mills.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for June shipment, $3.60 @3.85 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $3@3.25 per bbl., according to quality and grades; second clear, $2.65@3.

Irregularity in Mill Feed.

All grades of shorts developed strength during the past week and a generally improved demand was apparent, but bran tended weak and sales were less in volume than a week ago. Quotations on bran rested on a $1.05 level most of the week, but on Saturday interior mills offered freely at $1.04 and under. Some Nebraska mills had bran to sell at $1.02, Kansas City basis, but the slow demand for the product made the understone in the market bearish and jobbers did not care to stock up.

Increased hog feeding and replenishment of light stocks were principal factors in the advancing prices of shorts. Brown shorts sold at $1.14, Missouri River points, with offerings light. Best demand was for white shorts, which sold up to $1.25. Most country mills were able to dispose of their output of shorts in mixed cars and to trade at mill door. Straight carlot offerings were small, and jobbers, in some instances, were compelled to buy mixed cars of bran and shorts.

Country dealers are carrying light stocks of shorts, and farmers' supplies are also small. Buyers by hog feeders in the country increased largely. Dealers say that the good demand for shorts will continue for several months. The small spread between bran and the heavier grades of mill feed may be expected to get larger, as was true last week when bran weakened and shorts had strength.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, $1.02@1.04 per 100 lbs.; for new crop shipment, 88@92c; shorts, $1.14 @1.25; fancy white middlings, $1.25@ 1.35; red dog, $1.35@1.40.

Linseed and Cottonseed Meal.

Linseed meal prices advanced sharply last week, mills in the Northwest asking $34 per ton for less than carlots, delivered Kansas City. Supply of linseed meal is light, and advances were due to this fact altogether. Demand is about the same as in the preceding week. Cottonseed meal was fair sale last week and sold at unchanged figures. Carlots sold at a range of $32@32.50, f. o. b. Kansas City. Less than carlots were held at 50c higher figures.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $4.20@4.40 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $4@4.20; first clears, $3.20@3.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $4.25@4.50 per bbl.; straight, $4.05@4.25; first clears, jute, $3@3.30; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $1.65@1.75 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.60@1.75; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $1.55 @1.65 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.50 @1.60; graham flour in small sacks, $2@2.10 per 100; whole wheat flour, in small sacks, $2.10@2.20 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180 lbs., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1.05@1.15; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.40; white shorts, $1.25.

Linseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $29.25.

Cottonseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $32; ton lots, $32.50.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station. Flour in 24-lb sacks 5c per cwt. higher:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $4.20 @4.60 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $4@4.40; bran, $1.04@1.15 per 100; mill run, $1.20; brown shorts, $1.14@ 1.25; white shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $4.80 @5 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $4.50@4.60; bran, $1.20; mill-run bran, $1.30; white shorts, $1.50@1.60; corn meal, 33@37c per 17½-lb. sack.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5@5.20 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $4.60@4.80; corn meal, 17-lb. sacks, 40c; bran, $1.30@1.40 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $5.30@5.60 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $4.90@5.10 per bbl.; straight, $4.70@4.90; bran, $1.40 per 100; shorts, $1.65; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack.

A. W. Witt on Feed Situation.

"So much uncertainty surrounds the mill feed market that buyers and millers, in some instances, are as much as 25c out of line on new-crop bran values," said A. W. Witt, of the Domestic Flour Milling Co., last week. "Some buyers expect bran prices to go as low as 75c for season shipment, the same as a year ago, while millers hold the opinion that bran will remain around the $1 mark, at least until the corn crop is assured.

"Most of the sales of bran for season shipment in the Southwest have been made on a basis of 90c, delivered Kansas City. Sales at this figure were made by millers who had contracted new-crop flour on a basis of 90c for bran.

"Trading in new-crop bran is light now, because of the slow demand for corn and the good prospects for hay in the Southwestern states. When corn reaches a fairly advanced stage contracting of bran will be on a larger scale, and prices will be determined more or less by the condition of the corn crop."

New Wheat Bids.

A Wichita mill has contracted for 20,000 bus. new wheat for July and August delivery at 72½c, loaded on cars at Englewood, Kan. The wheat was purchased from a single farmer, and he says that it is the highest price ever received for summer delivery of wheat. Many other farmers in the southern part of Kansas are selling their wheat at 70c to 72c for July delivery. Millers are not large buyers, elevator men and exporters doing most of the contracting.

It is claimed that Kansas City and other Southwestern exporters have sold more than 11,000,000 bus. of wheat for export, basis July option. However, export business of late has been light, prices of exporters being 2 and sometimes 3 cents below the July price.

Millers to Discuss Wheat Crop.

Millers, grain dealers, railroad agents and bankers will confer in Wichita June 11 to discuss the best means of handling the enormous wheat crop in prospect in the Southwest. C. V. Topping, secretary of the Southwestern Millers' League, has suggested to millers in Kansas that a conference in Wichita on the occasion of the annual mid-summer meeting of the Wichita Board of Trade would bring together all the grain interests. Members of the league from Oklahoma and Kansas will be present at the meeting. A large representation of bankers will also attend.

Issues Order in Arizona Case.

The order of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Arizona and New Mexico flour rate cases was issued last week, and provides for the filing of new rates on or before Aug. 1, 1914, and for a period of not less than two years. The rates to go into effect from points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Iowa, Oklahoma and Missouri to Arizona shall not exceed the rates from the same points of origin to San Francisco and other terminal points in California. The new rates to be filed with the commission provide for material reductions to some points and prevent advances to other stations asked for by the railroads. The order concludes the so-called Arizona rate case.

Kansas City Flour Output.

A decrease of 6,000 bbls. in the flour output of Kansas City mills was recorded last week, production being 27,800 bbls., compared with 33,650 bbls. in the preceding week, 29,400 bbls. two weeks ago and 28,100 bbls. a year ago.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

An addition to the City Roller Mills, Phillipsburg, Kan., to be used as a flour warehouse, is being constructed of reinforced concrete.

W. L. Mock is now head miller of the Perry Hutchinson mill, Marysville, Kan. He formerly was with the Oketo Milling Co., Oketo, Kan.

R. E. Teichgraeber, of the Eureka Milling Co., Eureka, Kan., was in Kansas City the middle of last week, and made an encouraging report on crop conditions.

The Central Kansas Milling Co., Lyons, Kan., is remodeling its office and planning to make other improvements about the mill before the new crop year.

Indications are that the proposed new mill at Coldwater, Kan., will not be built this year. The cost of erecting a 100-bbl. plant was so much more than that first estimated by the promoters that the project had to be given up. Another company, however, may be organized.

The Southwestern Millers' League, through C. V. Topping, its secretary, has filed petition with the Interstate Commerce Commission, asking the suspension of Frisco tariff 1557-A, effective June 15, which cancels joint rates from Rock Island points in Kansas to Frisco stations in Oklahoma on grain and grain products.

The Peirson-Lathrop Grain Co., Kansas City, has been reorganized, with capital stock of $25,000. A. R. Peirson is president; W. B. Lathrop, vice-president and treasurer, and E. H. Sullivan, secretary. Mr. Sullivan, who has been in the employ of the company for seven years, just lately became financially interested.

J. Brewer, sales manager of the Updike Milling Co., Omaha, Neb., traveled in Central states last week, and reported flour business as satisfactory. Mr. Brewer said that very few of the large jobbers in Illinois and other Central states had contracted for new-wheat flour, because of the uncertainty over new wheat prices, due to the unfavorable crop news.

William Reid, formerly manager of the Manhattan Milling Co., Manhattan, Kan., but now with the Walnut Creek Milling Co., Great Bend, Kan., is traveling among the trade of his company. Mr. Reid visited most of his company's connections in Arizona, New Mexico and parts of Oklahoma, Colorado and Kansas. Later he expects to make a business trip through Eastern markets, including Boston, New York and other large points.

Twenty concrete storage tanks, with a total capacity of 350,000 bus., will be added to the B mill of the Red Star Mill and Elevator Co., Wichita, Kan. Construction work will start before the close of June. Each tank will be 71 feet high and will have storage space for 17,500 bus. Present storage tanks of the B mill will be razed in order to make room for the new ones. With the addition to the B mill, the Red Star Mill and Elevator Co. will have a total storage of more than 550,000 bus. All of the tanks will be completed before the heavy movement of the new crop year starts.

St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Louis, June 8, 1914.

Flour values were unchanged in the early market last week, but at the final session the trade was bearish and in the high grades there was a shading of prices, which was necessary to induce buyers to accept offers. Business generally was on a small scale and fresh bookings were light at all stages of the trading, but shipping directions were reported fairly satisfactory by some mills. While the high-grade flours were rather difficult to move, there were ready sales of clears and low grades with no surplus offerings of the latter.

No new crop business was reported, and it is doubtful if any was transacted. Export offers early in the week were said to be 25@30c per bbl. too low, based on current prices of wheat and considering $1 bran, but later on cable offers from the Continent were within 3d of sellers' prices on a lot of hard flour for prompt shipment; an offer of new soft straight to the United Kingdom for July shipment was reported at bids 6d too low. On Saturday 250 bbls. extra fancy and 200 hard clear were sold for West Indies shipment. Other export sales during the week were only a few sales of hard patent and soft straight clears prompt shipment to the West Indies. Trade sentiment in flour is still influenced by the winter wheat crop outlook, and there is nothing in the situation on which to base hopes of improvement for some time to come. The only hope of the trade is that present values discount the prospective crop, or that something favorable in the foreign crop situation may develop to cause heavy demands on American markets to supply an outside deficiency. Domestic sales during the week were: Soft low grade at $3 jute; clear, $3.10 jute; extra fancy, $3.45 bulk; scant extra fancy at $3.35 jute, and scant straight at $3.50 jute; patent on order by local mills at $4.60@4.85 wood and by Missouri mill at equal $5 wood; hard clear at $3.10 bulk and $3.20@3.25 jute; Kansas patent at $3.85 jute; also 95 per cent patent (on order) at $3.75@3.80 bulk; soft patent (direct order by local mill), $4.60 wood.

There was a slight falling off in the output of St. Louis flour mills last week. St. Louis mills and mills selling through their St. Louis offices made 45,300 bbls. against 48,100 bbls. the preceding week. The following figures were reported: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 7,000 bbls.; Standard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 12,500; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 7,500; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 5,500; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 2,000; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), none; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 2,000; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 4,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,200.

The Mill Feed Market.

The mill feed market was weak and lower last week, both for immediate and future shipment. Business generally was local in character and despite lower quotations there was no broad demand to stock up. The near approach of the new grinding season, of course, was the fact back of the decline in prices, but so optimistic are the reports on winter wheat that nothing will apparently satisfy the trade but an exceptional break in prices. It is doubtful, however, if this will come, as old supplies were practically exhausted some time back, and there will be many holes to fill once the trade realizes prices are low enough and starts to absorb offers readily, as they have in past years. Strength in the corn market may sentimentally influence prices later on, as the demand last week was very urgent in the coarse grain from Eastern buyers, where bids for new bran have been firm compared with other markets. As the week closed a split car of 100-lb. soft was sold to a feeder at $1.17 for bran and $1.35 middlings, the only sale recorded on Saturday. Average prices were 5@10c under a week ago. Heavy feeds were easier in the late market, with the demand light, in small orders and mostly to supply the trade through regular channels.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $3.90@4; straight, $3.55@3.65; extra fancy, $3.45@3.50; fancy, $3.10@3.25; low grades, $2.85@3.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $3.90@4.05; straight, $3.70@3.85; first clear, $3.15@3.35; second clear, $2.85@3; low grades, $2.65@2.75.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $4.20@4.35; clear, $3.50@3.65.

Rye Flour—In jobbing way at $3.65 jute and $3.95 wood.

Mill Feed—(East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Hard bran offered at $1.10@1.11 for immediate and $1.09 for June shipment; soft (relatively scarcer) quoted nominally at $1.15 quick shipment; mixed feed at $1.15 and middlings $1.25@1.40; white hominy feed offered at $26 per ton; oat feed nominal at $11.50.

ST. LOUIS NOTES.

T. W. Carter, head of the commission firm of that name, is in St. Louis for two weeks, while his son, Roy, is in the East. Mr. Carter says that the "visitor crop" at the Eastern resorts this summer promises to be very large.

Frederick S. Freund of St. Louis was elected president of the Missouri Master Bakers' Association last week at their annual convention in this city. Three hundred delegates to the convention were visitors on the Merchants' Exchange and praised the beauty of the trading hall.

W. L. Sparks of the Sparks Milling Co., Terre Haute, Ind., who is active in promotion of good roads, and has made several talks on the subject, might do a lot of good if he would "Sparkle" out this way. Some of the roads in St. Louis county need 365 day talks to put them in good condition.

The Security Elevator at East St. Louis, Ill., has been withdrawn, at the request of its operators, from the list of regular elevators on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, and henceforth will be irregular, and not under the rules of the exchange. The officers state that most of the company's business is in transfers and daily reports to the exchange prove unnecessary.

Edward M. Flesh, president of the C. H. Albers Commission Co., St. Louis, has been appointed chairman of a committee of ten asked to find out whether St. Louis needs and wants a permanent fair and exposition. The plan has the backing of the Business Men's League and provides for the organization of a $1,000,000 company. Merchants' Exchange members are supporting the movement vigorously.

Flour receipts in St. Louis last week were 59,700 bbls., against 46,180 bbls. the preceding week. Since Jan. 1, 1,349,170 bbls., against 1,295,685 bbls. last year. Shipments last week, 75,350 bbls., against 53,040 bbls. the preceding week. Since Jan. 1, 1,688,530 bbls., against 1,524,855 bbls. last year.

Wheat receipts in St. Louis last week were 184,800 bus., against 164,400 bus. the preceding week. Shipments, 189,090 bus., against 211,370 bus. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators on Saturday were 78,708 bus., against 501,235 bus. last year.

Plans for the construction of a 1,000,000 bu. concrete elevator, which has had the support of tht St. Louis Grain Club, are progressing favorably, according to Thomas K. Martin, secretary of that organization, who has been a diligent worker in the promotion of the new enterprise. Mr. Martin says the Illinois Central Railroad has agreed to take a liberal percentage of stock in the new elevator, provided that it is built on the Illinois Central property in East St. Louis, and that the other capital practically is assured by grain and milling interests of St. Louis.

Oscar K. Lyle, crop expert for a well-known Chicago commission house, was on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last Thursday, Mr. Lyle said Southern Illinois was badly in need of rain, and all crops there suffering; that Hessian fly damage in the state would probably not exceed 3,000,000 bus., and that the loss had been made up by improved conditions in the northern part of the state. He said he found the oats crop of good stand and color, and that reports of damage to the crop had been exaggerated. He was on his way West to look over the crop in Kansas and the Southwest.

Members of the St. Louis party at the convention of the Illinois Grain Dealers' Association at Cairo last week, on their return to St. Louis, said the insurgent election of a new set of officers came as a distinct surprise, and resulted from the Chicago crowd "putting one over." It broke a slate in which a new vice president was conceded on condition that the old treasurer be elected. By a vote of 34 to 32 C. C. Miles of Peoria was chosen in place of H. I. Baldwin of Decatur, who has served as treasurer for 12 years. The others elected were: President, Victor Dewein, Warrensburg; vice president, J. B. Stone, Mattoon, Ill; directors for two years, H. S. Antrim, Cairo; C. H. Wade, Paris; William Wheeler, Melvin; to fill vacancy, E. E. Schultz, Beardstown.

E. M. Flesh, president of the C. H. Albers Commission Co., St. Louis, announced before a meeting of the St. Louis Grain Club last Friday, that plans for the construction of a concrete elevator at Venice, Ill., of 1,000,000 bus. capacity, to cost between $300,000 and $400,000, are completed and ready to be placed in the hands of the contractors. Mr. Flesh stated, however, that to a certain extent the building of the elevator is contingent on the passing of the following new rule, which will be voted on at a special election of Merchants' Exchange members on June 10, and which will provide for the delivery of hard winter wheat on contracts, the same as other contract grades, without the 3c premium as at present: "On and after June 15, 1914, regular contracts for future delivery shall be for contract wheat, and on such contracts the tender of No. 1 red winter wheat, No. 2 red winter wheat, No. 1 hard winter wheat and No. 2 hard winter wheat shall be deemed sufficient; provided that the delivery on each lot of 5,000 bus. shall be in whole either red or hard winter wheat; provided, also, that not less than 1,000 bus. be delivered in any one elevator. Nothing in this section shall be construed as permitting the delivery of hard winter wheat on contracts made for red winter wheat; nor shall it be permitted to deliver red winter wheat on contracts made for hard winter wheat."

E. W. Moses, of the Moses Mill of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Great Bend, Kan., and president of the German-American State Bank, while attending a bankers' meeting in Kansas City last week, said that he had raised his previous estimate on the Kansas wheat crop to 150,000,000 bus. Mr. Moses had been credited with an estimate of 100,000,000 bus.

DETERIORATION IN MISSOURI WHEAT.

Month of May Had Many Damaging Influences.

The following report, showing Missouri crop conditions on June 1, was issued last Saturday from the office of the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture:

"Unfavorable weather conditions prevailing throughout much of the month of May have lowered the crop outlook. Furthermore, a deluge of pests attacking practically every growing crop makes it impossible to forecast results with any degree of accuracy. Great destruction has been wrought by the Hessian fly and army worm. There is also some little complaint of the green bug. So far the chinch bug has appeared in but a few localities. With ample rainfall at once the prospect would be materially changed for the better. At this time practically every section of the state, except the southwestern group of counties, less than a dozen counties in the extreme southeastern section and a few north Missouri counties that have been favored by local rains, are suffering for moisture. At Columbia the rainfall for the month of May was but 1.37 inches, as compared with normal precipitation of 4.86 inches. The lowest temperature for the month was 40 on the 9th and the highest 91 on the 26th.

"Wheat—During May the condition of Missouri wheat fell from 101.8 to 82.6, a loss of 19.2 points for the month. Most of this loss is due to the work of the Hessian fly, which has been unusually destructive in the best wheat counties bordering the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. Dry weather, army worms, the green bug and in a few instances chinch bugs have also damaged wheat. In the counties of Franklin, Gasconade, St. Louis, Marion, Lincoln, Montgomery, Pike, Ralls, St. Charles, Warren, Callaway, Chariton, Cooper, Howard, Osage, Saline, Carroll, Lafayette, Livingston and Ray, which last year produced 14,238,000 bushels of wheat, correspondents report 36 per cent of the crop injured by Hessian fly and estimate that the wheat yield was lowered 28 per cent during the month of May. Nor is the work of the fly confined to these counties. It is estimated that 18 per cent of the acreage has been worked on by this wheat pest and that this and other combined agencies have lowered the crop outlook in practically the same proportion. This would indicate a loss of more than 8,000,000 bushels over the May 1 estimate. Preliminary figures indicate that 8 per cent of the crop seeded last fall will not be harvested in the usual way. Some of this is being pastured, while other fields have been plowed and planted to corn. While wheat condition is very much lower than one month ago, it is yet above the 5-year average of 76.6. On June 1, 1912, the condition of Missouri wheat was but 64.2. The yield that year was 21,564,000, an average of 12.6 bushels. In 1902, when Missouri grew 61,045,000 bushels of wheat from 3,166,900 acres, an average of 19.3 bushels per acre, June 1 condition of wheat was less than 10 points higher than at present. The original seeding for the 1914 crop was 2,156,637 acres. Present condition by sections shows: Northeast, 80; northwest, 74; central, 82; southwest, 92; southeast, 85. Harvest will be about 10 days earlier than usual. It will start in the southern tier of counties next week. There is little or no demand for harvest help from outside the state."

Fred A. Forsha, formerly manager of the St. John Flour Mills Co., St. John, Kan., bought a carload of mules in Kansas City last week, which he will use in harvesting wheat. Mr. Forsha is very optimistic over conditions in the state, and expects a crop much in excess of 100,000,000 bus.

Texas

Dallas, Tex., June 8, 1914.

Though flour buyers are not showing the slightest disposition to anticipate their needs beyond current demand, the present situation is nevertheless a close one. In this way there is plenty of old wheat of good quality on hand, but the prospects in regard to the quality of the new-crop wheat are not very bright.

Reports received the past week from interior mills indicate that the crop will be of a very fair average for this state. The acreage is somewhat larger than past seasons, but the continual rains which have fallen the past month have in many cases done damage to the growing crop.

Mills also state that a similar situation is apparent in the export flour trade. Buyers are keeping down their orders to the lowest limit, but at the same time are anxiously inquiring as to the quality of the new-crop wheat as compared with last year's, and the probable trend of prices. "One can easily read between the lines of these letters and messages," said a local miller today, "and discern the attitude of the trade. In the event the quality of this crop has deteriorated, there will undoubtedly be a large demand for old-wheat flour."

Feed business is only fair, with the demand strongly in favor of shorts. Prices, however, have suffered no change from the values of last week.

Texas Market Prices.

Current quotations on flour and feed are as follows, for prompt shipment, in package named, basis Texas common points:

Soft Wheat Flour—Extra high patent, $5.30@5.40; high patent, $5.10@5.15; baker's grade, $4.90@5.

Hard Wheat Flour—Extra high patent, $5@5.10; high patent, $4.90@5; special baker's grade, $4.70@4.90.

Rye Flour—In 24-lb. packages, $5.

Feed—Millrun bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $1.50; mixed bran, $1.40; shorts, $1.75.

Texas Notes.

The G. B. R. Smith Milling Co., Sherman, Tex., are erecting a large concrete warehouse.

The P. J. Mullin Grain Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., was incorporated last week for $5,000.

A permit has been granted the Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Fort Worth, Tex., to do a general fire insurance business in Illinois.

The Wichita Mill and Elevator Co., Wichita Falls, Tex., are making plans for the immediate erection of a 25,000-bu. capacity elevator of the latest type construction.

The plants of the Diamond Milling Co. and the Gladney Milling Co., of Sherman, Tex., have both been thoroughly overhauled during the past few weeks in anticipation of a busy season.

The Chapman Milling Co., of Sherman, Tex., have just completed the erection of a new warehouse and the installation of new machinery and are now in readiness for the grinding of the new crop.

As a test of the recently enacted traffic law requiring railroads to move shipments at the minimum rate of 30 miles per day, Sundays and holidays excluded, and 24 hours' allowance at each junction point where rehandling of cars is necessary, a suit has been filed against the "Katy" and H., E. & W. T. railroads, in regard to a shipment of grain products which took 13 days above the required limit in transportation.

Reports of wheat harvesting are coming in fast, as the week has practically been without rain. From here and there come reports of insufficient labor to do the work, as in many instances it will be the greatest race to save the grain in the history of the country. The last few days of favorable weather and high temperatures have caused the grain to ripen very rapidly and begin falling. It is expected that by next week harvesting oats and wheat will be general all over the grain-raising territory in this section. Reports are generally favorable, though the heavy rains of the past few weeks have undoubtedly cut down the quality to some extent.

The new plant of the Collin County Mill and Elevator Co., McKinney, Tex., will be of 1,000 bbls. daily capacity. The plans for the new building were drawn by the Southwestern Engineering Co., of Springfield, Mo., and are as follows: Main mill building 92x50, four stories; warehouse 80x90, two stories. Both buildings without basement. Slow-burning type of construction, metal frames and sash, five-inch floors with stairs well separate from the building. Engine and boiler room will be of fire-proof construction. Walls to be of brick faced with high-grade face brick. The new elevator will be of 250,000 bus. capacity and built of steel. Power plant to be steam compound condensing. Machinery will consist of 26 double stands of rolls, 12 purifiers, eight sifters and other necessary accessories. The contract has been let for the buildings, which are to be completed by Nov. 1. The present mill, which is of the same capacity, will be dismantled on completion of new plant.

MIXED FEED PLANT FOR DALLAS.

Alfalfa and Molasses Mixed Feeds to Be a Specialty of New Concern Starting Soon.

Dallas, Tex., June 6.

The first molasses mixed feed plant for Dallas will be put in operation about the 15th of this month. The Knight Bros. Grain Co., who have been handling all classes of feedstuffs in this territory for many years past, have decided to enter the manufacture of molasses and alfalfa mixed feeds. The plant which is now being built will be of 100 tons' daily capacity of molasses feeds. Dry mixed feeds will also be manufactured. "It is our intention to manufacture a high-class molasses feed," said Mr. John J. Knight to a representative of Milling and Grain News. "We have been handling feeds in this territory for a number of years, but, growing dissatisfied with the inferior quality of many of these so-called feeds, we have decided to enter the business ourselves and convince the trade, as well as the feeders, that an honest piece of goods can still be manufactured—that is, of course, if they are willing to pay a price that will allow a milling profit." The various grades of feeds will be under the brand "Cross Bar."

Black Rust in Southwest.

Black rust is making its appearance in Oklahoma, according to reports sent out by crop experts making investigations into crop conditions in that state. One expert in Oklahoma says: "Black rust is increasing northward and has passed from the spore stage to full development. Wheat is coming into milk and is now in a most vulnerable position for rust attack. Crop is heavy, and if attack is light will show large yields. As it has two weeks to run, there is ample time for serious damage."

Delivery on Track.

The rule for delivery of grain in carlots on contracts the last five days of the month, which was defeated last week, will be brought up before the Chicago Board of Trade for ballot again soon. A few changes have been made, the most important of which is that the rule will not become effective until Jan. 1, 1915.

The eyes of the grain men in this section are now turned toward the Supreme Court, which will take a recess June 15. Between now and that date it is expected that a decision will be handed down in the Nashville grain case which involves the reshipping privileges at this place.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., June 6, 1914.

Market conditions in flour at New Orleans last week were almost devoid of interest. Buyers were awaiting the outcome of the harvest returns from Kansas, and there were practically no orders except just enough to carry dealers along until the new crop arrives on the market. There was some demand for old wheat for July delivery, but buying was restricted to small lots.

From the Kansas territory prices were irregular, and, although stocks were light, few orders were placed except in hand-to-mouth lots. Prices ranged from $4.15 to $4.25 for high patents in 98-lb. cotton sacks, with straights at $4@4.15. Oklahoma was practically out of the market for immediate shipments, but did a small business with offerings of new wheat at $3.90@3.95 for first half of July. Kansas mills offered new wheat at $3.85@3.95 for last half of July for patents. There was little business, as the quotations were above trade ideas locally. Many dealers said that when the market moved it would sell off as much as 15@20c per bbl. over present values for new wheats.

Spring wheat prices held firm on previous quotations, but the trade would not buy at those values with Kansas so much lower. A few small lots of Minneapolis old wheat for July-August delivery were placed where purchasers held strong preferences for the Northwestern flours, but most of the orders given were in dribbles. Prices for patents in cottons were $4.60@4.75 per bbl., with straights 15@20c less and no clears quoted. There was a small export trade to Cuba and Panama.

The demand for soft winter wheat was somewhat better, though not as good as for hard wheat. Some orders were placed for small lots where stocks were low. Prices were irregular, patents ranging $4.45@4.65 per bbl. in cottons for June-July shipment. Straights were 20c per bbl. less in cottons and extra fancies had a fair country trade at $4@4.15.

Mill feed was in fair demand on account of depleted stocks. Increased activity in dairy farming brought about more country purchases of shorts and bran and local stocks were exhausted early in the week. Quotations were maintained at the level of the week previous, though some slight concessions were made when big orders were in sight. Dealers and jobbers refused to restock now, as they believe the market will break when the Kansas harvest reports come in, and some think bran will go to the $1 mark. Values last week were $1.20@1.25 for hard and soft wheat brans, with shorts of both grades selling at $1.35@1.40 per 100 lbs. in cottons and jutes. In spite of good pastures, there will be a steady increase of demand for bran and shorts here, on account of the additional dairying plants which are being equipped in southern Louisiana and Mississippi and the increased number of farm animals being placed on the plantations for stock-feeding and breeding purposes.

New Orleans Notes.

H. Jansen, the baker on Tulane avenue, is building a large two-story bakery at Broad street, to cost $22,000.

One of the main promoters of the bread war had a rude shock last week when he lost a contract for 2,000 loaves of bread a day to a large chain of cheap groceries. It went to a competitor. This had the effect of checking the virulence of the fight, and it is stated that the worst price cutter may quit his attacks on values. Bread was selling as low as two loaves for a nickel last week.

H. H. Starkweather, of the Snell Mill and Grain Co., Clay Center, Kan., was a visitor on the Kansas City Board of Trade last week.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., June 8, 1914.

Flour conditions in the Chicago market for the week have been very similar to those for the preceding week.

A slight advance in quotations has been made by millers in this vicinity. Consequently, buyers have shown a tendency to make a corresponding reduction in offers and buying has continued very narrow. In fact, the bearish feeling with all buyers still prevails.

Chicago mills are being operated at fair capacity. Millers are complaining of inability to make sales, as well as encountering difficulty in obtaining shipping directions on bookings previously made. Credits among many of the small bakers and some flour dealers are in a more unsatisfactory condition than they have been for a long time, due to the large number of men out of employment.

However, the daily demand for certain grades of flour remains about the same. Spring clear flour from the hard wheat states and the Northwest is being sold at satisfactory prices.

The export trade situation is very quiet, although reports indicate that there is a likelihood of a demand for the United States flour for blending purposes, more so than for straight use.

Mill feed shows a decline of 25@50c on spring wheat bran and middlings. Mixed cars have been selling fairly satisfactorily in the central states.

The rye market is strong, but does not show any special activity.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $5.30 per bbl.; standard patents (basis jute), $4.30@4.50; straight, $3.90@4.10; first clears, $3.40@3.70; second clears, $2.60@2.80.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4@4.20; straight, $3.80@4; fancy clears, $3.40@3.70; standard clears, $3.15@3.40.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4.10@4.20; straight, $3.90@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.50; low grade, $3.15@3.35; Michigan 10c higher; patent, $4.20@4.35; straight, $4.05@4.15.

Mill Feed (100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $23@23.50; standard middlings, $23.50@24; red dog, $27.50@28.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $2.75@3.05; dark, $2.30@2.60.

Coast Flour—Patent, $4.55@4.70; straight, $4.30@4.50.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.60@1.65 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots delivered, and yellow corn meal $1.55.

Notes.

Oscar K. Lyle stopped over en route from New York to the Southwest, leaving Chicago Friday night.

Of interest in milling circles the past week was the visit of Jasper Brewer, of the Updike Milling Co., Omaha, Neb.; Frank Becker, of the Texas Star Flour Mills, Galveston, Tex., and R. W. Lightburne, Jr., of the Western Assurance Co., Kansas City, Mo.

The Chicago wheat trade became quite exercised over the report made by a veteran crop observer that black rust had been reported in several Oklahoma wheat fields near Chickasha. This statement has been confirmed by a well-known crop expert traveling out of Chicago.

P. J. Mullen, formerly in the wheat-buying department of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Wichita, Kan., has organized the Oklahoma Grain Co., Oklahoma City, Okla. He will manage the new company.

The Watkins Grain Co., with C. E. Watkins, S. H. Stahoski and G. R. Payne as partners, was formed in Kansas City last week. New house is doing a consignment business.

Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., June 8, 1914.

There has been very little change in the flour business. Trade continues very good for this season of the year and it appears there will be enough business for the mills, or at least a great many of them to keep up a half time run until they are ready to close down for annual repairs or to start work on new wheat.

The jobbers over the state, as a rule, are doing a very satisfactory business and this can probably be accounted for by so many of the retailers who ordinarily buy in car lots, postponing their next order lor a car direct from the mills, and buying in small lots or mixed car lots from the jobbers.

A great many dealers in this section are very undecided about what to do in regard to self-rising flour business during the summer months. They are, in a great many cases, afraid of getting a lot of flour on hand that will spoil and eventually ruin their business on this class of goods. Arguments from the various salesmen do not have much weight along these lines, as nothing but experience will convince the dealer just what the summer weather will do for self-rising flour.

Most mills that are making a good extra fancy flour are facing a very unsatisfactory condition at this time. Their business on the extra fancy having been exceptionally heavy and still holding out the same way, makes it appear that they will be compelled to refuse to let their customers have any more of this flour, or if they fill the orders, they will unquestionably go over into the new crop business and lose very heavily on all the pat ent flour they have been compelled to carry over. A good patent flour can't well be dumped on a new market because the prices that would show the mills a heavy loss would not look cheap to the dealer who was not familiar with the brands. Carrying a lot of flour over from the old crop will very likely cause trouble in the way of weevil, etc.

The bran and shorts business has fallen off a great deal and prices continue to tumble in this line.

Prices are as follows, f. o. b. Little Rock rate points: Missouri highest patents, $5.25@5.45, wood basis; standard patents, 40@60c per bbl. less; extra fancy, 90c@$1 less; bran, 100-lb. sacks, $1.20@1.23; shorts, $1.28 @1.33.

Arkansas Notes.

Most of the flour men are finishing up their trips for the season, especially for the soft wheat mills.

C. E. Munn of the Munn Brokerage Co., Little Rock, Ark., has just returned after a short visit to Oklahoma City.

F. H. Deibel of the Dixie Mills Co., East St. Louis, was in the city this week calling on the trade. Mr. Deibel comes to Little Rock very often, and stops at the Capital Hotel.

W. N. Adams of the Arkadelphia Milling Co., Arkadelphia, Ark., has been in St. Louis for the past few days. Mr. Adams is secretary and general manager of his firm.

J. R. Fair of the McDaniel Milling Co., Carthage, Mo., was in the city this week. Mr. Fair will finish the week in the state and return to Carthage, probably to remain until after new wheat comes in.

E. B. Terry of the Scott County Milling Co., Sikeston, Mo., was in Little Rock this week, calling on the city trade with one of the local jobbers' salesmen. Mr. Terry makes his home in Helena.

E. M. Peek, formerly of St. Louis, has accepted a position with the United Cereal Mills of Chicago, to travel in Arkansas. Mr. Peek is new n the business and will make his headquarters with his older brother, R. M. Peek, in Little Rock.

The "Arkansas Travelers" convention will be held in Little Rock June 11, 12 and 13, and a great many merchants and jobbers from all parts of the state are expected to attend. The annual meeting of the "Arkansas Elks" will be held June 8, 9 and 10, and a great many traveling men, being Elks, will spend the entire week frolicking.

Mississippi

Meridian, Miss., June 8, 1914.

There is practically no change in the movement of flour in this territory. Jobbers are carrying small stocks and are buying just for their immediate wants, expecting lower prices after harvest.

Prices are as follows, wood basis, 196 lbs.: Illinois patent, from $5.40 to $5.70; Indiana patent, $5.05@5.20; Colorado soft wheat flour, $4.40@4.60, with 15c differential in wood shipped from Memphis warehouse.

Notes.

Jack Montgomery, representative of the Dunlop Milling Co., Clarksville, Tenn., was calling on trade here this week. Mr. Montgomery states there is practically no flour being booked except for immediate wants, but specifications for immediate shipment on self-rising flour are satisfactory.

Tupelo, Miss., June 8, 1914.

The movement of flour is about the same as for the past several weeks. Jobbers are looking forward to the movement of new-wheat flour and are anticipating a much better trade after the harvest. Quotations are about the same as the past week. No advances have been heard of and mills are holding to their quotations. There has been no flour salesman calling on trade here during past week. It seems most of them are at the mills until after harvest.

As usual, this trade is visited by a number of flour salesmen, although not so numerous as in the past. The jobbers are not booking, but are buying only for immediate wants.

Prices are: Illinois fancy patent, wood basis, 196 lbs., $5.25@5.60; Indiana fancy patent. $5.15@5.25; Colorado soft wheat flour, $4.40@4.50.

Notes.

T. M. Cain, the well-known flour salesman, representing a St. Louis mill, has recently moved his family to Monroe, La., where he will make headquarters hereafter.

Luther Ellis, Southern representative of the Southern Illinois Milling Co., Murphysboro, Ill., visited the trade here this week. Mr. Ellis has just returned from New Orleans and the surrounding territory, and reports conditions satisfactory through that section.

R. McElrath, Southern representative for C. Becker Milling Co., is visiting the trade through this section. Mr. McElrath formerly represented the Camp Spring Milling Co., and made the change the first of June. He previously represented C. Becker Milling Co. for a number of years through this territory.

IN A COMPARATIVE BAKING TEST

the size of the loaf means nothing unless compared with a standard loaf baked at the same time.

I bake my standard with each test.

A. W. ESTABROOK
Cereal Chemist
Kansas City, Missouri

Alabama

Mobile, Ala., June 6, 1914.

Flour continues weak. In fact, some of the "old-line" mills are now offering concessions of as much as 25c per barrel under last week's quotations. However, this seems of little avail in increasing business. Mill feed continues in good demand, with prices a little higher for immediate shipment. Deferred shipments are offered considerably under present quotations.

Jobbers' quotations, wood basis, for soft winter wheat: Highest patent, $5.25@5.50; standard patent, $5@5.25; extra fancy patent, $4.60; pearl meal, $1.75; cream meal, $1.65; unbolted feed meal, $1.50; chops, per 100 lbs., $1.60; pure wheat bran, $1.45; pure soft winter wheat grey shorts, $1.50@ 1.55; standards, 5c per 100 lbs. less; corn, oats and hay show practically no change in price since last week.

Alabama Notes.

The Cuban Molasses Co. expect the arrival of a tank steamer here tomorrow. The boat will have as cargo 750,000 gals. of Cuban blackstrap molasses.

An unusual booklet, entitled "Mills That We Have Built," has recently been issued by Nordyke & Marmon Co. This booklet presents representative views of N. & M. Co. equipped mills, both large and small, located in nearly every quarter of the globe. It also shows a picture of the original Nordyke & Marmon Co. factory where the business was founded in 1851. This picture is in strong contrast to the one shown on the opposite page, illustrating the present commodious and well-arranged plant in which the latest Nordyke & Marmon Co. machinery is manufactured.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., June 8, 1914.

Conditions in the flour trade begin to look more favorable, although there is a great tendency on the part of buyers to wait for further crop reports.

Scattering sales for the new crop are reported and several export orders. Flour prices remain unchanged, as do those of mill feed, but corn and oats feed have advanced 50c. The last week has been one of the best ever experienced in Indianapolis for corn feed.

Flour production in Indianapolis mills in the last week was 5,245 bbls., compared with 11,460 bbls. in the preceding week, 5,292 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1913 and 10,614 bbls. in the corresponding week in 1912.

Indianapolis Markt Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.50@4.60; straights, $4.25@ 4.35; clears, $3.90@4.05. Basis of quotations is wood, with prices 15c less in cotton and 20c less in paper.

Northwestern Spring Wheat Flour—$4.55@4.65.

Mill Feed—$23.50@24.50, f. o. b. Indianapolis; bran, $23.25@24.25; middlings, $24.50@25.50.

Indiana Notes.

William W. Suckow, of the Suckow Milling Co., of Frankfort, has just returned from an extensive automobile tour through Johnson, Morgan, Bartholomew and Marion counties, and reports only moderate damage from Hessian fly.

The annual mid-summer convention of the Wichita Board of Trade will be held in Wichita on June 11 and 12. A cordial invitation to be present has been extended to the members of the Southwestern Millers' League and the Southern Kansas Millers' Club.

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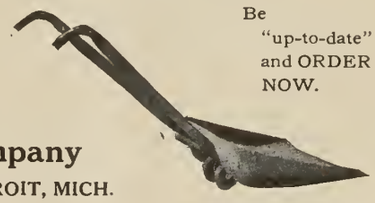

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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., June 8, 1914.

Features were lacking in the corn products trade of Kansas City and Missouri river mills during the past week. Prices were maintained, reflecting the steady tone to cash corn. Buying was in single carlots, with all sales made for prompt shipment. Mills generally are running half time. Meal sold at a range of $1.60@1.70 in small paper sacks, Kansas City basis. Chop brought $1.37 in straight carlots for No. 3.

Scattered sales of meal were made to Southern and Southeastern states, which, combined with the business to adjacent states, made a fair volume of business. In most Southern markets, Kansas City mills were at a price disadvantage, Illinois and Iowa mills offering at 10@30c per bbl. under quotations of Kansas City plants. Most Southeastern business was done by local mills, with Iowa and Illinois plants placing a car here and there. Kansas City mills did little in the Southeast, with the exception of Arkansas.

Oklahoma and Missouri bought in fair volume from Kansas City. Some meal was shipped to Texas, but that trade is lighter than a year ago. New Orleans is getting most of its supplies from Illinois and Southwestern Missouri mills.

Chop trade was of the same volume as a week ago. Sales were scattered, buying being limited to dealers carrying small stocks. Country mills made good sales of chop in mixed cars with meal and other corn goods.

Stocks of corn in Kansas City are now much heavier than a year ago, being 546,567 bus., compared with 250,291 bus. a year ago. Stocks increased more than 225,000 bus. last week, accounted for by the fact that receipts were twice as heavy as in the preceding week. Arrivals of corn in Kansas City last week were 1,056 cars, compared with 547 in the preceding week, 302 last year and 514 two years ago. Other markets also received increased supplies. Kansas is still a large buyer of corn. Missouri and other Southwestern states are also taking steadily. Argentine is reported to have offered several cargoes last week at 68c, delivered New York. The Corn Products Refining Co. is said to have made several purchases on this basis for July-August-September shipment.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipment within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.60@1.70 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.60@1.70 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, burlap bags, natural, $1 60@1.65; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.37@1.40 per 100; corn bran, in 100-lb. bags, 75@85c per 100.

New Orleans, June 6, 1914.

Prices on corn goods went up 5c per bbl. last week in sympathy with advances of corn futures. The demand was off locally, however, as a hot wave spread over Southern Louisiana, causing all feeders to cut down on corn rations. Stocks of corn goods are fair and dealers say they will not buy until a decline comes, which they expect during the next 30 days. Ruling quotations for the week follow, basis carlots f. o. b. New Orleans, in cottons and jutes: Cream meal, $3.60@3.65 per bbl.; grits, $3.80@3.85 per bbl.; standard meal, $3.45@3.55 per bbl.; hominy, $3.90@3.95 per bbl.; corn flour, $3.25@3.35 per bbl.; chops, $1.45@1.47 per 100; unbolted meal, $27.50@28 per ton.

Nashville, Tenn., June 8, 1914.

Corn prices were stronger last week and as a result millers advanced quotations on products slightly, although very little change was noted in the demand. Most of the buyers are restricting their orders to meet immediate demands and mills are enabled to handle the business with reduced schedules. Stocks generally are very light.

Millers are quoting f. o. b. Nashville, in 96-lb. bags, as follows: Best bolted meal, $1.65@1.75; pearl meal and grits, $1.75@1.85.

New York, June 8, 1914.

Prices on corn goods were nominally unchanged during the week and business on same was decidedly stagnant.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried, export $3.65 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.40@1.45; coarse, $1.35@1.40; hominy, $4; granulated yellow, $3.80; corn flour. $1.70. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.77; grits, $1.78; flakes, $2.10.

Little Rock, Ark., June 8, 1914.

The meal business is holding up very well. The local mills continue to be fairly free buyers of white corn and most of them are well supplied with orders for a half time run. The local jobbers who are buying from mills in other sections are ordering out meal rather freely and they report a very satisfactory business in this line. Chops are moving very slowly, which is due to the season of the year.

Prices are as follows, f. o. b. Little Rock rate points: Cream meal, basis 24-lb. sacks, $3.45@3.50; pearl, 15@20c less; standard, 25@30c less; corn chops, 100-lb. sacks, $1.48@1.50.

Cincinnati, O., June 8, 1914.

The cash corn market is holding up stiffly, owing to the light receipts. The quality of the corn coming is showing better condition and the corn millers are taking hold of the choice samples. Corn products prices are holding up in sympathy with the firm corn market. There is a good demand coming from the Southern market, while locally the trade are only buying for immediate use, as they say the market is too high to lay in large supplies. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.65@1.70; corn chop, $1.60@1.65.

Dallas, Tex., June 8, 1914.

Corn millers generally are not at all enthusiastic over the present situation. Good quality corn is practically unknown and the importation of Argentine corn is unprofitable on account of stringent milling-in-transit rates to this territory. Some idea of the present conditions may be gleaned from the fact that Houston corn mills are quoting their products in Dallas territory at materially lower prices than the mills here can possibly meet on a profitable basis.

Prices are held as follows: Dry pearl meal, in 35-lb. packages, 70c; 17½-lb., 35c; chop, $1.20, in 100-lb. bags.

Notes.

The corn mill being erected in Dallas by J. C. Long is to have a capacity of 3,000 sacks of chop daily. No other products will be made.

"As a result of the stringent milling-in-transit rules regarding corn shipments," said a Dallas corn miller the other day, "a number of small corn mills are due to spring up in the smaller towns of Texas. They will be able to obtain supplies so much cheaper than this territory can that all they will have to do is to rent a warehouse and install a corn grinding plant and have enough business to insure them a fair living."

SIMONDS-SHIELDS GRAIN Co.
Kansas City, Mo.
Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Kaffir Corn and Milo Maize.
Write or Wire for Quotations.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., June 8, 1914.

The demand for flour last week showed no material change, although values were slightly higher. Buyers in the Southeast, while ordering out some on contracts, bought mostly for current needs, and no active buying is anticipated by the millers until the new wheat crop comes in, which will be within the next few weeks. Indications are that the distributors in this territory will be ready for the new flour market with exceedingly light stocks of old flour on hand and a very active market is expected as soon as prices settle to the new wheat basis. The output of the mills in this territory the past week was lighter than the week before and slightly under the production of the corresponding week of the year before.

Some few orders for export for future shipment have been placed and a small order sold last week to Cuba. Otherwise the export trading is very quiet, although millers expect some big business after the new flour gets on the market.

A fairly active demand was noted last week for middlings and shorts, with a fair demand for bran. Millers claim they are disposing of their output as fast as manufactured.

Nashville Market Prices.

The following quotations obtain f. o. b. Nashville to points in the Southeast:

Soft Winter Wheat Patent (basis wood)—Best patent, $4.75@4.80; high patent, $4.50@4.55; half patent, $4.35@4.40; choice, $3.75@3.80; 15c less per bbl. for shipments in cotton.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis jute)—$4.25@4.35 for the best grade.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis jute)—$4.90@5 for the best grade.

Mill Feed (per ton)—Bran, $26.50@27.50; middlings and shorts, $28.50@29.50; hominy feed, $26.

Southeastern Notes.

William Fox, president of the Obion Mill and Elevator Co., at Obion, Tenn., died recently at the age of 57 years. He will be succeeded in the management of the business by Robert Fox, a brother.

The American Bread Co. has awarded contracts for the erection of an addition to its plant here, the Cherokee Mills, calling for an expenditure of $15,000. E. C. Faircloth is the manager and Marr & Holman, of Nashville, the architects.

Stocks on hand for the week, as reported through the Nashville Grain Exchange, are as follows: Wheat, 133,500 bus.; corn, 223,000 bus.; oats, 239,000 bus.; flour, 31,200 bbls. Receipts of grain for the week were 203 cars.

Chief Feed and Seed Inspector A. L. Garrison, of Tennessee, has issued a warning to farmers advising them to use diligence in selecting seeds. He claims that the range for purity in seeds tested in the state shows from 40 to 99 per cent pure.

Memphis, Tenn., June 8, 1914.

The demand for flour and feed seems to be somewhat better this week. Stocks are very low, both with the jobbers and the retailers, but they are buying only enough to take care of immediate needs.

Prices are practically unchanged for the past few days. Best Indiana patents selling for $4.80, with straight at $4.40. Best Illinois patents $5.30 and down to $5 wood basis. Straight at $4.40@4.60. Very little bran and middlings offered—hardly enough to mention.

The grain and feed business has been very brisk with most of the dealers, and all seem very hopeful as to business for the next few weeks.

Southeastern Notes.

Luther Ellis, Southern representative for the Southern Illinois Milling Co., Murphysboro, Ill., was visiting the trade here the past week.

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Simple, Durable, Efficient.
For tempering wheat or Heating Purposes. Adapted for water, electric or gasoline power mills or factories. Easy to install and operate. Write for details to
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At Absolute Cost
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Exclusive Company
of the
Milling and Grain Trade

New York

New York, June 8, 1914.

The general condition of this market during the past week has been decidedly dull. Buyers are still waiting for a lower range of prices and refuse to be in the least alarmed at any little show of strength which the wheat market might develop.

It is generally believed that the trade here will find it necessary to make some purchases at least in the very near future.

With crop conditions pre-eminently ideal in all sections of the wheat belt, and with the Southwestern crop practically made, there is certainly no incentive to the trade to book ahead.

Spring patents were held at $4.30@4.45 in sacks, and, while a few of the trade were willing to offer on a few scattered cars at $4.30 jute for June shipment, the majority of the buyers were not inclined to offer anything above $4.25 jute. Old wheat Kansas flour is now apparently a dead issue, as prices on same are being held on a parity with spring wheat flour, and in some cases materially higher. There has been no activity as yet on new-crop stuff, although occasional rumors were afloat to the effect that some business had been put through at around $3.75@3.80 in sacks on 95 per cent straights for July-August shipment. Prices in general were holding at $3.90@4 jute on new-crop stuff, and the trade as a rule feel that with the exceptional crop promise in the Southwest it will be better policy on their part to hold off a while longer.

There was little more activity in evidence on spring wheat clears and some moderate sized sales were effected during the week. Fancy brands were held at $3.85@4 in sacks.

Prices on mill feed showed a moderate decline for the week, although values were steadily held at the decline. The volume of business was decidedly quiet. City bran in bulk was held at $26.50 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.60@4.75 in bbls.; straights, $4.50@4.55 in bbls.; clears, $4.10@4.25 in bbls.; low grades, $3@3.30.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.90@5 in bbls.; straights, $4.30@4.40 in bbls.; clears, $3.75@3.95 in bbls.; low grades, $3.15@3.50.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $4.35@4.65; straights, $4.20@4.35; clears, $3.65@3.75; low grades or low clears, $3.25@3.40.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $25.75; standard middlings, $25.75; flour middlings, $29; red dog, to arrive, $30.50; oil meal, $32@32.50; city feed, bulk bran, $26.50; 100-lb. sacks, $28.50; middlings, $27@31; red dog flour, $31.

New York Notes.

E. G. Broenniman left last week for Kansas City, Mo., from which point he will make an automobile tour of the Kansas wheat fields in company with a number of Kansas millers and grain men.

Among the visitors to the New York Produce Exchange during the past week were: C. V. Brinkman, Walnut Creek Milling Co., Great Bend, Kan.; A. Mennel and M. N. Mennel, Harter Milling Co., Toledo, O.; L. R. Hurd, Red Star Mill and Elevator Co., Wichita, Kan.; E. W. Kidder, R. E. Kidder Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.; R. C. Jackman, Bowersock Mills and Power Co., Lawrence, Kan.; H. B. Eggers, Grafton Roller Mill Co., Grafton, N. D.

Alexander E. Orr, who was at one time president of the New York Produce Exchange and for many years active in the commission business in this market, died on June 3, in his eighty-fourth year: Mr. Orr had been very prominent in general business circles in this city, having been president of the Rapid Transit Commission under whose supervision the first New York subways were constructed, and was also for a short time president of the New York Life Insurance Co.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., June 6, 1914.

This surely has been an erratic week for the flour salesman, some sections of the state buying freely, other parts not buying a thing. Some very nice sales were made of new Kansas and old spring.

Prices f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or mixed cars flour and feed:

Flour—Spring patent (basis wood), $4.50@4.75; straight, $4.20@4.50; clear, $4@4.20; low grade in sacks, $3.05@3.15; winter patent (basis wood), $4.50@4.90; straight, $4.15@4.40; clear, $3.85@4.10; extra, $3.25@3.40; Kansas patent (basis 98-lb. cotton or jute), $4.45@4.70; straight, $4.20@4.50; clear, $3.65@3.90; new 20c less; Western rye, in sacks, $3.40@3.60; Pennsylvania, in wood, $3.60@3.70.

Feed—Spring red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $29.50@30.50; flour middlings, $28@29; standard middlings, $26.50@27.50; bran, $25.50@27; Kansas middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $29@30; bran, $27@27.50; winter middlings, bulk, $28; bran, $27.

Notes.

Lewis J. Kirk, mill owner of Little Britain, Pa., has retired from business.

The flour mills belonging to the J. B. Curry estate at Swatara, Pa., burned; loss, $50,000.

The large flour mill belonging to Col. George L. Bartlett, at Easton, Pa., burned; loss, $30,000.

The following were visitors to Philadelphia lately: H. F. Tate, George W. Smith, John Cudahy, of Chicago; G. C. Haste, A. C. Bernet and F. M. Davis, of St. Louis; Ralph Decker, of Mason City, Ia.; H. A. Gray, of Detroit; A. H. Keesting, of Clinton, Ia.; Fred G. Beckman, of Savannah, Ga.; E. S. Conklin, of Marseilles, Mich.; H. C. Stebbins, of Red Wing, Minn.; E. C. Best, of Minneapolis; A. L. Parish, of Toronto, and W. Dansen, of London, England.

John Kelley of the Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City, who owns a large farm in the southern part of Jackson county, Mo., says that only five out of 200 acres of corn will have to be replanted at his place. Mr. Kelley had stated a week ago that millions of army worms and grasshoppers were devouring all of the young corn, but rains drove them away, and he expects no more damage from that source the remainder of the season.

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., June 8, 1914.

The flour market here is inert. The only flour sold is for local purposes, and very little of that. Vegetables are so cheap that less flour than usual is being used. The trade generally seems to be holding off until after the new crop is harvested, with the idea that prices will be much lower. Export offers are entirely out of line.

Good rains continue throughout the state, and some complaints have been received of too much rain in the lowlands. Within 24 hours Omaha and vicinity had three electrical storms, with 2.5 inches of rain, and Lincoln received 3.8 inches.

Flour prices remain unchanged. Southeastern and Western sections of the state quote $4.60@4.80. Balance of state quotes $4.40@4.60. In Omaha $4.50 is quoted to the local trade.

Demand for mill feed about the same as for flour. Bran is quoted, carlot basis, at about $20, sacked. Shorts, $22@24. Interior mills quote bran at $23@24 and shorts $25@26, mixed cars or at mill door.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

The Farmers' Elevator Co. has purchased the old mill at Adams, Neb., and will operate the plant.

F. Eshelman is planning to erect a mill of 50 bbls. capacity at Hershey, Neb. An elevator will also be erected by the same company.

Lawrence, Neb., may get a mill of 25 to 50 bbls. capacity. Ben Kohmetscher is planning to install a Midget plant before Aug. 1.

Fred Spear, of Lincoln, Neb., has taken charge of the Fonda Mill and Elevator Co.'s business, Fonda, Neb. Harry Fonda, owner, recently took his own life in a fit of despondency. It is believed the stockholders will continue the business.

Harvesting will start in most sections of Nebraska about a fortnight earlier than a year ago. Sub-soil moisture in many counties in the state is sufficient to mature the crop. In the southern part farmers expect to begin cutting wheat between June 15 and July 1. Cutting will be general in the northern counties on July 1.

On June 1 Omaha received 646 cars of grain, of which 547 were corn. Omaha's receipts were larger than those of any other market. Chicago ranked second, with 477 cars of corn, and Kansas City third, with 410. Arrivals of corn on June 1 were 92 cars more than the previous single day's record at Omaha, set about a year ago.

J. C. Hedge, of the Hastings Milling Co., Hastings, Neb., who recently took an automobile trip from Hastings to Bladen, where he conducted a bread-baking demonstration, said that in his 36 years' residence in Nebraska he had never seen wheat make such a showing as this year. Mr. Hedge also believes that milling quality of the wheat will be high.

The Ravenna Mills, Ravenna, Neb., are having installed two new turbine wheels, which will replace the ones that have been in service for the past 12 or 15 years. The new wheels are of an improved design, and are expected to develop 75 horsepower. Several sifters and rolls will be installed in the mill before the new crop year, and other changes will be made in the plant in preparation for new-crop grinding.

Debris caused by the fire which destroyed the feed mill, warehouse and elevator of the Nolfolk Flour and Cereal Mills Co. is being cleared away. Most of the damaged grain was sold for hog feeding. C. S. Bridge, owner of the mill, and James Lough, head miller, have inspected several of the large concrete elevators in Nebraska and are planning to replace the burned structures with concrete buildings. All of the improvements will be made before the new winter wheat crop in the state begins to move.

The Nebraska state crop report says: A tabulation of reports received from crop reports shows an average of 98 per cent condition of winter wheat on June 1, as compared with that of a year ago. The acreage is 103 per cent. The crop is reported to be in excellent condition, with the exception of Nemaha and Richardson counties, where Hessian fly caused considerable damage. The entire corn crop has been planted under most favorable conditions, and 40 per cent of the planting shows above the ground. The corn acreage is slightly less than last year.

TO AVOID A CAR SHORTAGE.

Millers Should Order Cars in Writing During Heavy Movement.

With a record-breaking crop in Kansas and other Southwestern states, a serious shortage of cars is feared by the milling and grain interests. In view of the shortages of the past, and realizing the difficulties to be met this year of bumper wheat production, the Kansas Public Utilities Commission has formulated a set of instructions to shippers, in order to avoid a congestion in transportation after harvest.

One of the most important orders of the commission is that the best way to order cars for loading is in writing, stating number wanted, time when and place where desired, kind of freight to be shipped and final destination.

Other regulations are as follows:

Load cars as promptly as possible and to full capacity. Use only so much of the free time as is absolutely necessary, and give the railroads immediate notice when car is loaded or released.

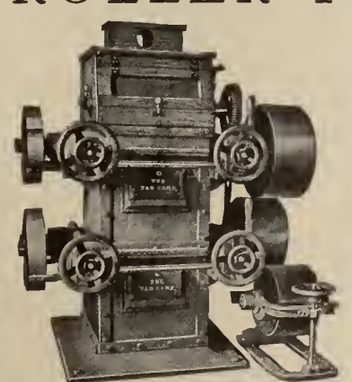
See that sufficient flour, grain or other products are on hand to load cars to full capacity.

Do not use cars for storage while waiting for deliveries to complete carloads.

Do not order more cars than are absolutely needed.

John Dunn has bought the Didge roller grist mill near Shamrock, Wis.

ROLLER FEED MILLS



are especially adapted for grinding graham flour, rye meal, fine table meal, barley and other small grains.

We can save you some money on that mill you intend buying.

Write us today for our prices.

Decatur Foundry Furnace & Mach. Co., Decatur, Ind.

BURRELL

Engineering and Construction Company

1102 Webster Building

CHICAGO

Designers and Builders of Fireproof Grain Elevators and Mills.

Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minn., June 6, 1914.

The flour market continued rather dull, although a number of the mills reported fair sales on several different days during the past week. On account of the continued dullness in the flour business, many of the millers are inclined to think that the "hand-to-mouth" method of buying will be a feature of the flour trade until the new wheat crop is harvested. Although flour shipments from Minneapolis have been fairly heavy during the past week, considering the dull season, the majority of these shipments have been applied against old bookings, which are being reduced at a very rapid rate.

Quite a few foreign bids were received during the week and a number of sales resulted, which is an indication that our prices are gradually coming to an export basis. Although there has not been much of a price change on this side, the foreign markets must be relatively higher.

Mill feeds are slackening up a bit. Bran is especially slow, and the price on this grade of feed has declined from 50c to 75c per ton. The majority of mills have plenty of bran to offer for quick shipment. Standard middlings are fairly steady at former prices, although the demand is not so keen as it was a week ago. Flour middlings and red dog are firm, with the demand not so good as expected.

Minneapolis Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—First patents, sacks, $4.40@4.70; second patents, sacks, $4.20@4.40; first clears, sacks, $3.10@3.50; second clears, sacks, $2.60@3.

Mill Feeds—Bran in 100-lb sacks, $21@21.25; standard middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $22@22.50; flour middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $24.50@25; red dog, in 140-lb. sacks, $25.50@26.

Cash Wheat Market.

An improvement is noted in the cash wheat demand at Minneapolis. Receipts have been moderately heavy, and the demand for the choice grades has been more active. Local elevator stocks are being drawn upon quite freely and are being reduced materially. At the end of the week No. 1 hard wheat sold at 4½c over the July contract, Bluestem No. 1 northern for 1½@3½c above and No. 1 northern V. C. for 1½@1¾c above. No. 2 wheat sold at from ½c under to 1½c over the July, and No. 3 at 1@3c under. Durum wheat was steady at 89½c for No. 1 and 87½@88c for No. 2.

Northwestern Notes.

W. M. Stratton, manager of the George Tileston Milling Co., St. Cloud, Minn., has resigned his position with that company, to take effect July 1.

Local wheat stocks are being steadily decreased, although the decrease the past week has not been so great as that of former weeks. Wheat stocks at present aggregate about 12,500,000 bus.

Liberal export sales of both old and new wheat were made during the past week. Duluth booked some good export sales, and also made some heavy sales to Eastern mills. This made the Minneapolis market relatively stronger than outside domestic markets, although prices for the week were in rather narrow range.

WORD "BLEACHED' NOT NECESSARY.

The Oklahoma Health Department has revoked its ruling regarding the branding of bleached flour in Oklahoma. Effective on June 3, it will not be required to have the word "Bleached" on flour sacks in the state. Frank Foltz, secretary of the Oklahoma Millers' Association, has been making efforts along this line for some time and has just announced the decision to members.

Applications for Trademarks.

The following applications have been filad recently. Anyone claiming ownership of any of these marks or similar ones, or believing that he would be injured in his business by the registration thereof, may oppose same if steps are taken promptly in accordance with the law. For further information apply directly to our correspondent, Edward S. Duvall, solicitor of trademarks, Bond Building, Washington, D. C.

Word "Uncas" on black background, with picture of head of chieftain. Used on wheat flour since August, 1890. Applicant, Schulz, Baujan & Co., Beardstown, Ill. Serial No. 76879.

Words "Pink Lady" and representation of woman playing violin. Used on wheat flour since July 1, 1913. Applicant, The Scott County Milling Co., Sikeston, Mo. Serial No. 77113.

A letter dated June 2, from G. I. Toers, of the Centennial Mill Co., Spokane, Wash., formerly of the Lindsborg Milling and Elevator Co., Lindsborg, Kan., refers to wheat crop conditions as follows: "Conditions in the Northwest are also very flattering, as far as the wheat crop is concerned, and the immediate territory tributary to this market should produce about 75,000,000 bus. this season. Montana is just beginning to grow wheat in quantity, and we are already using quite a little of their best hard spring and winter for our blend with local varieties."

The firm of W. G. Solomon & McRae, Macon, Ga., dissolved partnership June 1. D. L. McRae, who has managed the business for 27 years, will continue the business under his own name.

MILLERS STUDY LABORATORY METHODS.

Four states—Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Missouri—were represented at the second annual course in wheat and flour testing held at Manhattan, Kan., the last two weeks of May.

The course has been under the general supervision of L. A. Fitz, professor of milling industry, who has also been in direct charge of some of the laboratory work. Most of the laboratory and baking work has been given, however, by Miss Leila Dunton, assistant in the department. The milling work proper has been in charge of L. L. Leeper, head miller. Lecture work on the problem of milling insects and their eradication has been given by George A. Dean, professor of entomology.

The work given in the short course includes lectures and discussions, demonstrations, and laboratory practice. Among the chief matters taken up are the methods used in experimental milling and baking tests, and in determining absorption, gluten, total protein, gliadin, moisture, ash, and acidity.

Following are the names of those who have taken the millers' short course: A. A. Jones, chemist with the El Reno Milling Co. and the Canadian Mill and Elevator Co., El Reno, Ok.; T. G. Luby, Patterson Milling Co., Monett, Mo.; C. D. Cassler, head miller, Ellsworth, Kan.; J. C. Saunders, Jr., assistant miller, Council Grove Milling Co.; A. T. Ehrlich, second miller, Marion Kan.; Fred Beymer, head miller, Guthrie, Ok.; David Lukens, Lukens Milling Co., Atchison, Kan.; W. W. Walker, grain buyer, Farmers' Elevator Co., Cunningham, Kan.; C. E. Jackson, manager, Downs Milling Co.; Ernst Meyer, Jr., Superior Milling Co., Superior, Neb.; Frank Saint, second miller, Lyons Milling Co., Lyons, Kan.; Carl C. Krehbiel, Moundridge Milling Co., Moundridge, Kan.; H. Rogalsky, Wall-Rogalsky Milling Co., McPherson, Kan.; E. C. McClure, Imboden Milling Co., Wichita, Kan.; W. L. Hood, Sylvia Milling Co., Sylvia, Kan.

Indiana Millers' Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Indiana Millers' Association will be held at Hotel Senerim, Indianapolis, on June 25. Secretary C. B. Riley is expecting a large attendance of millers, as a good business meeting and entertainment is being arranged.

Ohio Millers and Grain Dealers.

A joint meeting of the Ohio Millers' and Grain Dealers' associations will be held at Cedar Point, O., on June 17 and 18. Many subjects of interest to both miller and grain dealers will be discussed.

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Allegheny,: Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Binghamton*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	29.00	38.00
Boston*	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Buffalo*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Cincinnati	17.00	17.00	8.00	18.00
Chicago	12.00	12.00	8.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.50	20.50	11.50	18.50
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Erie, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Indianapolis	16.50	16.50	8.00	16.00
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	32.50
Kansas City			7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky.	17.00	17.00	8.00	19.00
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	35.00
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	10.50	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	28.70	28.70	19.70	25.00
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75		14.00	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	6.00	10.00
Philadelphia*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Portland, Me.	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	25.70	17.50	22.00
Rochester*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Schenectady*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Scranton, Pa.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	29.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00		14.00
Syracuse*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Terre Haute, Ind.	15.00	15.00	6.00	16.00
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.50	20.00	34.00
Toledo, Ohio	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Troy, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Utica, N. Y.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Washington, D. C.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Wheeling, W. Va.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at these points.

Lake and rail points marked with * take a rate two cents less than above quoted rates during lake and rail season.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—LOCATED ON TWO RAILROADS

(Mo. Pacific and A. T. & S. F.) 400 Barrel Modern Mill in center of Kansas Wheat Belt, at Great Bend, Kans. Liberal terms to right parties. See or write

G. H. HULME, Great Bend, Kans.

BEST CLOTH CLEANER

Peterson's Patent Cloth Cleaner

Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.

Write for sample.

CREAM CITY CAN WORKS

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

GAS AND OIL

ENGINES

for Natural Producer Gas, crude and low grade fuel oils.

Standard sizes 10 to 1000 H. P.

Highest economy, best workmanship, close regulation. Reliable in operation.

Gas Producers for power and fuel use any kind of coal.

A new 50 H. P. Muncie oil engine for sale at a sacrifice. Write now. Exclusive territory to good agents.

The Jacobson Engineering Co.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Have You Thought About the Granulating Milling System?

If SEVEN of the Largest and MOST PROGRESSIVE MILLING CONCERNS in the WORLD have bought, installed and paid for nearly FOUR HUNDRED of these GRANULATING MACHINES in less than FOUR YEARS, what does it signify?

One Leading Mill that has had a number of Machines in use (including several No. 8 Bran Finishers and large size Middlings Finishers, as well as No. 4 Special Middlings Mills) about a year ago, reflowed their mill, using Granulating Machines (about Twenty in all) after EACH and EVERY Smooth Roll reduction —thus increasing their capacity over 20% with the same rolls, bolters and same power; also improving the granulation and quality of the flour.

What does this MEAN to You—MILL OWNER?

What does it MEAN to YOU—HEAD MILLER, if you are the means of bringing this about and at the same time wonderfully improve the flour? Does it not mean much more than Profit—Gain—to you?

And whom can the MILL OWNER (if he is not a practical miller) look to for these important improvements if they are not asked for or suggested by the HEAD MILLER?

Thanks for an answer to this.

Thos. McFeely Co.

232-4 Bourse Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa

E. A. Pynch Co., Minneapolis, Minn., N. W. Agents.

Wheat on the Farms
Roads are Impassable
Flour Orders Delayed

Plant of Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kans., Built by

There are many mills which need more **wheat storage** to carry over the periods when wheat supplies dry up because there is no chance for farmers to deliver wheat. Same condition applies to car shortages.

Concrete re-inforced storage tanks will solve this problem for you.

WHY NOT WRITE TO

Otto J. Lehrack Const. Co.

4024 Prospect Ave.,

Kansas City, Mo.

New Wheat Flour

Must be properly aged, whitened and conditioned by the *Alsop Electrical Process* in order to meet the requirements of discriminating housewives and bakers.

If you have not installed the Process, it would be greatly to your interest to do so at once, thereby placing yourself in position to compete with other progressive Millers who cater to trade demanding pure white flour.

Write us for particulars.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., June 8, 1914.

Fair sales were made by salesmen and millers' agents throughout Iowa, considering the nearness of the new crop season. Several mills made fair bookings for 60 days, but generally most orders were for prompt or 30 days shipment. Prices were maintained throughout the week, with hard winter wheat patents from the Southwest selling on a low basis of $4.50, and to $4.90 in the northwestern part of the state. Local Iowa mills quoted patents on same basis as Southwestern offerings.

Spring wheat mills are making good deliveries to bakers on old contracts, but new sales are light. Northwestern mill agents are quoting 10c to 20c higher than Southwestern mills. Extreme short patents and advertised brands are selling at $5@5.10 to jobbers in the interior, while Des Moines dealers are buying at $4.90.

Iowa mills are running from 10 to 18 hours. Stocks in their warehouses are about normal. Local business of most mills is absorbing half-time output. No flour is being shipped East, as prices are out of line. Illinois and Wisconsin points are taking mixed cars of flour from Iowa mills.

Corn meal mills in the state are doing a good business in nearby and Southern states. They have a price advantage in Southeastern markets and at some of the larger consuming points in the South.

Mill feed was steady throughout the week. Mills report a good demand for bran and shorts at mill door. Southwestern prices are somewhat out of line, and only shipments from Kansas are in mixed cars. The Northwest is consigning some feed to Des Moines and interior brokers at same prices secured by Iowa mills. Most of output of shorts is going to hog feeders.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.50@4.90; straight, $4.30@4.70; fancy clear, $3.50; low grade clear, $3@3.25.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $5; family patent, $4.60@4.80; clear, $3.50@3.60; red dog, scarce at $1.65.

Mill Feed—Bran, $23.50@24.50 per ton; standard middlings, $26@26.50; flour middlings, $29.50@31.50.

Iowa Notes.

A farmers' elevator company is building a 30,000-bu. elevator at Storm Lake, Ia. It will be operated by electricity.

The Wheat Meal Co., Le Mars, Ia., will erect a building to house its mill this summer. The manufacture of prepared foods will start in the fall.

Corn fields are making a good start, but farmers in the state feel that heavy rains would not be out of place. Precipitation thus far has been deficient in most sections of the state, the sub-soil moisture being lighter than a year ago.

Some Hessian fly damage to winter wheat is reported in parts of Iowa. Clearfield and Sharpsburg report considerable plowing up of winter wheat and planting of corn. However, the total abandonment is small compared with the aggregate acreage in the state.

Condition of winter wheat in Iowa is still brilliant, and indications are that the state will harvest a large crop. Cutting will be somewhat earlier than a year ago, probably about 10 days. It will be general in the state the beginning of July. Wheat fields are heading out well and a plump grain is forming.

The Boone Cereal Mill has been incorporated at Boone, Ia., to manufacture cereal products and do a general business in flour and all kinds of feed. Officers of the company are: E. B. Cordell, president; Anton M. Rosengren, vice-president, and George E. Slaughter, secretary and treasurer. Capital stock is placed at $25,000.

The Foreign Trade Council.

The National Foreign Trade Council, consisting of 30 men of national prominence, truly representative of the industrial, commercial, transportation and financial interests, will be organized in Washington next week in accordance with the mandate of the National Foreign Trade Convention, held at Washington on May 27 and 28. This convention began a systematic and aggressive campaign for extension of American foreign trade. The Secretary of Commerce, W. C. Redfield, told the 500 delegates to the convention that if there is one thing European manufacturers dread as regards the future of their own business it is that America shall awaken to her privilege of her power in foreign trade. The convention unanimously adopted a resolution declaring it "essential to the best interests of the nation that the government and the industrial, commercial, transportation and financial interests should co-operate in an endeavor to extend our foreign trade.

Speculation as to Wheat Prices.

There is considerable speculation over the course new wheat values will take. All indications point downward and the bottom is not in sight. However, a downward career can be more effectively checked by millers than by the market itself. If millers follow the market both in practice and in price, local wheat will seek its natural level. But if a few millers take charge of things so far as to ignore the market they will not stop the downward trend in the centers, but will cause the markets at country points to become divorced from the influence of terminal markets, and a local premium will be established for the remainder of the season. Something of this kind may occur, but no one is ready to believe millers will handicap themselves.—W. H. Marshall.

Ocean Rate to Orient Reduced.

The Japanese steamship lines announce a reduction of 50c per ton on flour and wheat shipments from Vancouver to China and Japan. The new rates is $2 to Japanese ports, $3 to Hongkong and $3.50 to Shanghai. No rate has been quoted to Manila, as the Japanese lines running from the Pacific coast do not make that port direct. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha started the reduction, applying the tariff out of both American and Canadian Pacific coast ports, and it is stated that other lines will follow their example. It is asserted that there is no profit in the $2.50 rate to Japan, and that the business will be carried at a loss, as an inducement for increasing trade in flour.

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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., June 8, 1914.

New meal is at a standstill, rains in Oklahoma and Kansas causing a setback to grinding of new-crop hay. Dealers in Kansas City have discontinued making contracts for delivery of new-crop meal, as there is no assurance of when they will be able to deliver new meal. Last week, for the first time in a month, bright sunshiny weather prevailed in the alfalfa districts of southern Kansas and Oklahoma. Most of the meal ground in Oklahoma arrived at destination in a heated condition, because of the large amount of moisture contained in the hay. Mills are not operating in Oklahoma, and unless clear weather with high temperatures prevails during the next fortnight there is very little possibility of new-crop grinding until the second cutting of alfalfa.

Old meal is in good demand, but supplies are exceedingly short. Jobbers are buying all of the old meal possible, but the receipts at this market are light, supplies of No. 1 being insufficient to fill the demand. No. 1 meal sold at $20 per ton, Kansas City basis, while No. 2 sales were made on a basis of $16.50 per ton.

Colorado mills are offering very little meal, and most Nebraska advices indicate that mills in the state have shut down on the old crop and are preparing to grind new-crop meal. Stocks in mill warehouses have been depleted, and there is some likelihood that old-crop meal prices will advance before new meal is available at least $1 per ton. Some mills are already quoting old meal, Kansas City basis, at $21 per ton.

Mixed feed trade is quiet in Southwestern states, but Southeastern buyers are taking good amounts and report a normal consuming demand. Pasturage conditions in the Southwest are excellent, and with the light feeding operations in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Arkansas business is rather below expectations.

Southeastern states are showing a preference for grain mixed feeds, but many dealers in that section are taking molasses alfalfa feed in mixed cars with the grain product. Some Eastern business is being done, principally in mixed cars. Dairymen are the principal buyers.

Prices of mixed alfalfa feeds were strong throughout the week, but no advances were quoted. Declines in corn were offset by the stronger tone in meal. Grain mixed alfalfa feed is still quoted at a range of $26.70@28, while alfalfa molasses feed is held at $20@20.50.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfala Meal (sacked)—Choice new crop meal, $17@17.50; No. 1 old, $19.50@20; No. 2 old, $16@17.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $20@20.50; No. 2, $19.50; standard, $18.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$26.50@28; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $28@30.25.

Alfalfa Hay—Fancy, $17.50; choice, $16@17; No. 1, $14.50@15.50; No. 2, $8.50@12; No. 3, $5.50@8; standard, $12.50@14.

Cincinnati, O., June 8, 1914.

The buyers here are only taking hold for immediate use, while the Southern points are buying more freely. All alfalfa products show an easier tone, and the trade here declare that the market will likely go lower next week. Good general rains have fallen throughout this section and the crop outlook is very promising. Quotations are: Grain-mixed alfalfa feed, $27@27.50; mixed feed, $27.50@28; molasses feed, $28@28.50.

St. Louis, Mo., June 6, 1914.

Quotations on alfalfa meal held their own last week, although trade was quiet and in scattered orders to supply current needs. There was nothing definite in the market developments to indicate the trend of values, other than the new crop and a weaker market in mill feeds, which usually exert considerable sentimental influence on alfalfa products. The first run of new meal in Southwestern markets has been unsatisfactory, and has been a factor in holding old meal relatively steady, owing to small supplies, which are in strong hands and are not coming on the market except as holders desire. Weather conditions in the Southwest have been dry and hot the past week, and arrivals of both hay and meal from now on should be in improved condition, as recent arrivals of hay have been wet and the meal hot and out of condition from the wet grinding. So far very little trading has been done in new-crop meal, but quotations are $2 to $3 under old meal. Molasses meal, plain and mixed with grain, is relatively unchanged on the weekly call, and most of the limited demand in this market is seeking an outlet in the Southern states. Dairymen are better buyers now, and unless rain comes in St. Louis territory soon better demands for feeding may develop, as pasturage is beginning to suffer severely from lack of moisture. Good alfalfa hay is scarce and strong, and as the week closed one car No. 2 old sold at $16.50; one car No. 2 old good at $17.50 switched and one car high No. 1 to choice new at $18.60 delivered. Quote alfalfa meal, brown, at $17@18 for old and $20.50@21 for green; alfalfa molasses meal with grain, $25@27.50, and without grain, $21@21.50.

New Orleans, La., June 6, 1914.

Quotations on alfalfa were advanced locally about $1 per ton last week. Many jobbers had calculated on this as a basis for values, but had to depend on Arizona and New Mexico. Prices from New Mexican ranches were exceptionally low, some quotations being $17@18 per ton delivered f. o. b. New Orleans. Jobbers and wholesalers sold it at $18.50@19 for No. 1 and the Arizona stock at $20 per ton in broken lots. The offerings from Oklahoma were cancelled and nothing is expected until the second cutting about two weeks hence. Alfalfa meal advanced $1 to $1.50 per ton in sympathy with the hay and the demand was somewhat better than the week previous. John E. Koerner started up a new mill of a small capacity and got a good trade. The demand from the Southeast and Cuba improved and there were some sales for the United States quartermaster for the army mules at Vera Cruz. Prices for choice meal ranged from $23 to $24 per ton, with mixed feeds running from $25 to $27, according to quality and grade.

Nashville, Tenn., June 8, 1914.

Dealers reported trade in alfalfa last week as fairly active, with splendid crop reports from this territory and increased receipts. According to Commissioner T. F. Peck, of the Tennessee Agricultural Department, the condition of alfalfa at the present time is 89 per cent, as against 85 per cent last year. Dealers are quoting, f. o. b. Nashville, per ton, as follows: Western alfalfa hay, $18; new alfalfa, local, $16 to $18; dry alfalfa and molasses stock feed, $32 to $34; alfalfa meal, $30.

Alfalfa Leaves.

Dr. J. T. Axtel, Newton, Kan., who owns and operates about four alfalfa mills in Kansas, aside from his large surgical practice, and who is vice-president of the National Alfalfa Millers' Association, will accompany some of the most prominent surgeons in this country on a trip abroad. The party will visit some of the most noted clinics in Europe, and Dr. Axtel, if he finds time, will look into prospects for the development of an export trade in alfalfa meal and alfalfa mixed feeds.

An American consul reports that a firm of general commission merchants in his district would like to receive samples and prices of mixed feeds for work animals. A compound containing chopped alfalfa is mentioned, and if a good feed can be obtained at a low price large business may be done. Correspondence may be in English. Those desiring to correspond with this firm may secure name and address by writing the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Chicago, inquiring about foreign trade opportunity No. 13109.

The proposal to erect an alfalfa meal mill in Neligh, Neb., in conjunction with the Neligh Mills, a flour mill, is being actively supported by the business men of Neligh. S. F. Gilman, who operates the Neligh mills and several other flour mills in the state, asks that Neligh business men subscribe to $8,000 of the stock, the flour mill company to operate the alfalfa mill. With the $8,000 stock subscribed, Mr. Gilman would furnish the remainder. The alfalfa mill will probably be erected before Sept. 1, and will be electrically driven.

Reports from southern Oklahoma indicate that more than half of the first cutting of alfalfa hay in that section has been damaged by rains. Hay coming to Kansas City from Oklahoma has been in heated condition, and a large number of the cars has graded No. 4. New hay has sold as low as $6.50 per ton, and some of it has been unsalable. Few cars have graded above No. 1. The movement this year has been much lighter than in previous years, accounted for by the heavy rains. Although the damp weather is affecting the cut alfalfa to a large extent, it is making the second crop a bumper crop.

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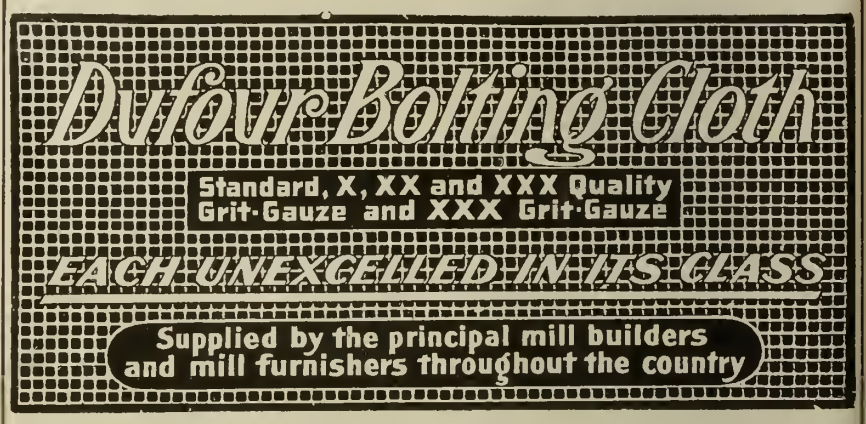
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FOR SALE—A 75-bbl. flour mill complete. Richmond make. Will sell the building with mill or will sell the flour machinery to party wanting to move it and retain the building. If interested address W. E. Quin, Fort Payne, Ala.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A man who can actually sell flour. Will pay a good salary and commission. Address Box 234, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A competent manager for a flour milling, grain and coal business established with $50,000 investment. Applicant must invest $20,000 in the business and be able to hold down job. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 219, St. Louis, Mo.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 to 500 bbls. capacity. Am married, 28 years of age, have had 12 years' experience in hard wheat mills. Prefer Kansas or Nebraska, but will go anywhere for good position. References furnished. Address D. B. Libbee, Dawson, Neb.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 barrels and up. Have had charge of mills from 150 to 2,000 barrels. Can furnish very best of references. Can keep mill in good repair, have my own tools. Married. Can come at once. Wish a situation where there are good schools. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 203, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position by practical miller of over 25 years' experience with hard and soft wheat. Have good letters and references, and will guarantee results. Forty-eight years old and have family. Give capacity and wages paid in first letter. Address A. W. Patrick, Ozark, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller by young man 29 years of age, in mill from 100 to 500 bbls. capacity. Am thoroughly up-to-date in modern milling and capable of obtaining best results in quality and yield. A-1 recommendations as to character and ability from both past and present employers. Address Box 171, Clyde, Kan.

WANTED—Position as head miller. Am competent, up-to-date miller, with best of references from present and past employers. Guarantee complete satisfaction. Will go any place, mill not less than 200 bbl. Can handle any kind of machinery to success. Come on short notice. State salary in first letter. If satisfactory will answer in person. Address Box 237, Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position by June 15, by engineer with 10 years' experience who understands the operating and handling of the cross compound condensing engines and all equipment used in such plants. Have own indicator and know its use, also other tools. Prefer flour mill or light plant in Kansas or Oklahoma, but will go anywhere. Address Box 236, Milling and Grain News, St Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill up to 500 bbls. capacity or second in larger, by a young, ambitious and competent miller. Have 15 years of practical experience. Can do millwright work, and when necessary can re-flow mill so that best results can be obtained. Good mechanic and take pride in keeping mill in my charge in first-class running order and repair, neat and clean. Have experience in wheat and flour testing and analyzing. First-class references as to character and ability furnished. State salary and particulars in first letter. All letters answered. Address Leo Miller, Glen Elder, Kan.

WANTED—Position as mill manager or sales manager for soft wheat mill. Have had this position for three years, but for good reasons wish to change. Address Box 235, Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WAREHOUSE OPPORTUNITY—Will sell part interest to party having goods to store each year, to help build Kansas City warehouse. Present warehouse running, with extra ground, switch and dock available. Warehouse 4220 St. John Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Effect of the Panama Canal.

The part to be played by the Panama Canal in the future of trade between Canada and the United Kingdom will have the consideration of the commissioners in the British trade campaign in Canada. The enormous cost of the rail haul across the continent will make possible the sending of much goods to the west coast of Canada and from Pacific ports to the United Kingdom via the Panama Canal. There is an imaginary line across the western provinces called the economic divide, on the west of which goods are sent via the west coast, always assuming that speed is not necessary, and east of which it is cheaper to send them by train across the east coast. The opening of the Panama Canal will shift this economic divide farther eastward and open up a larger district for the sea trade. Farmers over a much larger area will send their wheat over the Rockies to the Pacific for shipment to England. Millers also will use the canal to a large extent. There are some grounds for the belief that the canal will be a factor in the enlargement of the milling industry on the Pacific coast of Canada.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: F. A. Jahn, New Prague, Minn., manure loader; F. J. Rost, Kulm, N. D., draft attachment; Arnold Undi, Carpio, N. D., swingletree hook; J. Weigel, Flandreau, S. D., poultry feeder.

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RYE MEAL
PUMPERNICKLE RYE
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
PEARL CORN MEAL

GRANULATED CORN MEAL (White or Yellow)
HOMINY
CORN OR OATS FEED
HOMINY FEED
CHICK MEALS
HEN MEAL
MIXED SCRATCH FEED
BRAN, SHORTS, MIDDLINGS
CORN OR OATS (Sacked or Bulk)

Plymouth

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Milling and Grain News

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St. Louis Office: 717 Merchants-Laclede Bld.

Volume Twenty-four | TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1914. | Number Three

Illinois Millers Meet

Annual Gathering Held on Boat Trip on Tennessee River.

President—A. J. Meek, Marissa.
First Vice-President—H. C. Cole, Chester.
Second Vice-President—Julius Postel, Mascoutah.
Secretary-Treasurer—J. L. Grigg, Sparta.

The above officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association held last week on the steamer "Saint Louis." This was the outing trip of members and families and was taken from St. Louis to Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., and return on the Mississippi, Ohio and Tennessee rivers. The voyage was a most enjoyable one. The scenery of the Tennessee River was delightful, usually the river breezes cooled the otherwise torrid atmosphere, the excellent accommodations and service of the boat company added to the pleasure of the party and withal the week was one which will be long remembered by the participants and should be regretted by the members of the association who were unable to attend.

In opening the first session President A. J. Meek read his annual address, which is given more space elsewhere in this issue. After the treasurer's report and the report of the railroad committee, he appointed the following committees for the meeting:

Auditing—C. A. Carter, Harry Woolcoot, Philip Klein.

Nominating—Martin Huber, Harry Glenn, Allen Postel.

Resolutions—P. S. Wilson, Peter Haupt, T. B. Morton.

Good of the Order—Martin Huber, Allen Postel, Fred Koener.

Mutual Fire Insurance.

George A. McKinney, secretary of the Illinois Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., had prepared a very valuable paper on mutual insurance, which was read by John H. Gissal, of the same company. Briefly explaining the fundamentals of mutual insurance, Secretary McKinney gave some details of the work of fire prevention, which is being carried on by the different mutual companies. He said, in part:

"Every loss is made a special study of. When a loss occurs a careful examination is made as to what caused this loss. A full and detailed report is made to each company interested and a copy sent to the bureau which has been established for this and other purposes. If the fire was preventable—and at least 70 per cent of them are—each policyholder in the particular class in which the loss occurred is bulletined and so shown how he may prevent a similar fire in his plant. If a fire occurs from a machine, say, which has a defective principle of construction in it, that question is taken up with the manufacturers and threshed out until the manufacturer sees it and corrects the error in all future machines and remedies it as far as possible in existing machines."

Mr. McKinney explained the classes of risks and the records which were kept and averaged. Other details referred to were electrical hazards, standards of construction, meetings of inspectors and their work, and legislation.

Some new phases of legislation and liability insurance were presented in a paper prepared by J. C. Adderly, secretary of the Millers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co. This is given in full on another page of this issue.

Regular Committees Appointed.

President Meek appointed the following standing committees to serve for the ensuing year:

Executive Committee—A. H. Gilster, Steeleville; G. W. Ziebold, Waterloo; Peter Haupt, New Athens; W. J. Reichert, Freeburg; Theo. Reuter, Nashville.

Railroad Committee—Julius Postel, Mascoutah; W. E. Meek, Marissa; Edward Schurmann, Germantown.

Legislative Committee — E. F. Schoening, Columbia; P. H. Eisenmayer, Murphysboro; M. Mohlembrock, Campbell Hill.

Committee on Accounting—Martin Huber, Highland; Fred Coerver, Prairie du Rocher; A. J. Koenigsmark, Waterloo.

Resolutions Adopted.

P. S. Wilson, Peter Haupt and T. B. Morton reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

"Whereas, our president, Mr. A. J. Meek, for 29 years, and our secretary, Mr. J. L. Grigg, for 17 years, have served our association faithfully and well at a considerable sacrifice both of their time and effort, therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Southern Illinois Millers' Association express to them both their thanks and appreciation for their invaluable services.

"Resolved, That the association extend to Mr. G. A. McKinney, of the Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Association of Illinois, and to Mr. J. C. Adderly, of the Millers' National Casualty Co., a vote of thanks and appreciation for the able papers submitted on mutual fire and casualty insurance, in both of which matters the association is vitally interested; further be it resolved, that the association, through its legislative committee, co-operate with the mutual associations in resisting unfair legislation pertaining to matters in which both the companies and the members of the association are mutually interested.

"Resolved, That the thanks of the members of the association are due to the committee which has arranged such a pleasant outing and that the sympathy of the members present be extended to those members who have not taken advantage of the committee's arrangements and who consequently do not know what they have missed."

"Whereas, our railroad committee has served us so faithfully during the past year and has accomplished effective work, be it

"Resolved, That a vote of thanks be extended to the committee and that the association lend its aid that they may further extend the scope of their work."

"Resolved, That the thanks of the association be extended to the officials of the St. Louis & Tennessee River Packet Co. and to the officers of the steamboat Saint Louis for the splendid accommodations furnished us and the many courtesies shown us which have assisted in making the trip a pleasurable success."

"Inasmuch as it is clearly the sentiment of the association that it is both poor business policy and unfair competition to sell flour for future delivery with prices guaranteed against decline, be it

"Resolved, That the association make a concerted effort to discourage this practice among the members."

Good of the Order.

Martin Huber, F. H. Coever and A. J. Postel reported the following recommendations, which were adopted after discussion of the third clause:

"1. We, your committee for the good of the order, recommend that when empty bags are sent to customers these bags be marked with a rubber stamp reading something like this: 'This package was not filled in our mill, hence we are not responsible for the weight and quality of contents.' (Follow with name of the mill, and would suggest about ¼-inch type.)

"2. We recommend the live steam method for cleaning the mill and elevators.

"3. We recommend that every mill, no matter how small, install a thorough accounting system which will permit the taking of a trial balance and the issuing of a financial statement once a month.

"4. We recommend that after July 15 the secretary refrain from sending the weekly price report to members not reporting. As soon as they report they shall again receive it."

Roster of Attendance.

The following were among the party making the trip:

Thomas Slagel, Fort Smith, Ark.; F. R. Armstrong, Evansville, Ind.; C. B. Gates, Chicago; T. B. Morton, St. Louis; F. E. Eichler, St. Louis; W. B. Burns, St. Louis; P. S. Wilson, H. Hahn, Mrs. Hahn, Miss St. Clair, Miss Greer, Miss Walters, of Steeleville; Allen Postel, Thomas Knoblock, Mascoutah; Philip W. Klein, Valmeyer; J. S. Woolcoot, wife and child, H. M. Woolcoot and wife, Harrisburg; H. B. Wilson and wife, Harrisburg; Martin Huber ,wife and child, Highland, Ill.; Mrs. Burg, Highland; C. A. Carter and wife, Bildwin; Peter Haupt and wife, New Athens; Miss Karr, Belleville; George Wirtle, wife and son, New Athens; Charles Dean, Ava; W. C. Dean and wife, Ava; Helen Bowers, Florence Bowers, Ava; H. W. Glenn, A. J. Meek and wife, Byrel Meek, Mrs. Hanna, of Marissa; J. H. Gissal, Alton; Charles Smith, St. Louis; C. M. Hart, St. Louis; Andrew B. Remick, St. Louis; C. W. Todebush and wife, St. Louis; G. H. Coener, Miss Coener, Miss Connor, Prairie du Rocher; J. L. Grigg, wife, son and daughter, Ruth Wilson, Sparta; Miss Gillispie, Steeleville.

Death of Samuel Watkins Kelly.

Samuel Watkins Kelly, for almost 40 years connected with the flour milling industry in Nashville, Tenn., died at his home in that city on June 9. He was 56 years of age. His death was due to a stroke of paralysis, which he suffered two days previous.

Mr. Kelly, who was a brother of E. M. Kelly, president of the Liberty Mills, was regarded as one of the most competent judges of wheat in the country, and practically grew up in the milling business under his father.

Soon after his graduation from Montgomery Bell Academy, Mr. Kelly became connected with the old Noel Mills, where his ability and sterling qualities won him early recognition. He was soon placed in charge of the elevator and shipping department of the American Mills, which later were taken over by the Liberty Mills.

The Farmers' Elevator Co. of Marion, S. D., are planning to erect a new elevator, to displace the two old elevators which they have operated for some time.

Legislation and Liability

Necessity of Constant Watchfulness to Millers' Interest.

At the annual meeting of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association a paper prepared by J. C. Adderly, secretary Millers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co., was read, as follows:

"The importance of this subject was impressed upon the minds of the millers of this state when, in 1911, the first workmen's compensation law in the state of Illinois was enacted.

"To those who did not have a definite idea of the liability imposed the rate for insurance under this new act, which was published by the conference of the stock liability companies, brought a sudden realization of the critical character of the situation. The increased rate for insurance over that charged for common law liability, which had existed prior to 1911 in the state of Illinois, amounted exactly to 300 per cent, and imposed a decided increase in the operating expense of any business. To those who hoped the question had been permanently settled by the enactment of this first bill and were content to believe that there would be no further increases in liability came surprise and disappointment when there was introduced in the next legislature a new bill calling for further radical and extreme obligations upon the part of the employer

Question Will Remain of Importance for Years to Come.

"Beyond question this subject will be raised at each session of the legislature for years to come. It could hardly be possible that the first law enacted should prove to be the happy medium which was sought by all parties. The danger in the situation lies in the radical demands of certain of the labor advocates.

"In order that you may fully comprehend the extent to which legislation of this kind may go, I desire to present to you the legislative program of the American Association for Labor Legislation. This association proposes to have introduced and passed by each of the various states laws governing the following subjects:

"1. Compensation for industrial injuries.

"2. Compensation for occupational disease.

"3. Employes' old age pension system.

"4. Unemployment insurance for employes.

"Under the plan of the association the cost of these provisions and the obligations thereunder are to be imposed upon the employer. In view of the fact that the statisticians employed by the stock insurance companies have already estimated the cost of workmen's compensation insurance alone in the state of Illinois to amount to 2.7 per cent of the payroll in the flour milling and grain industry, the extent to which the obligations of all four of these acts may go can be easily comprehended. Without considering the question of the relative merits of these proposed laws, the question which will immediately present itself to the employer is whether he can, in addition to the burdens already assumed, still continue in business with this added load.

Interest of Employe and Employer Inseparably Interwoven.

"In this connection it would be well that every employe bear in mind that his own interest and the interest of

(Continued on page 16.)

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Terms and Mill Representatives.

The question of "terms" is so vitally important in the milling business that it justifies continued reiteration of the more important features. There can be more disaster come from bad selling methods than any other. The millers can control this part of their business more than many others, which are detrimental. Each miller can decide what terms he will adopt and his steadfast adherence to the decision he makes, means much in determining his success or failure.

There has been an evolution in selling methods in milling on the whole. It has been for the better. The ripe experience and candid opinion of a successful Illinois miller was frankly expressed at the annual meeting of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association last week. For 29 years A. J. Meek of Marissa has been president. He made some very significant comments about selling methods which, at the beginning of the new crop season, the whole trade can well stop and consider. He believes the association has been one of the factors in bringing about better conditions. The reference to this subject is as follows:

"When we first organized, the milling business (I mean the commercial mills) did practically all of their business through the commission houses in our big cities. The commission houses in the main, furnished the money to buy the grain and handled the products just as they saw fit. A few of them became very wealthy and the poor miller had to accept this condition, pay his interest account and get along the best way he could. Many of them, you older members will remember, went to the wall and made complete failures of their business. Since our organization was formed the business is entirely changed. Nearly every miller furnishes his own capital, or gets it through their friends, the bank, and sells his entire product through traveling men and brokers, direct to the consumers, or retail merchants. Tbis change in the business forced the millers to a change of policy and plan of handling their output. It forced them to change their style of doing business to selling goods, sight draft, payable on arrival, with bill of lading attached. Now, I am aware that there are a few millers belonging to our association who do not sell their goods this way, but I want to warn you who are not doing this that it is only a matter of time until you are going to meet with heavy losses and will regret your present policy very much. I am proud to say that I have persistently and continuously warned you time and time again of the error of your way and the danger under which you are operating. Of course, I know some of you will say tbat this is my old hobby, but I am proud of it, and I will say that during my period of office, now closing the twenty-ninth year, I have never failed to warn you of what I believe to be an error, nor shall I cease to do so as long as I hold the position that I hold today. I think there have been fewer failures among the millers in our organization the last ten years than there were in 20 years before. These better conditions have been brought about by our organization and co-operation, at a very nominal expense. I don't believe there is a miller in our organization but who has received more benefits in any one year than the entire expense for any ten years of its life. This comes largely from a closer acquaintance, which always bring about co-operation and I think our association has fallen down all along ever since its organization in not having enough social gatherings. I believe it is just as essential for our welfare for our families to get togetber and get acquainted in every way possible that is right. In that way we increase confidence in each other, which naturally brings about co-operation and a better feeling all along the line."

President Meek also had some very pointed remarks about representatives which was not very complimentary to a class of brokers which he states misrepresented the mills. He warned millers against placing too much faith in "bear" stories and maintaining an independent stand with their traveling men and their brokers. Mr. Meek said:

"There is another point that I would like to call your attention to. I might call it the 'buying' of your trade, or holding out unreasonable, unwise, foolish, silly offers to the trade to induce them to buy your goods. This comes very largely from oversight on the part of our millers, and the overanxiety of brokers who sell our flour to make sales. What I have in my mind today more than anything else is the selling of flour and guaranteeing against decline. Now, this comes, as I said, largely from a class of brokers who represent you, and all they care for in the world is the brokerage, and they pump you full 'from one year's end to the other, that other mills are doing this and that you must do it to hold your trade. I know some of you millers have men representing you for years that couldn't handle our business if they would pay me $100 per month salary, let alone my paying them a brokerage to represent me. They are pouring you full of woeful stories, and you sit and listen to it from day to day and week to week, until you lose confidence in your self and everybody else, and I don't wonder at it.

"Say, don't you know this thing grows on every traveling man? He may be honest; he may be truthful; he may be thinking he is doing you a great service, and you allow it to work on you until you really think so. Don't pay any attention to that kind of stuff. Make a good, honest barrel of flour, full weight, and up to grade; ask a fair profit on every barrel and sell it payable on arrival, and you will have the business. I can point you to the mills who have adopted that course for the last 25 years, and they have never failed in all that time to make a living out of their business, and sometimes a handsome profit. You fellows who are listening to all of this kind of hash from your brokers and traveling salesmen will go broke before you know what you are doing."

Loss of River Trade and a Remedy.

It is pleasing to listen to the stories told by old timers about the extensive river business enjoyed by St. Louis and other river towns years ago. The reports indicate, and the stories confirm the fact, that the levees along the St. Louis river front teemed with steamers and barges for which and from which large amounts of merchandise were handled. The prosperity recorded at those times is not seen today, and all agree that at that time the people and merchants served by this method of transportation, were busy and prosperous.

The question arises, why this changed condition? The rivers are still here, the country, which to a greater or less extent has been developed agriculturally, is still showing a very meager development when the possibilities are fully considered.

River transportation is at a very low ebb and the railroad companies are in financial distress, generally speaking. Near at home we find several railroads in the hands of receivers and others apparently about to go there, claiming insufficient revenues; yet investigation will show that they are handling some of it at a loss. There is something to think about along this line and a reason for this depression and also a rule for correcting the condition.

The cause for the deterioration of our river transportation is found in the fact that the railroad companies who come in competition with water transportation have been permitted to make rates to competitive points only, which have been made so low that the water transportation companies could not profitably exist. This, coupled with lobbying and railway-owned water transportation facilities, has nearly eliminated water transportation, so that it is now a factor, except for historical purposes.

The railroads themselves cannot profitably handle the business on the basis of present rates, as is evident by the fact that they are not getting sufficient revenue to meet their needs. They are earning less on this business than their local business, the local business paying a much larger per ton mile earning than the competitive river business pays. They make these rates, and continue to exist, not from the profit on the earnings of the competitive business, but from the excess of earnings collected on what may be termed local business.

Their authority for making these competitive water rates lower than their local rates comes from the Interstate Commerce Commission, who permit it by applying the relief portion of the fourth section of the "act to regulate commerce." The first paragraph of the fourth section states a positive rule, which, when absolutely enforced, will revive river transportation, and at the same time furnish sufficient revnue for railroad companies to maintain and operate their property profitably. It also would remove all causes for complaints on the ground of discrimination, and would eventually result in a single standard or set of rates for each individual railroad company, which would operate with mathematical certainty and promote harmony and prosperity to the whole country.

The benefits to be derived from the enforcement of this rule cannot be measured in dollars and cents. The country to be developed is not less than the borders of the United States, and when applied the benefits will at once begin to manifest themselves.

Railroad men, as a rule, are opposed to any such a plan, because they are imbued with selfish motives and controlled by fear which comes from ignorance of the truth regarding the subjejct and a restricted concept of their duties, as common carriers, to the public. They need to realize that all inhabitants of the United States are entitled to absolutely uniform treatment, whether they reside in the Western plains or on the banks of tbe lakes or rivers. There is no restriction made by our constitution, and this constitution should become effective.

When the Iowa compensation law goes into effect on July 1, another state will be added to the list which provides for workman's compensation. The subject is becoming of greater importance all the time and the latest developments regardinng casualty insurance and workman's compensation requires the close study of each employer. Secretary Adderly of the Millers' Mutual Casualty Co. is an authority upon this subject as it affects millers and his paper published on another page deserves the careful attention of millers.

Court Upholds I. C. C.

Interstate Commerce Commission Has Dominant Power Over Carriers.

A long step toward placing railroads under "one master instead of many" was taken by the Supreme Court at Washington last week in upholding the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to strike down state rates that discriminate against interstate commerce. The court said, in substance, that the Minnesota and other recent state rate cases, in which the railroads lost, might have been decided otherwise had the roads gone to the commission for relief instead of to the courts.

The case before the Supreme Court arose out of the complaint by Shreveport, La., merchants that the Texas Railroad Commission had shut them out of all Texas business by compelling the railroads to reduce Texas state rates far below what the Interstate Commerce Commission allowed the railroads running from Shreveport to Texas cities to charge.

The court first decided that Congress had power to control intrastate charges over an interstate carrier to the extent necessary to prevent injurious discriminations against interstate traffic, and then held that Congress had conferred this power upon the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The decision stated: "Wherever the interstate and intrastate transactions of carriers are so related that the government of one involves the control of the other, it is Congress and not the state that is entitled to prescribe the final and dominant rule."

In removing the discriminations against interstate commerce the court held that Congress was not bound to reduce the interstate rates below what it may deem to be a proper standard to the carrier and to the public.

"We are not unmindful of the gravity of the question that is presented when state and federal views conflict," the opinion concludes. "But it was recognized at the beginning; the nation could not prosper if interstate and foreign trade were governed by many masters, and where the interests of the freedom of interstate commerce are involved the judgment of Congress and of the agencies it lawfully established must control."

The Course of the Rye Market.

The visible supply of rye during the past four weeks has been reduced over 50 per cent through the excess of current demands over current offerings. Of the advance in price of 4 cents during that period there has been a reaction of only 1 cent. With current values on an export basis, no decline in domestic prices can be expected until foreigners reduce their bids, regardless of the prospect of a record-breaking crop, which, however, will not be available for milling before Aug. 1.—Frank H. Blodgett.

Williams Wins Another Patent Suit.

Judge Hazel, of the United States District Court at Buffalo, N. Y., on June 3, 1914, entered a final decree and granted a perpetual injunction against the Kinsey Manufacturing Co. restraining them from further infringing the Williams patent No. 939775, owned by the Williams Patent Crusher and Pulverizer Co., of St. Louis, Mo. This is the third patent, and the third time that the Williams company has been involved in litigation and had its patents sustained. The first suit was against the Schoelhorn & Albrecht Manufacturing Co. and St. Louis Pulverizer Co. The next suit was against the Pennsylvania Crusher Co., in which latter case the Williams patent was sustained by the Court of Appeals and an accounting is now under way to recover profits and damages.

SUMMER MILLING COURSE AT STATE COLLEGE, PA.

The summer session at State College, Pa., will embrace five weeks in milling. The following subjects will be taken up:

1. Study of the Preparation of Wheat for Milling. Lectures and practice on the cleaning, tempering, and conditioning of the usual grades of wheat and similar cereals.

2. Study of Milling Operations. Lectures and practice on the grinding (breaking and reduction), separating, sifting, and dressing of wheat as well as the modern methods of purifying middlings.

3. Diagraming Milling Operations. Lectures and the practical laying out in diagrams of the flow lines of mills according to the most approved practice for the study and proper correlation of the operations of grinding, bolting and selection of cloths.

4. Study of Flour. Lectures and practical demonstrations with latest improved milling equipment dealing with the character and yield of flour.

5. Laboratory Work. Microscopic and Chemical Analysis. Lectures and practical laboratory work for the microscopic and chemical analysis of wheat and similar cereals. The standard tests for determining the gluten, moisture and absorbing power. The effects of color and granulation of grains is also explained.

6. Laboratory Work (continued). Wheat and Flour Analysis. Lectures and laboratory study of the methods of determining the amount of protein, ash, fat, fiber, acids, etc., in wheat and flour.

7. Laboratory Work (continued). Baking Tests. Lectures and study of the qualities of flour as observed in baking.

Ohio Millers' Outing.

The Ohio Millers' State Association will join with the state organization of Ohio grain dealers at a convention and outing at Cedar Point, O., June 17 and 18. Ohio millers will not transact any business at the meeting, but they plan to make it an outing. Cedar Point, where the convention will be held, is a popular summer resort.

The two organizations will be addressed by J. C. F. Merrill, secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, on the "Functions of Speculation in the Distribution of Farm Products." Lee F. Graybill, Massillon, O., will discuss "The Miller and the Grain Dealer."

Discussion of the federal supervision of grain inspection, increased revenues of railroads, proposed charge for spotting service and all other topics brought up by millers or grain dealers will be held at the concluding session of the meeting.

The convention will be the twenty-fifth annual one of the Ohio Grain Dealers' Association, one of the oldest grain organizations in the country.

Hungarian Milling Industry.

On account of the scarcity of wheat in Hungary, says a consular report, many of the Hungarian flour mills have been obliged to reduce milling operations to four days a week, and numerous mills have shut down completely. The milling industry is one of the most important in Hungary, and dull times in it will have a certain effect on general business conditions. A rise in the price of flour is anticipated soon.

The United States Flour Milling Co. was recently incorporated at Madison, Wis., with a capital of $25,000,000. The Standard Milling Co. was also incorporated with a capital of $11,500,000. This concern is the holding company for the Northwestern Consolidated Co. of Minneapolis, the Duluth-Superior Milling Co. of Duluth, the Southwestern Milling Co. of Kansas City, and the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Co. of New York and Buffalo.

Winter Wheat Harvest

Harvesting of Winter Wheat Is Progressing Under Favorable Conditions.

Beneficial moisture over a wide area of the corn belt has temporarily removed fear of drouth damage and the crop is making good progress, except in minor areas in Missouri. Harvesting of winter wheat will be general in the Southwest this week, and nothing has developed to lower the recent high crop promise. The yield per acre may be under highest estimates, however, owing to the forced growth of the plant during the recent high temperatures. Spring wheat continues to advance under practically perfect weather conditions and the recent high averages have been maintained, if not raised slightly. Oats have been benefited by better weather, except in sections of Missouri and southern Illinois.

Southwestern Wheat Situation.

Kansas City, Mo., June 15, 1914.

Wheat cutting is general in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas, although rains have interfered with harvesting in Kansas and Oklahoma. In the Kaw Valley of Kansas more than 25 per cent of the crop has been cut. Oklahoma has already started its first new wheat to market. Samples received at Kansas City show the grain to be of fine quality and good color. It graded No. 2 hard and tested 61½ lbs.

Harvesting returns from Kansas are up to general expectations. Yields average above 22 bus. to the acre. Oklahoma and Missouri also report a good average yield.

At the mid-summer meeting of the Wichita Board of Trade it was the consensus of opinion among the millers, bankers, grain dealers and railroad men that Kansas would raise above 150,000,000 bus. of wheat. All anticipated an average production of more than 20 bus. per acre for the state.

The weekly government forecast of the weather for the Southwest predicts generally fair weather for this week, with practically unchanged temperatures, which have been favorable for wheat cutting.

Advise Farmers to Hold Wheat.

At the conference of millers, grain dealers, bankers and railroad men at Wichita on June 11, no plans were hit upon to eliminate the car shortage facing the Southwest. About 50 millers were present at the meeting, and it was their opinion, backed up by the railroad men, that farmers should hold as much of their wheat as possible. They advised stacking, if storage facilities could not be secured. Railroad men claimed that for every single box car in the state there were 10 cars of wheat, and that the one possibility of handling the crop without a shortage was for farmers to hold.

Navigation Company Protests.

The Kansas City Missouri River Navigation Co. protested to the Interstate Commerce Commission last week against the action of certain railroads operating in Eastern Classification Territory, who refused to interchange bills of lading with the navigation company. This discrimination against the boat line has resulted in a loss of business in grain and grain products moving from Kansas City to St. Louis and then to Norfolk and Newport News, Va. The petition asks the commission to compel railroads to recognize it as a common carrier, and that a general interchange of bills of lading should be approved.

Shippers Must Pay for Grain Doors.

A decision was handed down by the Interstate Commerce Commission, dismissing the complaint of the New York State Shippers' Protective Association against the New York Central and other railroads, in which the lawfulness of the carriers' rules and practices with respect to coopering of cars was under review.

Commissioner McChord, writing the decision, said:

"The rules and practices of these defendants concerning grain doors are not identical in all details, but the rules of one carrier do not differ in any material respect from those of another, nor from the rules generally in force throughout the country. The carriers supply grain doors, or reimburse the shipper for their actual cost, not exceeding $2 per car, when furnished by him. Inside or extra doors have been furnished to shippers of grain for about 35 years. Their cost is practically the same in all cases; there were special reasons which induced the railroads to furnish them; and the presumption is that rates are maintained with respect thereto.

"Although it is contended here that $2 per car is not fully compensatory to the shipper when doors are furnished by him, we see no reason on this record to require a change in the rules or practices of the defendants, or to uproot a general practice of long standing that is not inequitable. There is no undue burden borne by these New York shippers of grain, and no reason has been shown why they should receive advantages not extended to grain shippers in other sections of the country."

Regarding Carrier's Liability.

A prominent attorney on questions of carrier's liability was asked the following question: "A car of flour was shipped to shipper's order and bill of lading did not provide for inspection. The consignee refused the car. Is the carrier liable for having permitted the inspection?"

His answer was: "Under the facts stated there is no liability on the part of the railroad, as a carrier is not responsible for the failure of consignee to accept shipment. While a consignee has no right to break into a car, he has nevertheless a right to reasonably inspect before accepting delivery, even on order-notify shipments."

The above principle has been sustained by numerous courts.

Foreign View of Government Report.

The American government report was considered bearish by traders in Liverpool, but largely discounted, and this, in connection with the easier American cables, was offset by the scarcity of spot and firmness of Manitoba offers, and at the opening prices were unchanged to ⅛d lower, with July freely supported. Later the market was dull, but it was steadily held and traders awaited the action of American markets. In view of the short supply of wheat elsewhere, Liverpool traders are of the opinion that the big hard winter wheat crop in the Southwest will not be as big an influence for lower prices as was generally believed some time ago.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: A. Frederickson and N. Neilsen, New England, N. D., flax and grass seed harvester attachment for mowing machines; E. H. Habick, Euclid, Minn., mower attachment for cars; C. Henry, Gackle, N. D., grain shocker; J. Hosl, Yankton, S. D., plow; O. Johnson, Stanley, N. D., draft attachment; A. Miller, Kiester, Minn., machine for exterminating weeds.

The Union Grain & Hay Co., Cincinnati, O., has decreased its capital from $400,000 to $100,000.

The flour mill of the Winona Milling Co., Winona, Wash., was recently burned.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., June 15, 1914.

The close of the milling year is witnessing the usual small volume of new business. Most mills in Kansas are operating half time, but those with contracts on their books in addition to current sales are maintaining two-thirds to full-time operation. An adverse factor to new trade last week was the strength in flour prices, due to lower quotations on bran and the strong tone in wheat. Some mills advanced prices 20c per bbl., and where they had formerly quoted $4.10 for 80 per cent patent, Kansas City basis, are now asking $4.30. General range of prices of Southwestern mills is $3.70 to $4.10 for a 95 per cent flour in sacks, June shipment.

Advances in flour did not reduce the volume of business coming from established trade. Jobbers and dealers in Central states purchased small lots where their stocks were in need of replenishment, but only for current needs.

A factor in the present flour situation that is resulting in much optimism is the small amount of flour carried by dealers. Stocks now in all positions are lighter than a year ago. In Eastern markets large jobbers have kept their purchases down, always anticipating lower prices. At present Easterners are expecting hard winter wheat flour from the Southwest, for August-September shipment, to be on a basis of $3.50 for 95 per cent flour in jutes delivered New York. Supplies of hard winter wheat flour are exceedingly light in Eastern markets, and the stocks of spring wheat flour are not heavy.

There has been some business with the East on a basis of the July option, but views of buyers generally discount the July option as much as 5c per bu. Old wheat flour sales to Eastern markets are insignificant.

Some activity is reported in cables on clear and cut straight. The United Kingdom and Continental importers are contracting for new-crop clears on a large scale. Cables have been favorable on clear grades of flour, but foreign bids on straights and patents have been out of line from 1s to 2s.

Soft wheat flour business was of nominal volume last week. Established trade were practically the only buyers in the market. Instructions on old contracts were received in good shape, buyers displaying a tendency to order out all flour contracted for before the new crop year. Prices were mostly unchanged, patents ranging from $4.20 to $4.50.

A question in the new soft wheat flour situation, whether soft wheat will sell at a premium over hard wheat in the coming year, is arousing much attention. Because of the damage in Missouri, some millers hold the opinion that soft wheat will sell at a premium, and are planning to store wheat early on this assumption. So far bids for new-crop soft wheat to arrive have been on a parity with hard winter offers. And there have been acceptances by country elevator operators.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for June shipment, $3.70 @4.10 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $3@3.25 per bbl., according to quality and grades; second clear, $2.65@3.

Irregular Tone to Mill Feed.

Bran fell to 98c last week, but prices regained 1 cent of the loss, and the market at the close was steady at 99c. After the decline of 5c in bran, demand became active and all offerings were absorbed. Country mills have cleaned up all of their surplus, and report a fair current demand for their output. They are offering Kansas City jobbers bran for prompt shipment at 99c, while others are asking $1. As a rule, bran prices are not being shaded, mills refusing to make concessions.

Shorts are meeting a broad inquiry, and prices are steady to strong. Brown shorts sold at a range of $1.14 to $1.19 last week, while pure white shorts brought up to $1.25 in carlots. Fancy white middlings are being taken in mixed and straight cars at $1.30 to $1.35.

Missouri bought feed in good volume last week, and Southern and Southeastern states also absorbed large lots. Kansas City feed prices are in line in Southeastern markets. The half-time operations of most winter wheat mills has kept the output of feed at a low point, and consumption right now is keeping pace with production.

New-crop feed offers are unchanged. Bran for August shipment is quite nominal at 90c, but there is very little business being done on this basis. Several St. Louis jobbers made purchases here last week at 90c, but only for small lots. The decline in prompt shipment bran prices affected adversely trade in new-crop bran. No sales of new-crop shorts or middlings for season shipment have been made.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 99c@$1 per 100 lbs.; for new crop shipment, 88@92c; shorts, $1.14 @1.25; fancy white middlings, $1.25@ 1.35; red dog, $1.35@1.40.

Linseed and Cottonseed meal.

Prices were steady last week following the sharp advances of the preceding week. Volume of business is fair, being about the same as a year ago. Sales of linseed meal to Missouri and Kansas featured the trade in this concentrate. Most business was done on a basis of $34 per ton, Kansas City, in carlots. Cottonseed meal sales were made to Kansas and Northern points. Iowa bought some meal at Kansas City. Prices are on the same basis as a week ago, with the undertone in the market strong. Quotations are: Cottonseed meal, $32 to $32.50; linseed meal, $34 to $34.25.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $4.20@4.40 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $4@4.20; first clears, $3.20@3.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $4.25@4.50 per bbl.; straight, $4.05@4.25; first clears, jute, $3@3.30; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $1.65@1.75 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.60@1.75; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $1.55 @1.65 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.50 @1.60; graham flour in small sacks, $2@2.10 per 100; whole wheat flour, in small sacks, $2.10@2.20 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180 lbs., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1@1.05; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.40; white shorts, $1.25.

Linseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $34.

Cottonseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $32; ton lots. $32.50.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station. Flour in 24-lb sacks 5c per cwt. higher:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $4.20 @4.60 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $4@4.40; bran, 99c@$1.15 per 100; mill run, $1.20; brown shorts, $1.14@ 1.25; white shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $4.80 @5.10 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $4.50@4.70; bran, $1.20; mill-run bran, $1.30; white shorts, $1.50@1.60; corn meal, 33@37c per 17½-lb. sack.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5@5.20 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $4.60@4.80; corn meal, 17-lb. sacks, 40c; bran, $1.30@1.40 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $5.30@5.60 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $4.90@5.10 per bbl.; straight, $4.70@4.90; bran, $1.40 per 100; shorts, $1.65; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Kansas City mills made 23,650 bbls. of flour during the past week, compared with 27,800 bbls. in the preceding week, 33,650 bbls. two years ago and 44,200 bbls. in the corresponding week a year ago. Decrease in output was due to the shutdown of the Zenith Milling Co. plant all week, while repairs were made in the power plant and the mill was overhauled.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

The Bowersock Mills & Power Co., Lawrence, Kan., are putting up a new elevator.

J. K. Richardson will build a 50-bbl. mill at Kiowa, Kan. Order for machinery has already been awarded. Mill will be finished before Sept. 1.

Theodore Ismert of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, who is now on an extended trip abroad, visited his company's connections in Alexandria, Egypt, last week.

The Newton Milling and Elevator Co., Newton, Kan., has opened a distributing branch in Pittsburg, Kan., in charge of J. B. French. A flour warehouse will be built later.

One mill in Kansas City has been idle only four days this crop year, and has been in operation more than half the Sundays in the 12 months. A steady 24-hour run has been maintained.

The highest price for corn within the past 10 years in the central part of Kansas was paid by the Hogan Milling Co., Junction City, Kan., when Brown Bros. sold 1,200 bus. of No. 2 white corn at 81c per bu.

The Guthrie Mill & Elevator Co., Guthrie, Ok., has incorporated its jobbing branch at Little Rock, Ark., under the Arkansas laws. Karl Glocker was designated in the incorporation papers as state agent for the mill. of C. G. Albert.

It is estimated that requirements of binder twine to take care of the Kansas wheat crop will aggregate 8,200,000 pounds, and at an average cost of 11c per pound, the state alone will pay out $902,000 for binder twine.

A new department has been opened by the Kansas National Bank, Wichita, which will handle export flour drafts exclusively for Kansas and Oklahoma mills. The new department will be managed by some one familiar with the milling business.

The industrial bureau of the Wichita Business Association is making an effort to revive the plan for erecting a 1,000,000-bu. elevator at Wichita. Grain men are taking interest in the project, and it is also being supported by the millers. The organization of a company to erect the elevator is proposed.

D. W. Tyler, senior member of Tyler & Co., operating the Aurora Mills, Junction City, Kan., died in Kansas City recently. Mr. Tyler had been in the milling business in Kansas for a good many years and took an active interest in the mill at Junction City, which is now under the managership

J. Lloyd Ford, one of the owners of the Shawnee Milling Co., Shawnee, Okla., has purchased the wholesale grain business of D. Head & Son, Durant, Okla., and plans to erect a 300-bbl. mill at Durant in connection with the grain business. Mr. Ford recently perfected plans to erect a mill at Hugo, Okla.

A 25,000-bu. elevator is being erected at Beaver, Okla., by a party of Western capitalists. The plant will be ready for the new crop movement.

H. C. Wade and James Wade have leased the Batesville Flour and Feed Mill, Batesville, Ark., and will operate it. They have already taken possession.

Eighteen millwrights are employed in overhauling and installing new machinery in the plant of the Yukon Mill & Grain Co., Yukon, Ok. All of the old machinery of the mill is being replaced by ball-bearing equipment. The capacity of the plant is being increased from 800 to 1,000 bbls. It is planned to have the mill in operation by July 1, in order to handle the first new movement.

Sidetracks in Southern and Western Kansas are filling up with extra grain cars to cope with the heavy wheat movement, which will be on within a few weeks. Wheat was loaded on board cars at Ponca City, Ok., last week for Chicago, and it is reported that harvest in Southern Kansas has advanced to the stage where shipping will be started the last half of this week.

The Lehrack Construction Co., Kansas City, through Otto P. Lehrack, its president, was the successful bidder for the contract to erect the new concrete grain storage tanks of the Red Star Mill and Elevator Co., Wichita, Kan. The Lehrack Construction Co. will start work immediately on the new tanks, which will be ready to receive wheat at the height of the new crop movement. The new plant of the Wichita Flour Mills Co., Wichita, Kan., which has been completed, was also built by the Lehrack Construction Co.

Furnishing Seed Wheat Profitable.

Millers and grain dealers who furnished seed wheat to farmers in Kansas last autumn will more than be repaid for the money invested. Not a few in the western part of the state supplied farmers with wheat, agreeing to accept one-fourth of the crop, if there was any.

William Schrenkler, Gorham, Kan., supplied wheat to seed 8,000 acres near Wakeeney, Kan., at a cost to him of $6,720. While in Kansas City last week he said the 8,000 acres would average 20 bus. to the acre. "My share of the harvest will be 20,000 bus.," said Mr. Schrenkler. "This wheat should sell at 65c per bu. at least, or $26,000. This will leave me a profit of approximately $20,000."

New Crop Wheat Sales.

Interior millers are making quite a number of purchases of new crop wheat to arrive, basis the July option. At Junction City, Kan., last week, the first sale of 1914 wheat was made when Walter O. Mullins, a farmer, contracted to deliver in July 10,000 bus. of wheat to B. Rockwell at 70c per bu.

Other sales in the country have been made on a basis of 70c. However, country elevator men are not contracting ahead, refusing to give more than 65c per bu.

The Thorpe Elevator at Drayton, N. D., has been wrecked and a new elevator will be built.

The James C. Lutes Grain Co. has been incorporated at Grant City, Mo., for $3,000.

St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Louis, June 15, 1914.

The near approach of the first of new winter wheat, backed by the fact that the crop will exceed all records, took the buying edge off the flour market last week, and the feeling in the trade was easier on nearly all grades. Buying of old flour was of the immediate necessity order, and there was nothing in the actual market news or future outlook to suggest improvement. Mills generally reported sales small and scattered, but in some instances shipping directions were pretty fair. The high grade soft flours were more difficult to market than the medium and low grades, and were somewhat in oversupply, and even when prices were shaded, buyers failed to enter the market liberally.

There was a fair inquiry for clears, and extra fancy and hard wheat flour was steady, all things considered. Sentiment regarding the ultimate turn of the market is decidedly mixed, but some of the best-posted millers are inclined to think that present prices are on a fairly sound basis, owing to small stocks, and the fact that the crop outlook has been so favorable as to cause some dealers to clean up their supplies entirely. Bids on new crop orders have been made at fairly firm prices, although no business has been reported.

Export demand has improved somewhat, but also is under expectations, and no improvement is looked for until the domestic trade sets the pace in buying. Foreigners were in the market in a quiet way for new crop shipment, and a few lots were placed to the United Kingdom and several cent for July-August, netting $3.50 bulk, and 95 per cent for July, which was within 15c of the price of old, it was reported. Other sales were prompt shipment (small lots) hard straights to the Continent, one lot soft patent to the United Kingdom and several lots hard patent, extra fancy and clears, mainly to the West Indies. On Saturday, 220 sacks hard for July shipment to the Continent, and cable offers on soft flour for new crop July shipment to United Kingdom were 3@6d below sellers' views.

On domestic sales prices quoted were: Hard second clears at $3.10, and first clears at $3.20@3.25 jute, and 95 per cent patent (on direct orders) at $3.80@3.85 bulk (new Kansas 95 per cent offered July shipment at $3.50 jjute); Minnesota patent at $4.10 jute; soft low grade at $2.70 jute; clear at $3.35 jute; extra fancy at $3.30 bulk and $3.40@3.45 jute; straight at $3.80 jute and patent at $3.75 bulk (some offering at $3.70 jute also); also, on orders by local mills at $4.65 wood and by Southern Illinois mill at $5.25 wood.

There was a slight increase in the output of flour in St. Louis last week. St. Louis mills and those selling through their city offices made 49,400 bbls., against 45,300 bbls. the preceding week and 48,100 bbls. the week before. The following figures were reported: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 7,000 bbls.; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 12,500; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 8,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 5,500; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 3,600; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,500; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 1,500; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mount Carmel, Ill.), 5,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,200.

Mill Feed Is Lower.

There was a further easing in mill feed prices last week, and buyers showed no inclination to enter the market on an extensive scale despite the shade in prices. Final figures were two to three cents a hundred off on both hard and soft bran, and there was nothing in the market situation, immediate or future, to indicate that the bottom prices on the movement had been reached. The near approach of the new grinding season was, of course, the force back of the lower quotations, as the crop predictions suggest a record wheat yield and an unusually early movement to market.

With the harvest under way in the Southwest there is little inducement to stock up with feed, but the wise buyer usually buys when the market position looks the weakest, and some heavy purchasers will be testing the market with small orders when the first flush movement of new feed is offered. Middlings failed to follow the lower drift in bran, and were relatively steady on the business transacted. Considerable of the trade is in mixed cars, but there is also considerable buying to replenish stocks as well as to meet the demand for increased hog feeding. Best posted dealers say shorts will be in demand for some time, and predict that the small price spread between bran and heavier grades of mill feed will widen considerably from the present basis. Sales in the week's closing session were one car soft bran at $1.12 and one car hard bran at $1.08 quick shipment, and more obtainable at the same figure. Other transactions reported were on direct orders of two cars middlings at $1.29 and two cars at $1.33.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $3.65@3.85; straight, $3.45@3.55; extra fancy, $3.35@3.45; fancy, $3.10@3.25; low grades, $2.75@3.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $3.90@4; straight, $3.70@3.85; first clear, $3.15@3.35; second clear, $2.85@3; low grades, $2.65@2.75.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $4.10@4.25, and clear, $3.50@3.65.

Rye Flour—In jobbing way at $3.65 jute and $3.95 wood.

Mill Feed—(East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks). Quote for quick or prompt shipment: Hard bran at $1.08 and soft, $1.12 (track cars would bring more locally); middlings, $1.28@1.40 as in quality; white hominy feed at $26 per ton and oat feed at $11@11.25. No. 1 green alfalfa meal at $18.50 per ton for new and $20@20.50 for old. At mills to city trade, 100-lb. bran at $1.20 and middlings, $1.30@1.40.

St. Louis Cash Grain.

Cash wheat was steady to higher in the early trading last week, but later prices showed a backward drift on the continued favorable winter wheat crop outlook and a slow, steady decline in futures. As the week closed there was a decidedly lower trend to the market, with some grades 2@3½c lower and no demand. Considerable of the decline in the soft grades resulted from the new ruling on the Merchants' Exchange, which allows hard winter wheat futures on a par basis with soft winter and other contract grades.

There has been little if any export business booked in this market for new crop shipment, but prices at the late decline were considerably more attractive to foreigners, and houses with foreign connections are preparing for a big shipping business from this center this fall.

Final quotations on No. 2 red wheat were 92@96c; No. 2 hard, 93@97c; No. 3 hard, 92@93c. Cash corn weakened late in the week, when futures broke following rain in sections of the growing corn belt, where moisture was badly needed. Oats reflected a fairly good cash demand throughout the week.

St. Louis Notes.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 153,135 bus., against 184,800 bus. the preceding week. Shipments, 132,070 bus., against 189,000 bus. the preceding week. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators Saturday were 53,172 bus., against 747,408 bus. last year.

Milling and Grain News has inquiry from a large milling concern needing a first class flour salesman for Alabama and Georgia. Only competent, experienced man will be considered. An Illinois mill also needs a good second miller at once. Address St. Louis office for details.

W. E. Harwood, salesman in Texas for the John F. Meyer Milling Co., while visiting headquarters in St. Louis, told a representative of Milling and Grain News that he could not remember a time in the past 20 years when farmers were so far behind with their work.

John L. Messmore, of Ballard-Messmore Grain Co., and Edward M. Flesh, president of the Albers Commission Co., left last Saturday, as delegates from the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange to the midsummer session of the Council of Grain Exchanges, held in Buffalo June 15 and 16.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 51,370 bbls., against 59,790 bbls. the preceding week. Since Jan. 1, 1,400,540 bbls., against 1,358,395 bbls. last year. Shipments last week, 68,330 bbls., against 75,350 bbls. the preceding week. Since Jan. 1, 1,756,860 bbls., against 1,592,045 bbls. last year.

The closing of several banks in Chicago last week was without effect in St. Louis grain circles, although some of the failed institutions were a considerable factor in handling the Chicago grain trade. There was hardly an account on the Merchants' Exchange that was influenced by the suspensions. St. Louis still maintained its reputation for financial strength.

Regardless of its merits the new rule regarding contract wheat assures two new elevators of 1,000,000 bus. capacity each for St. Louis. The Albers Commission Co. will build one immediately at Venice, Ill., according to Edward M. Flesh, president of the company. It will be of concrete construction and cost $300,000 to $400,000. The second elevator is being financed by the St. Louis Grain Club, and will be built on property of a railroad interested in it at East St. Louis, Ill. It will be similar in construction and price to the one to be built by the Albers Commission Co.

The New Contract Wheat Rule.

Opinion is divided as to the merits of the new wheat grading rule which became effective on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange Monday, and which permits the delivery of hard winter wheat on future contracts the same as soft winter wheat, whereas heretofore hard winter wheat has only been deliverable on the payment of a three cents per bushel penalty. From the standpoint of the Southeastern millers and dealers it would seem that they have reaped the whirlwind, as for years St. Louis has been considered strictly a soft winter wheat market and their trade has been built up on that basis. Just what ultimate effect on this important trade territory the new rule will have is problematical, but several well-known soft winter wheat millers express the opinion that it is not practical in the St. Louis market, and that a trial will prove this to be true.

The elevator and hard grain interests of course are elated over the outlook, and predict that the new rule will increase the speculative and cash wheat business of St. Louis by many millions of bushels. They assert that where heretofore St. Louis drew on Illinois, Missouri and Indiana largely for her supplies, under the new rule hard winter wheat shipments from Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma, as well as a large trade from Iowa, will be diverted this way from St. Joseph and other markets.

Marshall Hall, president of the Merchants' Exchange, says that the new rule is the most important passed by the exchange in years, and predicts that ultimately it will increase the grain and milling business of St. Louis materially.

Alabama

Selma, June 13, 1914.

This section has had abundant showers the past few days, relieving the drought which has threatened the corn crop in this part of Alabama. Farmers now report prospects as being fine for both cotton and corn. Some few reports of the Mexican boll weevil in cotton fields to the west and south of Selma has created apprehension among the trade. Business generally is quiet, with only a fair demand for flour, feed and grain, but the demand for corn meal seems improved.

The following prices obtain here: Soft winter wheat, fancy patents, $4.80 wood; standard patent, $4.60 wood; for immediate shipment. Mills are offering July and August shipments at 25@50c less than for immediate shipments.

Standard bolted meal, 96-lb sacks, $1.67; bran, $27; shorts, $29.50; No. 2 white corn, sacked, 92c; No. 2 mixed corn, 90½c; No. 2 white oats, sacked, 51c.

Notes.

F. W. Gaines, of the brokerage firm of Gaines & Ross, Selma, leaves next week for a pleasure trip in the East and will probably sail for England and Scotland July 1.

Edgar P. Russell, of the wholesale grocery firm of Pattillo & Russell, of Selma, is again able to be at his office after being confined to the hospital, as a result of an automobile accident. Mr. Russell's mother-in-law, Mrs. M. R. Kornegay, was instantly killed and her three daughters, Mrs. E. P. Russell, Mrs. H. P. Pattillo and Miss Mamie Kornegay were seriously hurt. Mrs. Pattillo is still in a critical condition.

Mobile, Ala., June 13, 1914.

There is no activity in the flour situation. Prices continue about the same as last week. Jobbers still pursue the hand-to-mouth policy as to buying, only taking on stock for immediate needs. It is not expected that any change of this policy will occur until new crop is in.

Mill feed shows a little weakness from last week, with much freer offerings. Particularly is this true as regards deferred shipments. However, little mill feed is being booked for later shipment, as jobbers look for still greater decline.

Quite a good deal of new alfalfa hay has been arriving in this market lately. As is usual, quite a bit came in "hot." Nearby sections are shipping considerable of this hay into Mobile at present, and the quality shows up very good, some dealers preferring it to Western stock. Mixed feeds continue in good demand, with little or no change in quotations.

Suspends Southwestern Tariffs.

The Interstate Commerce Commission last Saturday suspended tariffs filed by railroads in the Southwest which provided for advances in rates on grain and grain products from Kansas and Nebraska points to Oklahoma stations. The new tariffs were protested by the Southwestern Millers' League.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., June 13, 1914.

Flour trade in the Southeast last week was of moderate volume and the trade is waiting for the new crop and only ordering for immediate needs. Wheat ruled steady and millers made no change in quotations on flour.

It is predicted that the new crop will find stocks lower in this territory than for years and millers are expecting the season to open with a rush. They are also looking for some export trade when the new crop prices adjust themselves.

Millers and grain men are predicting that the new wheat crop will move at around 80c, and farmers are already beginning to harvest their wheat. The crop was damaged very little by the drought, although other crops are said to have suffered.

A fairly active demand was noted last week on mill feed, with no change in prices.

Nashville Market Prices.

The following quotations obtain f. o. b. Nashville to points in the Southeast:

Soft Winter Wheat Patent (basis wood)—Best patent, $4.75@4.80; high patent, $4.50@4.55; half patent, $4.35@4.40; choice, $3.75@3.80; 15c less per bbl. for shipments in cotton.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis jute)—$4.25@4.35 for the best grade.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis jute)—$4.90@5 for the best grade.

Mill Feed (per ton)—Bran, $26.50@27.50; middlings and shorts, $28.50@29.50; hominy feed, $26.

Notes.

Stocks on hand for the week as reported through the Nashville Grain Exchange were as follows: Wheat, 77,000 bus.; corn, 233,500 bus.; oats, 268,500 bus.; flour, 31,200 bbls. Receipts of grain were 145 cars.

Oscar F. Noel, who died here at the age of 93 years, was the man who established the first grain elevator in Nashville. He was for years interested in the grain and mill business here and was one of the wealthiest men in the county.

Memphis, June 13, 1914.

The flour business has been rather dull this week. Just enough moving to keep the trade supplied, and none to carry over to the new crop. Most of the jobbers and retailers are very well satisfied with the year's business and the outlook is bright for a good steady business on the new crop.

Prices are unchanged for the past week, with the exception of some of the mills that are not so well known, and these are making very low prices, trying to place a few cars before the new wheat comes in. Prices on bran in 100-lb. sacks, $23.50@24; middlings, $26.50@27. But these lines are moving very slowly.

The grain and feed business has been very good and all the trade seems to be well satisfied.

This section is very much in need of a good rain, which would improve business in all lines.

Notes.

Lloyd Lovitt of L. B. Lovitt & Co. has just returned from a business trip through Southern Mississippi.

C. E. Niswonger of the Blanchard-Niswonger Grain Co., Omaha, visited this market this week and was welcomed by many of his old friends, this having been his home at one time.

A. L. Gilster of the Buena Vista Milling Co., Chester, Ill., was calling on the trade here Saturday on his way home, having completed his work in the South for the season. Mr. Gilster says that while business is a little dull right now, conditions are very satisfactory and he anticipates good business after the new crop.

Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., June 15, 1914.

There has been very little buying the past week. None of the merchants are buying unless they are compelled to do so on account of not having enough stock on hand to run until after the new wheat flour comes in.

The anticipated decline has not put in its appearance, and some of the buyers are beginning to lose faith in various reports that they will be able to contract for flour at so much under the present prices.

Some sections of North Arkansas report that harvesting is on in full tilt and that the dry weather is quite a help to the farmers at this particular time, on account of harvesting.

Bran seems to be in less demand each week, prices falling off more and more from day to day.

Prices are as follows: Missouri high patent flour, $5.25@5.45 wood; standard, 50@60c per barrel less; extra fancy, $1 less. Bran, $1.18@1.23; shorts, $1.30@1.35. All prices based on Little Rock rate points.

Arkansas Notes.

The Brown & Hill Grain Co., Argenta, Ark., recently sold their entire stock of goods and will discontinue business.

W. N. Sandlin, formerly representing the Rea-Patterson Milling Co., Coffeyville, Kan., died June 6, after having been ill for three or four months. Mr. Sandlin had been making this territory for a number of years, making his home in Little Rock, and was one of the most successful salesmen in the state. He had many friends and was known all over the state.

The Cunningham Commission Co.'s new elevator burned last week. The total loss is estimated at $38,000, $20,000 on the elevator and the balance on the contents. The greater part of the loss was covered by insurance. This is the second very costly fire the Cunningham Commission Co. has suffered in the past eight months.

Walter W. Brown, formerly of the Brown & Hill Grain Co., is now connected with Geo. Niemeyer, dealer in grain and feed stuffs in Little Rock.

Mississippi

Tupelo, Miss., June 13, 1914.

There is practically no change in the flour situation. The harvest is near and buyers are waiting for new prices. Jobbers claim that trade would be much improved by a good general rain. This section has not had a good rain since the first of May and crops and vegetation need it badly.

Quotations are as follows: Illinois and Missouri fancy patents, $5.55@5.65; Indiana fancy patent, $5.15@5.25; Colorado soft wheat flour, $4.55@4.65. These quotations are cloth basis.

Notes.

Leo Wellhouse, a member and buyer of the firm of Winner-Klein Co., Meridian, Miss., was in Memphis Monday and Tuesday on business.

L. E. Puckett, manager of the Gilmore-Puckett Wholesale Grocer Co., Amory, Miss., is back at his desk again after several days at home as a result of an automobile accident.

W. T. Reeves, president and manager of the Reeves Grocer Co., Tupelo, Miss., leaves Monday for Isle of Palms, S. C., to attend the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association meeting.

The John C. Roever Feed & Milling Co. has been incorporated at St. Louis for $35,000.

The Holmesville Farmers' Elev. Co., Holmesville, Neb., has been incorporated for $20,000.

Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minn., June 13, 1914.

Despite the fact that flour stocks in the hands of jobbers are extremely light, the flour market shows no improvement. The bearish June government crop report, no doubt affected the buying materially. Although wheat prices have fallen off considerably during the past week, flour prices have not declined in proportion, because of the declining feed market. Flour buyers are taking on as little flour as they possibly need in expectation of lower prices. Some of the mills report a slight improvement in the flour demand, but the general consensus of opinion is that the market is practically dead. With old orders on mill books practically completed, it is thought that many of the smaller interior mills will be obliged to suspend operations until there is a better demand. Export bids are slightly out of line in sympathy with the lower wheat prices on this side and the brilliant crop outlook. Offers for new crop shipment have not as yet been made, and it is thought that with the approaching season buying will not come on with a rush as previously anticipated.

Mill feeds are still on the downward trend. The bran market especially is dull, and prices have declined about 50c per ton on this grade of feed during the past week. The majority of the mills are sold ahead on their feeds for at least two weeks or more, and as shipments are going out quite regularly on these bookings, the Eastern markets are pretty well taken care of, and in consequence the demand for all grades of feed is not so keen. Occasional bids are received, but most of them are out of line as compared with the views of the majority of the mills. Standard middlings are rather scarce, and are in fair demand. Much of this feed has been bought in by brokers in expectation of higher prices, and as a general rule, shipping instructions have been coming in slow on account of the recession in prices. Flour middlings and red dog are in fair demand and are quite firm.

Minneapolis Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—First patents, sacks, $4.40@4.70; second patents, sacks, $4.20@4.40; first clears, sacks, $3.10@3.50; second clears, sacks, $2.60@3.

Mill Feeds—Bran in 100-lb sacks, $20.50@21; standard middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $21.50@22; flour middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $24.50@25; red dog, in 140-lb. sacks, $25.50@26.

Cash Wheat Market.

All choice grades of wheat were in good demand the past week, and cash premiums held strong and steady. Cash wheat at Minneapolis is ½c higher than the Duluth market, which has a tendency to bring larger receipts to this market. No. 1 hard sold at 4¾@5c over the July contract. No. 1 northern blue-stem sold at 2@c over, and velvet chaff No4. 1 northern at 1@2c over. No. 2 wheat sold at ½c under to 2c over, according to quality. No. 3 sold at 2½@½c under July. Receipts of Montana No. 2 hard are very light, and this grade is quoted at July price to 1½c over. Durum wheat prices are slightly lower, No. 1 selling at 88c and No. 2 at 86@86½c.

Northwestern Notes.

H. B. Groff has taken a position with the Cannon Valley Milling Co. as assistant sales manager.

The George Tileston mill at St. Cloud, Minn., has been shut down, and the mill is offered for sale.

Fred Lumsden has been engaged to take charge of the Shane Bros. & Wilson Co. laboratory on the first of July. He has been with the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. for a number of years.

Mr. McFadden of Philadelphia, representative of the Hubbard Milling Co., of Mankato, Minn., was a Minneapolis visitor this week. He reports business very satisfactory for the past crop year, but says that right now business is exceedingly dull.

There has been a great deal of speculation and a great many reports have been circulated regarding the new flour mill which is in the process of erection in Minneapolis. It is now definitely understood from a very reliable source that the mill will be specially fitted up for the manufacture of Durum products, and will be ready for operation by Jan. 1. Work on the building is rapidly progressing.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., June 13, 1914.

Large sales of new wheat Kansas flour for July shipment have been made the last three days of this week; also some cars of old wheat flour and a fair number of orders for spring wheat flour for quick shipment. A great many spring wheat mills claim they had to shut down, as they could not sell at cost. There are some very low offers accepted.

Our growing wheat looks fine, and the hot weather this past week has advanced it wonderfully. The cutting will only be a few days later than usual.

Prices f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or mixed cars:

Flour—Spring patent (basis wood), $4.50@4.75; straight, $4.30@4.50; low grade in jute, $3.05; winter patent (basis wood), $4.50@4.90; straight, $4.15@4.40; clear, $3.85@4.10; extra, $3.40@3.60; Kansas patent (basis 98-lb. cotton or jute), new, $4.10@4.40; straight, $3.90@4.20; clear, $3.50@3.65; old about 30c above. Western rye in sacks, $3.40@3.60; Pennsylvania, in wood, $3.60@3.70.

Feed—Spring red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $29@30; flour middlings, $27.50@28.50; standard middlings, $26@27; bran, $25@26; Kansas middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $27; bran, $25.50; winter middlings, bulk, $29; bran, $26.

Notes.

Frank Kolb of Reading, Pa., is going to build a $100,000 bakery in Allentown, Pa.

Lightning struck the flour mill of Chas. E. Mather at Pocopson, Pa., last Monday, and it burned down.

The Pittsburg Grain & Hay Exchange elected the following officers: Wm. M. Gordon, president; Charles Kellner, vice president; John Floyd, secretary; Geo. C. Jaegers, treasurer.

Argentine Flour Sacking.

In reply to queries of Americans as to the methods employed in the Argentine mills for flour sacking, a consular report says: "Wheat flour leaves the mill in jute sacks containing 198.4 lbs. each. Buenos Aires mills use somewhat smaller sacks. Cotton sacks, containing about 88 lbs., are used for flour shipped to Brazil. Sacks are made at Rosario and other points. Importations are light, most sacks being made locally. However, the raw jute is imported altogether."

The latest statistics on Argentine credit that country with 306 flour mills, of which 211 are in the Rosario district, whose annual output is valued at $18,126,162.

Conditions in Oklahoma.

The Fairview Milling Co., Fairview, Okla., writes of conditions in the state: "Wheat in Major county is looking fine, and if nothing happens to it from now on there will be a yield of at least 25 bus. to the acre. This county ought to harvest at least 1,500,000 bus. Harvest started on June 1."—J. R. Haley.

W. A. McClure, J. G. Quinlivan and Julius Hollst have incorporated a farmers' elevator at Dunn Center, N. D., for $10,000.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., June 15, 1914.

Strength in flour prices and the bearish government report were factors that tended to keep down the flour business of Southwestern mills in Iowa territory. Mills maintained prices, and in some instances advances of 10c to 20c were asked by Kansas representatives. Spring wheat mill agents also refused to make any concessions to dealers. Business last week was of somewhat smaller volume than in the precediug week. Des Moines dealers bought most patents at $4.60 for hard winter and $4.75 for spring. Interior points paid up to $4.85 for hard winter wheat patents from the Southwest.

Most bakers in the state are carrying sufficient stocks of old wheat flour to take care of all of their needs through the early new crop year. Here and there a baker bought a small lot of patent, but always for prompt shipment. The government report on June wheat condition was interpreted bearishly. The declines in July and September futures and the favorable harvesting conditions in the Southwest were adverse factors in trade.

Quite a few bakers in the state are asking for quotations on new-crop flour for August-September delivery, but bookings have been unusually light. Southwestern mill agents say their connections are not disposed to make any very low price for new-crop flour. Some sales have been made on a basis of $3.90 for patents, delivered Iowa points.

Local Iowa mills are generally running half time. Business is entirely local, with the exception of sales to established trade in outside territory. Iowa mills are quoting on the same basis as Kansas and the Northwest.

Bran was sharply lower last week, while quotations on shorts were maintained and a good demand developed. Bran sold at $21@22.50. Standard middlings were quoted up to $26.50.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.50@4.90; straight, $4.30@4.70; fancy clear, $3.50; low grade clear, $3@3.25.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $5; family patent, $4.60 @4.80; clear, $3.50@3.60; red dog, scarce at $1.65.

Mill Feed—Bran, $21@22.50 per ton; standard middlings, $26@26.50; flour middlings, $29.50@31.50.

Iowa Notes.

The newly planted corn in Iowa is not in a very secure position from a moisture standpoint. The plant has secured a good start, but will need a normal amount of moisture throughout the growing season. Thus far rains have been ample.

L. A. Funk, owner of the 50-bbl. mill at Sigourney, Ia., sold the plant last week to Gus Schimmelpfennig. The new owner is experieuced in milling and operates several other mills in the state. He has already taken possession and will operate it. Mr. Funk, the former owner, has been in the milling business for 30 years at Sigourney. His plans for the future are not known, but he has decided not to re-enter the milling business.

A prospective crop of 10,800,000 bus. is indicated for Iowa in the June report of the Department of Agriculture. Condition of winter wheat is the state was placed at 91, compared with a 10-year average of 88 per cent. The average yield per acre is estimated at 22.6 bus. Hessian fly has done some damage in Iowa, but most fields infested with the fly have been plowed up and planted to corn. Wheat in the state is heading out well, and an early harvest is expected. Reports from mills indicate that July 1 will witness general cutting of wheat in Iowa.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., June 13, 1914.

The flour trade is dull. Winter trade brands especially are lifeless, buyers taking hold only in small quantities. The easiness of the cash market is partly responsible for the dullness, dealers say.

No changes were made in the Kansas trade brands of flour this week. There were many delegates here attending the convention of the bakers, and the majority of them expressed the belief that the price of Kansas hard wheat flour is bound to come down. This, they say, is keeping them out of the market, as they look for the price to tumble to $4 a bbl.

Spring wheat flour prices are slightly easier, principally on the lower grades. Top grades are in good demand, but most buying is for small lots. Rye flour prices are firmer, owing to the advance recorded in the cash rye market. City pure and Northwestern blended rye flour advanced 10c a bbl.

Mill feed prices are dull and easier. The weather here is extremely hot, and there is very little buying being done. Bran and middling prices declined 50c, and still the buyers refuse to take hold in large quantities.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Flour—Patent, $4.25@4.50; fancy, $3.90@4.10; family, $3.20@3.50; extras, $3@3.15; low grade, $2.75@ 2.90.

Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.50@ 4.85; straight, $3.85@4.25; first clears, $3.50@3.75.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.30 @4.65; straights, $3.65@4.05; first clears, $3.30@3.45.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended rye flour, $3.85@3.95; city pure, $4.15 @4.20; city blended, $3.90@4.10.

Ohio Notes.

About 500 bakers, together with a number of flour millers, attended the annual convention of the Tri-State Bakers' Association of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, held at the Gibsou Hotel on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week. There were many interesting addresses on flour delivered by members. One of the most striking features brought out by the president of the association, Mr. Middleton, of Marion, Ind., was the fact that 10 years ago only about 15 per cent of the people bought their bread from the bakery, while today 65 per cent of the bread consumed is bought by the consumers.

The receipts of flour this week amounted to 25,272 bbls., compared with 23,872 last week and 23,989 a year ago. The shipments this week totaled 22,872 bbls., compared with 21,982 last week and 20,982 a year ago.

The flour mill owned by Frank A. Wright at Brookville, Ind., was struck by lightning recently. The mill and a warehouse standing near were burned down. The loss was $20,000; insurance $5,000.

The Osceola Mill & Elevator Co.'s mill at Osceola, Wis., was destroyed by fire, with a $40,000 loss.

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New Orleans

New Orleans, La., June 13, 1914.

The local flour market was unsteady last week, with old wheat flour somewhat higher. There was little demand, as the trade thought quotations ought to be cut to meet buyers' views. Mills adopted a rather independent attitude in the main, but in some instances cuts were made. Little new-wheat flour was purchased, although the trade did not consider prices too high. Stocks of all grades are low, and a general restocking will have to take place soon. It is believed buyers will proceed with caution, as this will not be a big flour year, from present indications.

Kansas prices for old wheat were $4.25@4.35 per bbl. in cottons for patents, with new-wheat patents offering at from $3.80@3.90 for July shipment. Oklahoma was offering new wheat at $3.85@3.90 for June delivery. Several small lots of new Kansas patents were purchased for June-July delivery. Mills were offered a good export trade and some good sales were made. Straights were 15c to 20c under patents, with clears not offering. Country sales were off 25 per cent over the same time last year.

Spring wheat flour was up 10c per bbl. last week, with a slightly improved demand. Prices were irregular, ranging from 30c to 40c per bbl. for high patents. Quotations ranged from $4.40 to $4.80 per bbl. in cotton sacks for patents, and several lots were placed for July-August-September on that basis. Straights were 15c under patents, with small demand. Some of the local bakers adopted the policy of buying new Kansas flour to mix with old spring wheat. Most of the trade preferred to defer orders to await more stable market conditions.

Soft winter wheat was about 5c per bbl. higher, with little demand. Quotations were $4.40@4.50 per bbl. in cottons, with straights 15c to 20c per bbl. lower; extra fancy, $3.90@4, and clears at $3.75@3.85. The demand was slack, as the trade thought prices were too high. New wheat Kansas took the preference in all future business, and many bakers held off in the belief that the low new wheat would force soft winter wheat to lower levels.

Mill feed was 1 to 2 cents under the prices of the previous week, with poor demand. Brans, both from hard and soft winter wheats, were offering freely at $1.20@1.21 per 100 lbs. in cottons and jutes, and shorts at $1.30 @1.35. There was little demand, except from the new dairy sections in the reclaimed and cut-over timber areas, where many plants are being established.

Status of Finnish Flour Duty.

The Russian Douma is still considering the proposed impost on flour entering Finland. Considerable opposition has arisen in the country to the bill, and the Douma seems disinclined to discuss it. Secretary Topping, of the Southwestern Millers' League, received the following from the Department of State at Washington: "In view of the importance of protecting American flour export trade in Finland, the department has cabled the embassy at St. Petersburg full instructions, in order to prevent, if possible, any action looking toward the imposition of an import duty on wheat flour."

Finnish importers and consumers are opposing the bill because it would result in a marked decrease in importations and cause higher prices of flour to prevail.

A. W. Harris, formerly of Sibley, Ia., is operating a flour mill at Hardin, Mont.

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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., June 15, 1914.

New features were missed in the market for corn products of Kansas City and Missouri River mills during the past week. A steady tone in cash corn was reflected in unchanged prices of corn products. Sales were principally in single carlots to established trade. Most orders came from jobbers whose stocks were in need of immediate replenishment. Volume of business last week was about the same as in the preceding week and slightly less than that of a year ago.

Illinois, Iowa and Indiana mills continue to be at a price advantage in most Southern and Southeastern markets. Southeastern Missouri mills are getting a fair share of the business in Louisiana and Alabama, but Kansas City and Missouri River mills are out of line. Immediate Southwestern states form the principal outlet for table goods of Kansas City mills. Prices last week were steady. Standard meal was quoted at $1.50 per 100 lbs., while cream corn meal in small sacks sold at $1.65 in carlots, Kansas City basis.

Arkansas was a fair buyer in Kansas City last week. Several carlot sales were made to the larger towns, and some country distributing stations bought in carlots to replenish stocks. However, dealers are rather bearish on future prices, and are buying for their current needs only.

Chop trade was light last week. Some points where pastures have withered bought increased amounts of chop, but the entire volume of mills' business was light. Prices were mostly steady during the week. No. 3 yellow chop sold at $1.35 per 100 lbs. in sacks, Kansas City. No. 2 yellow chop was quoted up to $1.40.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipment within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.60@1.70 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.60@1.70 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, burlap bags, natural, $1.60@1.65; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.35@1.40 per 100; corn bran, in 100-lb. bags, 75@85c per 100.

New Orleans, La., June 13, 1914.

Quotations on corn goods were about the same as the week previous, with a little better demand. Practically all feeders cut off corn rations last week, on account of the excessive heat, and fed lighter stock food. The demand for corn products such as meal, corn flour, grits and hominy kept up well. Corn is becoming a factor on which to reckon in Louisiana, and more acreage by 25 to 35 per cent has been planted in the staple than ever was known. Ruling quotations on corn goods, basis carlots, f. o. b. New Orleans, in cottons or jutes, were: Cream meal, $3.60@3.65; standard meal, $3.45@3.50; grits, $3.70 @3.80; corn meal, $3.65@3.70; hominy, $3.80@3.85; unbolted meal, $26@ 26.50 per ton; chops, $1.45@1.47 per 100.

Little Rock, Ark., June 15, 1914.

There has been very little change in the market for corn products the past week. Meal mills are running about the same and report very satisfactory business for a half-time run only.

Prices are as follows, f. o. b. Little Rock rate points: Cream meal, basis 24-lb. sacks, $3.45@3.50; pearl 15@20c less; standard 25@30c less; corn chops, 100-lb. sacks, $1.48@1.50.

Nashville, Tenn., June 15, 1914.

Corn millers report the trade in corn products as rather light, with buyers only taking on stocks for immediate needs. Corn prices are still up and quotations were slightly advanced, although not sufficient to make any change in the demand, which has been light for some time. The mills are enabled to handle the business on reduced schedules.

Millers are quoting, f. o. b. Nashville, as follows in 96-lb. bags: Best bolted meal, $1.70@1.80; pearl meal and grits, $1.80@1.90.

New York, June 13, 1914.

Corn goods prices were steadily held during the entire week, and only a quiet demand was in evidence.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.65 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.40@1.45; coarse, $1.35@1.40; hominy, $4; granulated yellow, $3.80; corn flour, $1.70. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.82; grits, $1.83; flakes, $2.15.

Cincinnati, O., June 15, 1914.

There was a sharp reaction noted in the cash corn market, and the prices of corn products also moved to a higher level. There seems to be a scarcity of the choice grades of corn. Low grades are neglected, and all the attention is given to the top grades. There is a good demand for corn products, owing to the advancing prices. Buyers are anxious to get supplies, owing to the firmness of the market, with probabilities of higher prices. The total receipts of corn this week amounted to 223 cars. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.70@1.75; corn chop, $1.65@1.70.

Dallas, Tex., June 13, 1914.

Unchanged conditions govern the corn products market. Dallas and adjoining territory mills' prices are too high in competition with the mills further south, who have the advantage of freight rates in the importation from Argentine. The following report regarding the growing corn crop has just been received at this office: "Corn on the uplands in north and south Texas is in very fine shape and promises good yields. The crop, with average weather conditions, should not be less than 100,000,000 bushels, which is approximately 65 per cent of last year's yield." Should one or two good rains occur about the time of forming the ear, however, it is thought the crop will average better than 65 per cent, although it will be considerably later than last year. Present prices of corn products are as follows, in package named, basis delivered Texas common points: Dry pearl meal, in 35-lb. packages, 70c; 17½-lb., 37c; chop, $1.70, in 100-lb. bags.

Arkansas Feed Regulation.

Commissioner Page of the Arkansas Feed Control has issued a notice to millers for re-registration of all brands of feed sold within the state by July 1. Commissioner Page, in his notice, outlines several proposed changes in feed regulations, which will prove burdensome, in the opinion of some millers. Secretary Marshall, of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club, has asked the commissioner to extend the date for re-registration one month, so that the unnecessary requirements in the new regulations can be ironed out.

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Texas

Dallas, Tex., June 13, 1914.

Little of interest characterized the Texas market last week. Buyers are still holding back orders as much as possible, secure in the belief that as soon as new wheat begins to arrive on the market prices are bound to take a tumble. No sales of new-crop flour have as yet been reported by the Texas mills, as there is yet a good amount of old wheat on hand and the quality of the new crop has not yet been determined so an intelligent report can be made.

It may be safely stated, however, that present conditions justify the expectation of normal yields in some fields in the eastern half of the state that were almost despaired of a month ago. The drying out of the fields and the opportunity to use the harvesters has resulted in the cutting of nearly all the wheat and oats in central and northern Texas, and farmers are finding that their yields are much better than expected. The recent government estimate of 16,500,000 bus. of wheat is thought to be a little high, but the state will undoubtedly produce and market between 13,500,000 and 14,000,000 bus. Threshing operations are handicapped in some sections by lack of labor and farmers are offering inducements.

Mills report a very fair export demand the past week, but confined solely to old flour bookings.

Feed demand is only fair, at lower prices for bran. Shorts values are unchanged, at continued good demand.

Texas Market Prices.

Current quotations on flour and feed are as follows, for prompt shipment, in package named, basis Texas common points:

Soft Wheat Flour—Extra high patent, $5.30@5.40; high patent, $5.10@ 5.15; baker's grade, $4.90@5.

Hard Wheat Flour—Extra high patent, $5@5.10; high patent, $4.90@5; special baker's grade, $4.70@4.90.

Rye Flour—In 24-lb. packages, $5.

Feed—Millrun bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $1.45; mixed bran, $1.35@1.40; shorts, $1.75.

Texas Notes.

W. M. Priddy, secretary of the Wichita Mill and Elevator Co., Wichita Falls, Tex., made a short business trip through the state last week.

Frank Kell, of the Wichita Mill and Elevator Co., Wichita Falls, Tex., was in Dallas the latter part of last week on his return from the F. O. M. A. convention at Buffalo.

It might interest some of the trade to know that as an example of civic attractiveness in Galveston the home of M. Lasker, of the Texas Star Flour Mills Co., of that city, was made a recent example.

The election of officers of the Denton Milling Co., Denton, Tex., was held last week. The following were elected: G. H. Blewett, president; B. W. Blewett, vice-president, and L. L. Fry, secretary.

The annual meeting of the Alliance Milling Co., Denton, Tex., was held at that place last week. J. N. Rayzor was elected president and general manager, P. C. Withers and William Ganzer vice-presidents, J. C. Parr secretary and A. C. Rayzor assistant manager.

H. B. Dorsey, secretary of the Texas Grain Dealers' Association, is out with the statement that he believes the wheat crop of the Southwest this year will total from 225,000,000 to 255,000,000 bus., apportioned as follows: Kansas, 180,000,000; Oklahoma, from 35,000,000 to 50,000,000; Texas, 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 bus.

Much interest is being evinced in the incorporation last week of the Trinity River Navigation Co., which will ply boats between Dallas and Houston and Galveston. While the project is still in somewhat of an embryo state, it is possible with a vast amount of improvements. Flour mills here state that the difference in freight rates will be very advantageous to them in any export business worked that way.

Oats crop conditions are hardly as favorable as wheat. In the plains country larger than normal yield will be made, but further south, in the small grain country, the condition of the crop, owing to excessive rains, becomes less good. The oat crop in south Texas is practically a total loss, owing to severe damage from rains and rust. The total yield of the state is placed at 21,000,000 to 24,000,000 bus., as against a yield of 31,000,000 bus. last year.

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New York

New York, June 15, 1914.

Flour buyers here continue to feel assured that with the mammoth wheat crop in sight for 1914 prices of both old and new wheat must necessarily seek lower levels, and they refuse to be dislodged from their attitude in this respect by the statements from the mills that prices are low enough and that they had better get aboard before an advance. From the way the market has acted during the past week, and from present indications, it is apparent that the flour trade in New York City are evidently much better judges of the wheat market than are the mills, for if the buyers had followed the mills' advice they would today be loaded up with high-priced flour, whereas now they are able to take advantage of every break in the market when they find it necessary to make any purchases.

Spring patents were quoted from $4.20 to $4.40 in jute for June shipment, and in some cases for 60 days shipment. Some of the Northwestern mills cut prices rather liberally when the wheat market eased off, and were offering at from 10c to 20c per bbl. less than prices they were asking the previous week. On the other hand, some of the mills absolutely refused to reduce prices one penny, as they were again referring to the lower feed prices. Some business was transacted on spring patents at $4.20@4.25 jute, and any mills that held their figures above these prices found it impossible to get any of the business. The Northwestern mills all along have been claiming that owing to an expected shortage of old wheat in the Northwest the tremendous new crop in the Southwest could have no effect on spring wheat values, but it has been very noticeable during the past week that the Minneapolis market was fully as weak, if not weaker than any of the markets of the Southwest, and it is quite evident that spring wheat prices will also have to be readjusted to a parity with new winter wheat prices.

On old wheat Kansas flour there was absolutely nothing doing, as the trade all have their eyes turned toward new-crop stuff. There has been no marked activity as yet in sales of new-crop Kansas straight, as the majority of the mills do not appear very anxious to make prices and the trade here are even less anxious to make bids except at levels the mills will not entertain. It was reported during the week that several fair-sized lines of 95 per cent straights for July-August shipment were sold at $3.80 jute and that some of the trade were willing to make offers at $3.75. With the weakness shown in the market toward the end of the week, buyers practically withdrew from the market.

Spring wheat clears were in rather slow demand again during the week, and prices were slightly easier. Fancy brands were quoted at $3.75@4 in sacks.

Old wheat Kansas clears were absolutely dead, as the trade showed no interest and offerings from mills were of little account. Prices were held at $3.60@3.75 in sacks. Soft winter wheat flours were somewhat easier in price, but the trade are now awaiting new-crop stuff. Prices were held at $4.25 @4.35 in bbls.

Mill feed prices showed an easy tendency, especially bran, and the demand was very quiet. City bran in bulk was held at $25 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.50 $4.65 in bbls.; straights, $4.40@4.45 in bbls.; clears, $4@4.25 in bbls.; low grades, $3@3.30.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.90 @5 in bbls.; straights, $4.25@4.35 in bbls.; clears, $3.75@3.95 in bbls.; low grades, $3.15@3.50.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $4.35@4.65; straights, $4.20@4.35; clears, $3.65@ 3.75; low grades or low clears, $3.25 @3.40.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $24.50; standard middlings, $26; flour middlings, $28.75; red dog, to arrive, $30; oil meal, $32@32.50; city feed, bulk bran, $25; 100-lb. sacks, $26.50; middlings, $25@30; red dog flour, $31.

New York Notes.

R. A. Claybrook returned last week, after spending a short vacation at his old home in Virginia.

A. C. Von Hagen, president of the United Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis, Minn., was a visitor in this market last week.

J. W. Burns, of the Hutchinson Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kan., was a visitor on 'Change during the past week.

E. G. Broenniman returned to this city on last Monday, after a trip through the Kansas wheat fields with a number of Kansas City millers and grain men. He reported that wheat conditions throughout the state of Kansas were simply wonderful and that there was no doubt that Kansas would harvest an enormous crop.

Development of Waterways.

In the discussion of the rivers and harbors appropriation bill in Congress it was stated: "It must not be forgotten in this connection that the requirements of commerce are greater than they ever were before; there are more people in the nation asking cheaper freights than there were a decade ago, and the instrumentalities for reducing rates and moving freights are being demanded to a larger extent than ever before.

"The commerce committee has added nothing to the House bill except on the recommendation of the board of engineers of the United States army charged with the river and harbor work, and every dollar expended under it will result in cheaper freight to the people of the United States.

"To the lay mind, the amount of money appropriated for the development of the waterways and harbors of the United States may seem large, and yet it is small when the needs of the country for better facilities in transportation are taken into consideration."

Regarding Canadian Export.

An order of the Governor-General of Canada, in council, dated April 4, 1914, contains regulations governing the use of preservatives in foods intended for home consumption in Canada. The order states that foods intended for export may contain preservatives, provided that both in specific character and in amount such preservatives do not conflict with regulations in force in the country to which export is made. This ruling is intended to allow Canadian millers desiring to add improvers to their flour for sale in England to do so, when the flour is shipped for export.

BURRELL

Engineering and Construction Company

1102 Webster Building

CHICAGO

Designers and Builders of Fireproof Grain Elevators and Mills.

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., June 15, 1914.

Flour trade and conditions remain unchanged. Mills generally report business dull and running on short time.

General quotations can be said to be $4.40@4.60, excepting in the southeast and western sections of the state, where the more general quotations are $4.60@4.80 for best patents; straights 20c per barrel less.

In this city mills and jobbers quote $4.50 to their local trade in l. c. l. lots.

Mill feed is dull. Carlot quotations are around $20 for bran, $22 for shorts. Interior mills are quoting $22 @23 for bran at mill door or in mixed carlots; shorts, $25@26.

Crop conditions still continue excellent, and extreme optimists are talking a 90,000,000 crop. That the state will have a very large crop is assured, but heavy rains and hail storms are causing considerable damage in many parts of the state, and one may yet ask, "What will the harvest be?" For Nebraska in the past has had wet harvests greatly depreciating the value of the crop.

Nebraska Notes.

The Elkhorn mill, which has been idle for a long time, will shortly be started up by its present owner, the Updike Milling Co., of Omaha.

Hessian fly damage in Nebraska has not been heavy, and only a few fields in different parts of the state were abandoned. Some farmers planted corn to wheat fields that had been ravaged by Hessian fly.

Plans for the new home of the Omaha Grain Exchange are being drawn. A good site has already been purchased by the organization. Construction work on the building will be started some time in July.

Plans to erect an 80,000-bu. elevator of concrete construction have almost been decided upon by C. S. Bridge, owner of the Norfolk Cereal & Flour Mills Co., Norfolk, Neb. A building to house the feed mill and flour warehouses will also be built of concrete.

Reserves of old wheat in Nebraska are exceedingly light, and it is figured that the aggregate supply of old wheat on farms at the beginning of the new crop movement will be much lighter than a year ago. Country elevator operators are disposing of all of their old wheat supplies. Most of it is being shipped to Kansas City, while Omaha is also getting its share.

The last week in June will witness the beginning of the wheat harvest in Nebraska. Prospects are for a crop in excess of 65,000,000 bus. The government report for June indicated a condition of 93 per cent on June 1, compared with the 10-year average of 82 per cent. The per-acre yield in the state will be high, the Department of Agriculture estimating the average at 20.9 bus.

The Lexington Mill and Elevator Co., of Lexington, the Kearney Flour Mills, of Kearney, and the Gibbon Roller Mills, of Gibbon, have entered complaint before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington regarding rates from their stations to Colorado points, complaining that their rates are too near equal to the Omaha rate and asking that a rate not higher than 10 less than the Omaha rate be fixed.

To prepare for the record wheat crop in Nebraska, the Burlington railroad has placed 2,000 men on its lines west of the Missouri River to repair box cars. Damaged box cars throughout the state have been sidetracked and all are being repaired. The Burlington will have a large number of empty cars on hand at the beginning of the new crop movement at various points in the state, in order to eliminate the possibility of a car shortage. Other roads handling wheat out of Nebraska are also taking the same precautions.

The Broken Bow, Neb., flour mill will be in full operation within a short time. Jones & Taylor, two experienced mill men, have leased the property for a term of five years. The plant is now being overhauled. Some new machinery is being added and other repairs are being made. The mill will be in operation at the beginning of the new crop movement in the state. It has been idle for several years under its present ownership. T. D. Taylor, one of the partners in the new company, is now operating the mill at Sargent, Neb.

APPLICATIONS FOR TRADE-MARKS.

The following applications have been filed recently. Anyone claiming ownership of any of these marks or similar ones, or believing that he would be injured in his business by reason of the registration thereof, may oppose same if steps are taken promptly in accordance with the law. For further information apply directly to our correspondent, Edward S. Duvall, Jr., solicitor of trademarks, Bond Building, Washington, D. C.

Word "Tiz-Ready." Used on self-rising flour since Aug. 1, 1913. Applicant, Hopkinsville Milling Co., Hopkinsville, Ky. No. 75091.

Representation of a five-point star with a plurality of radial lines extending from the center to a short distance beyond a circular background of black and in a circular line with the points of the star. Used on wheat flour since September, 1881. Applicant, Zabel & Son, Lanesville, Ind. No. 75219.

Word "Matador" and representation of a matador. Used on wheat flour since May 1, 1910. Applicant, H. T. Cottam & Co., Ltd., New Orleans, La. No. 75381.

Word "Gobbler." Used on wheat flour since Jan. 2, 1912. Applicant, Becker & Langenberg Milling Co., Republic, Mo. No. 75602.

Representation of a wing and words "Red Wing" within a circle. Used on wheat flour since March 2, 1909. Applicant, Red Wing Milling Co., Red Wing, Minn. No. 75790.

Words "Richland Lily." Used on wheat flour since 1886. Applicant, Charles Tiedemann Milling Co., O'Fallon, Ill. No. 75879.

Words "Mary Jane" and representation of a little girl within a circle. Used on self-rising wheat flour since Jan. 20, 1914. Applicant, The Dunlop Milling Co., Clarksville, Tenn. No. 76104.

Words "Richland Mills." Used on wheat flour since Sept. 1, 1862. Applicant, same as for No. 75879. No. 76224.

Words "Ring's Elegant" and representation of a young woman. Used on wheat flour since November, 1913. Applicant, Model Mill Co., Johnson City, Tenn. No. 76439.

Words "Red Horse" and representation of a man riding on horseback. Used on wheat flour since 1896. Applicant, Columbia Star Milling Co., Columbia, Ill. No. 76534.

Words "Belle of Monroe" and representation of head and shoulders of young woman. Used on wheat flour since September, 1893. Applicant, same as for No. 76534. No. 76536.

Words "Dairy Maid" and a woman's head in a black rectangular border. Used on wheat flour and feeds since March 9, 1914. Applicant, Federal Milling Co., Lockport, N. Y. No. 76769.

J. A. Cain has sold the Hope mills and elevator at Versailles, Ky., to the Farmers' Union Mill Co.

The Farmers' Elev. Co., Roswell, S. D., has been reorganized with A. K. Erwin as the new president.

The Fullerton Elev. Co. has been incorporated at Fullerton, N. D., for $25,000.

LEGISLATION AND LIABILITY.

(Continued from page 7.)

his employer are inseparably interwoven. If the business be compelled to assume burdens which it cannot bear, the result is bound to be either a reduction in wages paid or a cessation of the business, which would mean the loss of employment. The payment of compensation, regardless of the amount, can never be made to equal the loss of life or limb, and it should be the aim of all to reduce or eliminate to the greatest possible degree the accidents occurring, which are in themselves the subject of first importance. It was with this object in view that the Millers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co. was incorporated. By specializing upon our own class of business and accumulating all possible information in reference to the accidents occurring in our class, and applying the knowledge so gained to practicable accident prevention, we expect and should be able to reduce our accident ratio not less tran 75 per cent.

Over 92 Per Cent of Accidents Due to Carelessness.

"During the past two years of the operation of our company much information of vital importance has been carefully tabulated and analyzed. The fact that 92 per cent of the flour mill and elevator accidents are chargeable to carelessness is a terrible indictment against the habits and practices of our employes. They, and they alone, can by the exercise of common caution protect themselves from injury and at the same time reduce the insurance tax against the industry more than three-fourths of its present amount. The encouragement of employes in habits of carefulness should be the first consideration of employers, and to this end the employer also should set the example by himself observing all reasonable rules for safety. He should follow further the recommendations for safeguarding which the experience of this company, with its supervision of many hundreds of risks, has found to be essential.

Further Prevention Work.

"The period of the existence of this company has now been reached when with the knowledge gained we are preparing to press onward more strongly in our accident prevention campaign. Every economic and humane reason supports the strongest efforts toward accident prevention. The loyal co-operation which our company continuously had from its policyholders in this work has proven the stimulant for still further endeavor and will be the means of continually reducing the number of accidents occurring in our class of business from year to year.

"One of the most efficient and practicable machinery designers and engineers has now been engaged by us to take charge of the prevention department of the company. It is our purpose to analyze in detail and to locate the dangerous points in each machine that is used in connection with our class of business, and to provide practicable and economical guards for eliminating the danger. We expect to take up this matter first with the manufacturers of all machines that enter into our plants, with a view of having them sell only machines which will be so equipped as to comply with the state laws on the subject of guarding, and which will not be the means of causing injury to employes.

Machinery Manufacturers Responsible.

"Within the past year there have been two important decisions in the higher courts in which damages have been recovered direct from the manufacturer or the seller of machinery, because of an injury occurring by reason of a defect in it. The recovery in one of these cases, which was tried in the state of Illinois, amounted to $35,000. In the other case, in Minnesota, a recovery of $37,750 was made. Such cases are likely to make the manufacturer of machinery pause before sending out a machine in which safety has been sacrificed for profit.

Assists Policyholders in Legislative Work.

"Your secretary has been and will continue by means of bulletins to advise the members of the company in each state of any bills introduced which will seriously affect them. He will also prepare to appear before legislative committees in conjunction with the millers' association or committees in any state where these questions may be up for consideration, in order that actual facts may be submitted rather than fanciful theories.

New York Compensation Act.

"To those of the trade in the Central Western states who may feel that greater liability is not likely to be imposed, I direct your attention to the New York compensation act, which becomes effective July 1. Under this compensation act, applying only to industrial injuries, the statisticians of New York Insurance Department and of the insurance companies have estimated the liability imposed to be approximately 268 per cent higher than that of Illinois or any of the Central Western states. The passage of the New York act was largely the result of a deal between a political organization and the State Federation of Labor. Its passage by the special session of the legislature last year was effected in three days without sufficient notice for a hearing in order that opposing views might be presented. Our company issued a special bulletin and notified the milling and grain industries of the state on the same day that the bill was introduced, but no effective resistance could be made. The stock insurance companies of the state which might have been opposed to certain features of the bill were apparently conciliated by a provision whereby mutual companies, regardless of their strength, if incorporated in another state were excluded from doing business within the state of New York. This securely removed the competition of many strong and well-managed mutual companies.

Constant Vigilance Essential.

"Undoubtedly at the next meeting of the Illinois legislature, as in every other state, further increases in the liability of the employer will be proposed. It will be necessary to have the active co-operation of every member of the trade to enable us to effectively control the situation. Following the example of the milling trade, many other classes of business have now organized their own mutual companies. These companies have formed an organization under the title of the Employers' Mutual Casualty Federation of America, which your secretary has the honor to serve as president. It is the purpose of this organization to preserve and protect the rights of the employers insured in these various class mutual companies and by the united co-operation of all to secure reasonable, sane and equitable laws which will alike do justice to employer and employe. We rely upon the members of the Millers' Mutual Company to give their united support to this movement, as this will be the only means of effectually opposing the demagogue and the agitators who for political purposes propose to burden industry to advance their own private ends."

Zink Brothers Hay & Grain Co., Detroit, Mich., has been incorporated for $15,000.

The Young Grain Co., Toledo, O., has been incorporated for $25,000.

Use Good Sample Envelopes
We Print Them
MILLING AND GRAIN NEWS
Merchants Exchange, St. Louis

Want Ads Help Business
The classified columns of
MILLING AND GRAIN NEWS
Bring Results
Use Them

FOR SALE OR LEASE—LOCATED ON TWO RAILROADS
(Mo. Pacific and A. T. & S. F.) 400 Barrel Modern Mill in center of Kansas Wheat Belt, at Great Bend, Kans. Liberal terms to right parties. See or write
G. H. HULME, Great Bend, Kans.

BEST CLOTH CLEANER

Peterson's Patent Cloth Cleaner
Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.
Write for sample.
CREAM CITY CAN WORKS
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

GAS AND OIL ENGINES
for Natural Producer Gas, crude and low grade fuel oils.
Standard sizes 10 to 1000 H. P.
Highest economy, best workmanship, close regulation. Reliable in operation.
Gas Producers for power and fuel use any kind of coal.
A new 50 H. P. Muncie oil engine for sale at a sacrifice. Write now. Exclusive territory to good agents.
The Jacobson Engineering Co.
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Allegheny,: Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Binghamton*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	29.00	38.00
Boston*	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Buffalo*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Cincinnati	17.00	17.00	8.00	18.00
Chicago	12.00	12.00	8.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.50	20.50	11.50	18.50
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Erie, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Indianapolis	16.50	16.50	8.00	16.00
Jackson, Miss	23.00	24.00	21.00	32.50
Kansas City			7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky.	17.00	17.00	8.00	19.00
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	35.00
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	10.50	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	28.70	28.70	19.70	25.00
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75		14.00	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	6.00	10.00
Philadelphia*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Portland, Me.	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	25.70	17.50	22.00
Rochester*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Schenectady*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Scranton, Pa.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	29.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00		14.00
Syracuse*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Terre Haute, Ind.	15.00	15.00	6.00	16.00
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.50	20.00	34.00
Toledo, Ohio	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Troy N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Utica, N. Y.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Washington, D. C.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Wheeling, W. Va.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at these points.

Lake and rail points marked with * take a rate two cents less than above quoted rates during lake and rail season.

Have You Thought About the Granulating Milling System?

If SEVEN of the Largest and MOST PROGRESSIVE MILLING CONCERNS in the WORLD have bought, installed and paid for nearly FOUR HUNDRED of these GRANULATING MACHINES in less than FOUR YEARS, what does it signify?

One Leading Mill that has had a number of Machines in use (including several No. 8 Bran Finishers and large size Middlings Finishers, as well as No. 4 Special Middlings Mills) about a year ago, reflowed their mill, using Granulating Machines (about Twenty in all) after EACH and EVERY Smooth Roll reduction —thus increasing their capacity over 20% with the same rolls, bolters and same power; also improving the granulation and quality of the flour.

What does this MEAN to You—MILL OWNER?

What does it MEAN to YOU—HEAD MILLER, if you are the means of bringing this about and at the same time wonderfully improve the flour? Does it not mean much more than Profit—Gain—to you?

And whom can the MILL OWNER (if he is not a practical miller) look to for these important improvements if they are not asked for or suggested by the HEAD MILLER?

Thanks for an answer to this.

Thos. McFeely Co.

232-4 Bourse Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa

E. A. Pynch Co., Minneapolis, Minn., N. W. Agents.

Wheat on the Farms
Roads are Impassable
Flour Orders Delayed

Plant of Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kans., Built by

There are many mills which need more **wheat storage** to carry over the periods when wheat supplies dry up because there is no chance for farmers to deliver wheat. Same condition applies to car shortages.

Concrete re-inforced storage tanks will solve this problem for you.

WHY NOT WRITE TO

Otto J. Lehrack Const. Co.

4024 Prospect Ave.,

Kansas City, Mo.

New Wheat Flour

Must be properly aged, whitened and conditioned by the *Alsop Electrical Process* in order to meet the requirements of discriminating housewives and bakers.

If you have not installed the Process, it would be greatly to your interest to do so at once, thereby placing yourself in position to compete with other progressive Millers who cater to trade demanding pure white flour.

Write us for particulars.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Illinois

Chicago, June 18, 1914.

Although not only the Chicago millers, but those from other sections who have visited the Board of Trade the past week, report flour conditions quiet, they are not at all disturbed over the future situation, as the trade must have flour made from old wheat and purchases must be made now or later. Buyers continue to ask for radical price reductions, and then only small purchases for immediate shipment are recorded. The unexcelled winter wheat crop promised is a factor, of course, in their holding off. A favorable condition of trade, however, is the settlement during the past week of the brick strike, which caused about 150,000 men to be thrown out of employment for a lengthy period. Flour salesmen and bakers report that they noticed an improvement in the retail trade in a very short time.

The government crop report for June shows that there will be a bumper crop of 900,000,000 bus. in the new crop, of which it is estimated there will be 638,000,000 bus. of winter wheat and 262,000,000 bus. of spring. Harvesting is general, and the report has been confirmed that Oklahoma millers are offering Chicago buyers new-crop patent for guaranteed shipment June 26.

Chicago, being the financial center of the Western country, will be forced to carry millions of bushels of wheat, and Chicago bankers are equipped to furnish all the money required for that purpose.

One of the incidents in the Chicago market the past week was the heavy buying of July wheat. These purchases were said to be in the way of removing hedges on old wheat, which naturally means that heavy sales on the old crop have been made.

Mill feed continues irregular in values and demand. The inquiry is narrow and a still lower reduction is anticipated should the output improve. Millers are encountering more or less difficulty in disposing of offal on account of lower values being looked for by buyers.

The rye market is relatively unchanged, with light supply and demand.

Corn products have advanced moderately on account of improved demand for grits, owing to the approaching hot season.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $5.30 per bbl.; standard patents, (basis jute), $4.30@4.50; straight, $3.90@4.10; first clears, $3.40@3.70; second clears, $2.60@2.80.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4@4.20; straight, $3.80@4; fancy clears, $3.40@3.70; standard clears, $3.15@3.40.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4.10@4.20; straight, $3.90@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.50; low grade, $3.15@3.35; Michigan 10c higher; patent, $4.20@4.35; straight, $4.05@4.15.

Mill Feed (100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $21.50@22; standard middlings, $23@23.50; red dog, $27.50@28.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $2.75@3.05; dark, $2.40@2.60.

Coast Flour—Patent, $4.55@4.70; straight, $4.30@4.50.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.60@1.65 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots delivered, and yellow corn meal $1.55.

Chicago Notes.

Fire destroyed the mill of Nagel Bros., at Bushnell, Ill., recently, causing a loss of $35,000.

Mr. Charles Vogtel, secretary and general manager of the Eagle Roller Mills, New Ulm, Minn., was a Chicago visitor the past week, attending his son's graduating exercises.

Mr. H. K. Schafer, treasurer and manager of the Maney Milling Co., Omaha, Neb., stopped over in Chicago en route from Old Point Comfort to his home, and made various calls on the trade.

Mr. Allen Logan, of Kansas City, visited the Board of Trade a few days since. Mr. Logan estimates the Kansas crop will run in the neighborhood of 150,000,000 bus., and says the crop is so large and so perfect that it is hard to guess at.

Mr. Mason, of Nye-Jenks Co., a Chicago Board of Trade firm has just returned from a trip to the Southwest and states that the wheat harvest will begin this week in northern Missouri and that harvesting is on in southeastern Kansas.

Springfield (Ill.) operative bakers have been on strike for a month or more, causing considerable trouble for bakery owners. Two bakery shops have reached an agreement with the union, and it is through these shops that the union employes have made their purchases.

The Imperial Macaroni Co., which began business April 1, located at 1023 Blue Island avenue, Chicago, have now doubled their capacity, having bought all the equipment and stock of Mariano Mortellaro, Rockford, Ill. At the present time they occupy two floors at the above address. The building has been remodeled and an improved modern elevator service installed; also storage and packing rooms. Upon arrival of the machinery it will be installed on the lower floor, which is now ready for occupancy. The officers of the company are: N. Alleva, president; L. Patteti, treasurer, and G. Massani, secretary.

Mr. John Washburn, vice-president of the Washburn-Crosby Co., Minneapolis, in a discussion with the Chicago market leaders late last week, expressed the opinion that there will be sufficient wheat to go around until the next spring crop has arrived, although he showed an active interest in Chicago wheat purchases, presumably for his company's mill at Buffalo.

The Chicago grain trade has been the center of a fight between the big elevator interests and the small receivers for many years. The receivers claimed it was impossible for them to get their share of the country movement of grain. Several brisk encounters were required in the annual elections for Chicago Board of Trade officers, and various important changes in the rules of the institution were necessary before the matter was adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned. The trouble has now broken out again in another form. Numerous small commission firms declare that the lion's share of speculative and commission trade is being confiscated by the big private-wire houses. Practical expression of this feeling was made during the week when a petition was signed by approximately 200 members asking that steps be taken to prevent these larger houses from going after business in the smaller towns throughout the country.

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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., June 15, 1914.

The first new alfalfa meal of the ear was received in Kansas City last veek. The cars arrived in good condition and graded better than No. 1. The first movement this year was bout 12 days later than a year ago, when new meal was received here the rst week in June. New-crop meal offers are still on a basis of $17@17.50 or No. 1. However, on account of he rains and damp weather in the alfalfa districts of Oklahoma and Kansas, millers cannot promise definitely date of shipment, and jobbers here are not making prices. Quite a number of cars of meal have been contracted for to arrive the first week in July, at $17 per ton, but unless the weather in grinding sections clears up mills will not be able to make delivery on contract time.

Nebraska mills will soon be offering new-crop meal. The first cutting of alfalfa was started last week in the southern part of the state, and mills in that section ought to begin moving new-crop meal within 30 days. Most of the meal offers from Oklahoma and Kansas have been unmarketable, according to one of the local feed mixers. They have been in heated condition and are unsuitable for feed mixing.

Because of the delay in the new-crop meal movement, old meal is commanding high prices, and there is hardly enough in the market to fill needs of mixers. No. 1 old meal is good sale at $18@19 per ton, with some jobbers asking up to $20 for good cars. Mixers have fair supplies on hand, but not enough to carry them until new-crop meal will be available for mixing. Most old meal in the market is of No. 2 grade, and mixers cannot use this. The call for molasses alfalfa meal is for a No. 1 mixture.

Mixed alfalfa feed business is about the average for this time of the year. Sales are altogether for single carlots for immediate shipment. Dealers are somewhat bearish on the meal situation and expect lower prices on all grades of alfalfa mixed feeds to prevail later. For this reason they are unwilling to buy except for their immediate needs. The grain mixed feed situation is very much the same. Dealers in the Southeast believe that prices of corn and oats will show some declines in the near future.

Molasses alfalfa meal sold at 50c higher prices last week. Grain mixed feeds are now quoted at $25 for No. 2 grain molasses mixed alfalfa feed and $26 for No. 1 molasses alfalfa is selling at $20@21.50, according to grade.

Alfalfa hay was unchanged in price throughout the week, with receipts of new hay showing up better in condition. Top of market last week was $16 for a car of old hay. Arrivals were only light. Major part of alfalfa receipts were in heated condition.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice new crop meal, $17@17.50; No. 1 old, $18 @20; No. 2 old, $16@17.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $20@21.50; No. 2, $18.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$25@26.50; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $28@28.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Fancy, $17.50; choice, $16@17; No. 1, $14.50@15.50; No. 2, $8.50@12; No. 3, $5.50@8; standard, $12.50@14.

St. Louis, Mo., June 16, 1914.

There was practically no change in alfalfa meal quotations last week. The demand continued spotted and mostly to supply current needs. Old meal is held in a firm position by a scarcity of stocks in this and other important distributing markets, and there is no indication that any shading of prices is imminent. Quotations on new meal are $2@3 under old meal, but are liable to widen considerably more in the near future, well-posted dealers say. An improved weather map in the Southwest has helped the outlook for the second cutting of alfalfa, and at present the chances favor a very yield. The first run of hay was hot and unsatisfactory and not in condition to influence prices as it should have done under more favorable weather conditions. Most of the trade thinks the market will seek a materially lower level before urgent buying to replace stocks is indulged in. The weaker tendency in the mill feed market may also have a sentimental influence on alfalfa products. So far little trading has been done in new-crop meal, as the uncertainty of deliveries, owing to the recent unfavorable weather in the Southwest, has operated against the market. Molasses alfalfa meal, plain or mixed with grain, was unchanged. The Southeastern states continue to show a preference for these feeds. Dairymen have been the best buyers of the grades locally, owing to dry weather destroying the pasture. Rains the past week have improved the outlook, however. Alfalfa hay continues in good demand on scant arrivals and offers. Late sales were part of a car of common No. 2 new at $15 and one car of No. 1 new at $18. Quote No. 1 green alfalfa meal at $18.50 per ton for new and $20@20.50 for old; alfalfa molasses meal with grain at $25@27.50 and without grain $21@21.50.

New Orleans, La., June 15, 1914.

Alfalfa hay, meal and stock feeds enjoyed a fair demand last week, with prices about stationary on the values of the week previous. There was a fair export business to Cuba and Panama, but the bulk of the mixed feed orders came from the Southeastern states, where much interest is being taken in feeding and breeding live stock. Quotations were unchanged since the week previous and offerings from the far West were free. Oklahoma was out of the market, but will come in again in about 14 days, when the second cut is made. Local orders were of a hand-to-mouth variety.

Nashville, Tenn., June 15, 1914.

Dealers report very little change in alfalfa trade. The recent drouth has caused a decrease in yield in many sections, although it has had no effect on quotations here. A fair demand is noted, with moderate receipts.

Quotations, f. o. b. Nashville, are as follows, per ton: Western alfalfa hay, $18; local alfalfa, $16@18; dry and molasses stock feed, $32@34; alfalfa meal, $30.

Cincinnati, O., June 15, 1914.

There is a good demand for alfalfa products coming from southern points, while locally the business, according to the dealers, is dull. Carlots are being moved to the South, and the market was advanced 50c this week. The local buyers are taking hold for immediate requirements, as they are of the opinion that prices will go down within the next few weeks, while on the other hand the dealers say that prices will not be cut, as supplies are light. Quotations are: Grain mixed alfalfa feed, $27.50 @28; mixed feed, $27@27.50; molasses feed, $28.50@29.

Chicago, June 13, 1914.

Although the alfalfa industry is yet at the creeping stage, this important feature is obtaining a steady growth on substantial lines, and the reports recently received from several of the Western states show that prospects for a heavy crop of alfalfa were never better. In fact, one report states that a second and a third crop are assured. A uniformly green meal seems to be greatest in demand and a firm market for the pea-green product is anticipated.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Kansas City receipts of alfalfa hay come from far-away Utah and Idaho, from where shippers must pay a freight rate of $6.50 to $10 per ton. Only when the market is above the $18 mark are these states in a position to ship hay on a profitable basis. Still, in a single year Idaho shipped 2,000 cars to Kansas City.

The beginning of cutting of alfalfa in Nebraska was attended by bright, sunshiny weather. Favorable temperatures prevailed throughout the southwestern section of the state. Unlike in Oklahoma and Kansas, not much of the alfalfa in southeastern Nebraska is damp, and it is believed mills will soon start grinding. Most of the shipments of new-crop hay and meal from Kansas and Oklahoma have heated in transit, and arrived in poor condition at destination. This was due to rains at cutting time.

Wherever alfalfa is grown the acreage to the legume increases rapidly. Not a single state in this country has ever recorded a decrease in alfalfa acreage in a single year. Kansas, the leading alfalfa producer in America, now has more than 1,100,000 acres to the legume. In 1904 the Sunflower state had only 557,567 acres in that plant. In 1891 the Kansas acreage was only 34,384 acres. Thus the acreage has increased at an astonishing rate in the last 22 years. In addition to the heavy increases in production in Kansas, there has been an expansion of no small proportion in the acreage of Nebraska, the second largest producer of alfalfa; Colorado, the third largest producer, and also in Oklahoma, Idaho, Wyoming, New Mexico, Utah and Montana. California, too, has increased her acreage to the extent where she now is among the leaders in alfalfa production.

New Constitution and By-Laws.

At the annual meeting of the American Feed Manufacturers' Association in Chicago recently a new constitution was adopted. Article 2 of the by-laws declares the purpose of the organization to be: "To assist in the enactment and enforcement of uniform laws and regulations which in their operation shall deal justly with the rights of feedingstuffs manufacturers, dealers and consumers.

"By concert of action with each other and with administrative officers of state and federal laws, either individually or in their organized capacity, endeavor to correct any abuses, dishonest practices or any evils in any way pertaining to the feedingstuffs industry.

"To foster and promote such relations and intimacies between its members as shall tend to firmer business relations in which all can stand together in efforts to improve and perfect a standard of business integrity which shall include honesty of representation, carefulness of obligations and promptness of executions."

Farmers' Co-Operative Elev. & Merc. Co., Fairview, Kan., has been incorporated for $7,500.

The Farmers' Co-Operative Co. has been incorporated for $20,000 at Walcott, Ind.

Alfalfa Meal--Haywood Alfalfa Warehouse Co.

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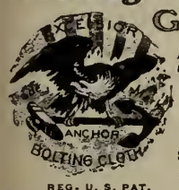

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A well-equipped 100-barrel Nordyke & Marmon mill located in best wheat section of Kansas. Non-resident owner will sacrifice. Address R. W. Kelly, Box 1375, Denver, Colo.

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WANTED—A competent manager for a flour milling, grain and coal business established with $50,000 investment. Applicant must invest $20,000 in the business and be able to hold down job. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 219, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A combination second miller and elevator man. Will pay $60 per month for a man that suits me. Want him at once. Address Box 238, Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A man who can actually sell flour. Will pay a good salary and commission. Address Box 234, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as head miller by young man of wide experience in Europe and United States. Would like to take position in country mill up to 400-bbl. capacity. Must be steady position. Address F. S. O., 416 Lofand street, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 to 500 bbls. capacity. Am married, 28 years of age, have had 12 years' experience in hard wheat mills. Prefer Kansas or Nebraska, but will go anywhere for good position. References furnished. Address D. B. Libbee, Dawson, Neb.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 barrels and up. Have had charge of mills from 150 to 2,000 barrels. Can furnish very best of references. Can keep mill in good repair, have my own tools. Married. Can come at once. Wish a situation where there are good schools. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 203, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position by June 15, by engineer with 10 years' experience who understands the operating and handling of the cross compound condensing engines and all equipment used in such plants. Have own indicator and know its use, also other tools. Prefer flour mill or light plant in Kansas or Oklahoma, but will go anywhere. Address Box 236, Milling and Grain News, St Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in good mill of 100 to 500 bbl. capacity. I am thoroughly up-to-date in modern milling, and capable of obtaining the best results in quality and yield. Am married, 30 years of age, have had more than 12 years' experience in different mills. I do not use liquor in any form. Can furnish satisfactory recommendations as to character and ability. Give capacity, make of machinery and wages paid in first letter. Address Head Miller, 710 Ninth avenue, Shenandoah, Iowa.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill up to 500 bbls. capacity or second in larger, by a young, ambitious and competent miller. Have 15 years of practical experience. Can do millwright work, and when necessary can re-flow mill so that best results can be obtained. Good mechanic and take pride in keeping mill in my charge in first-class running order and repair, neat and clean. Have experience in wheat and flour testing and analyzing. First-class references as to character and ability furnished. State salary and particulars in first letter. All letters answered. Address Leo Miller, Glen Elder, Kan.

WANTED—Position as mill manager or sales manager for soft wheat mill. Have had this position for three years, but for good reasons wish to change. Address Box 235, Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WAREHOUSE OPPORTUNITY—Will sell part interest to party having goods to store each year, to help build Kansas City warehouse. Present warehouse running, with extra ground, switch and dock available. Warehouse 4220 St. John Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

The Shawnee Milling Co. are going to erect a mill and elevator at Hugo, Okla., where they have secured a large site. They will grind corn meal and chops for the present, and in the near future expect to build a flour mill in connection. They hope to be in a position to purchase and store the coming oats crop.

P. C. Jensen, formerly a miller at Dannebrog, Neb., is now in the feed business at Hayward, Cal. He has been there three years. He writes that considerable corn was imported from China this year on account of high prices from the eastern corn belt.

A. E. Jemander has made arrangements to move a 300-bbl. mill from Wheaton, Minn., to Fairmount, N. D., before the threshing season. The mill will be located on the Soo Line(and an elevator will probably be built later.

The Farmers' Education and Co-Operative Union is planning to either buy or build an elevator at Hazelton, N. D. Grain men at Minneapolis, Superior and Duluth are also interested in the enterprise.

The farmers around Bowman, N. D., expect to erect an elevator at that point. There are already four elevators and a flour mill doing business in Bowman.

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Volume Twenty-four | TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1914. | Number Four

Uniformity Is the Aim

What the Bureau of Chemistry Is Doing to Promote Uniformity in Food and Drug Control.

By Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, Chief of Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

I have chosen to discuss what the department is doing to promote uniformity throughout the country in the enforcement of all laws and regulations that pertain to food and drugs. I need not point out to an assembly of this kind that there is very much to be done in that connection, that there is very little uniformity in what is being done; there is lack of uniformity in regard to the laws, and even when the laws are uniform there is lack of uniformity in the methods of tbeir enforcement. That, unfortunately, can probably never be entirely overcome in our system of government, with the individual sovereign states to some extent jealous of their rights and prerogatives and jealous of the federal government, and not wishing to have their rights and prerogatives usurped by the federal government.

Some have thought that the proper way to achieve uniformity is to have federal laws enacted, and in the case of foods and drugs that has been done. It has been thought that a federal feed law, in which all would be interested, would accomplish a great deal for uniformity. Probably it would, but it would not prevent the state laws from being at variance with federal laws.

There is another feature which will always make it difficult to have absolute uniformity between the state laws and the federal law, and that is varying industrial conditions.

We are, therefore, confronted with a practical situation. We have 40-odd states, and they are always going to differ a little in their laws. Even if tbey had uniform laws, they are going to have different personalities administering those laws. And you can take the same law and make it very different in practice according to how you administer it.

Co-Operation Between Nation and States.

The question that confronted us was how to meet that situation. The method that the department chose was to create in the Bureau of Chemistry the office of what we have called "Federal and State Co-Operation." The only way to get results, so far as my rather limited administrative experience goes, is to pick out the best man you can find for a piece of work and tell him: "This is your work. You can bave what you need to do it with, and now it is up to you."

For this purpose we have called to the department Mr. Abbott, who was until recently the State Food and Drug Commissioner of Texas. He is at present at work in organizing this office.

His duty will be to keep moving, among the commissioners of the various states, keeping in personal touch with them, finding out just exactly what they are doing and keeping them advised of what the federal government is doing. That might be done by correspondence, but it is even more important to find out what they are thinking of doing, and that cannot be learned by correspondence; tbat can only be learned by personal contact.

It will be his purpose to see that what is being done in the states, so far as the laws will permit, shall be as uniform as possible—not merely as uniform with the federal practice as possible, but also as uniform as possible with the various other states. It will be his duty to encourage uniformity of regulations, uniformity of methods of analysis and uniformity of methods of administration. He will establish what might be called a clearing house for all matters that have to do with the administration of food and drug laws.

There is at present a grievous waste, an enormous amount of lost motion in the administration of our various state and federal food and drug laws. It not infrequently happens that a large concern puts out a brand of goods, identical in every way, in all the states of the Union. Now, it is very apt to happen that every state chemist in the United States analyzes that particular brand of goods. There is no need of having 48 men make the analysis; it would be sufficient, if it were possible, when one state or the federal government has examined a particular brand of goods and has found that they are good or that they are bad, to pass that analysis along and save this enormous duplication.

Then there is the further fact that chemists now do not always analyze things alike, and that it is not humanly possible always to get exactly the same results. If we had a large card catalogue system in Washington with records of complete analyses that have been made in Washington and in the branch laboratories of the Bureau of Chemistry, and by the state chemists, then, when a state chemist is suspicious of a certain brand of goods he could write in to Washington and find out whether any official has analyzed those goods and find out whether the analysis showed up well or otherwise. In that way he could probably save himself the trouble of repeating the work and use his funds for other work to better advantage. I think if we can carry that system out it will be an enormous step toward getting uniformity in the administration of such laws as we have.

Some Details of Feed Laws.

That I think would be particularly useful in the matter of feeds and feedingstuffs, where the various states have laws requiring, as you know, a statement of the analysis and a guaranty.

The federal law differs from these state laws in that you don't need to put a guaranty of composition on your feeds at all, but if you do put a guaranty of composition on your feeds it must be correct. Now, the state law requires you to put the guaranty on your feeds, and if it is not correct you then become liable to prosecution under the federal act.

A good many millers are under the impression that if one of the states has analyzed a feed and reported on its composition they can then safely go ahead and put the analysis on the tag for the rest of the season. They can theoretically, and so long as the materials from which the feed is made remain constant and are mixed in the same proportion there will be no trouble. But if the materials from which the feeds are made change in composition, and the analysis on the tag is not changed, the manufacturer is liable to get into trouble with the federal government.

I find that this notion that once a guaranty is satisfactory to a state it won't be necessary to check up the feedingstuff by further analysis is pretty generally prevalent; that manufacturers are then frequently very much surprised, very indignant and feel that they have a grievance when the federal government says, "Your guaranty does not comply with what we find to be the composition." The fact is that some change has taken place in the raw material from which the food is made.

That is a serious mistake. I wish to point out at this time that by being compelled to put a guaranty on the feed you render yourself liable to prosecution under the federal act unless you from time to time check up the composition of your feed to be sure that it remains constant. Most of the states analyze the feeds only once or twice a year. They have not the money, they have not the staff, they have not the equipment to do it constantly, and it is not fair that they should. Many manufacturers have been deluding themselves with the belief that it is not necessary, if the state has given one or two analyses, to check up their feeds. I take this occasion to point out to you gentlemen the necessity for seeing that your guaranteed analysis is true to fact.

Now, the first point where our new office of co-operation is going to begin its attack is on the feedingstuffs. Our reason for choosing that as the beginning is this: In practice the control of feedingstuffs, under any law whatsoever, is a very much simpler matter than the control of foods. It is a very easy matter to make an analysis for nitrogen, protein, fats and crude fiber. Any intelligent young man who has had an elementary course in chemistry can be shown in four or five months how to make a fairly accurate feedingstuffs analysis if he has proper instruction.

What the Guaranty Means.

The matter of feeds, gentlemen, illustrates very well a point that is not very generally recognized in regard to food and drug laws. The guaranty on feed is a guaranty of composition; has nothing whatever to do with the wholesomeness of that particular feed. It is simply for the purpose of seeing that the purchaser gets his money's worth. I notice that your chairman spoke of the pure food law. Now, insofar as this law is concerned it is only to a limited extent a pure food law. If a man violates the law and guarantees 42 per cent of protein and has only 35 per cent, it has nothing whatever to do with the purity of the material. He simply is not giving the value for the money that he claims to be giving. The material itself may be, and usually is, just as wholesome as though it contained 40 per cent of protein—and, indeed, in the case of cottonseed meal of certain kinds it is probably more wholesome if it has a low protein content rather than a high one, because certain cottonseed meals are to a certain extent toxic and cannot be fed to stock without limit.

Now, I find that the whole question of the food and drugs act has been clouded by this misconception on the part of the public generally in regard to the purpose of these laws because they are spoken of uniformly as pure food laws. As a matter of fact, we have to deal with the purity of food only to a minor extent. They are, in fact, really laws for the purpose of

(Continued on page 16.)

How to Stack Grain

Describing a Method of Building a Stack or Rick That Will Turn Water and Keep the Grain in Excellent Shape.

The crop improvement committee of the Council of Grain Exchanges has prepared bulletins and posters which are being sent all over the winter wheat belt.

In building a stack or rick of grain it is first necessary to provide a good foundation of poles or scantling. This foundation must be eight or 10 inches above ground to insure free circulation of air under the stack. This air prevents dampness.

On top of this foundation a pen at least 12 inches high should be built. The timbers must be heavy enough to support the sides of the stack or rick.

Begin at the outside, placing a row of sheaves completely around the pen, packed as closely as possible with the butts against the inner side of the pen. When one course is finished begin a second one by placing the butts of the sheaves about one-third the distance between the butts of the first layer and the twine, breaking the joints all the way around. Keep this up until the floor is entirely covered.

When the pen is full go to the outside and lay a row on top of the timbers, projecting a few inches over. Keep the butts of the sheaves as nearly even as possible. Begin the next row as previously described, breaking joints and always working toward the middle of the stack. Each outer row should be projected over the one on which it is placed until a height of five or six feet is obtained. By this time the stack should be bulged out three or four feet beyond the foundation.

At this point begin to draw in the outer layer, placing each layer of bundles in from the butts of the row upon which the sheaves are being placed. This should be kept up until the stack is drawn together, so near that the cap sheaves of the shock will lay over the ridge in case of a rick or on top of the stack, and make a rain-proof roof.

The stacker, to do good work, must move around on his knees, taking a sheaf in his hands and placing it firmly—then move on to it with his knees while placing the next bundle. This will set each sheaf solidly in place. When building from the bulge to the top, the middle of the stack must be kept very full, the rows of sheaves being at as sharp an angle as possible.

World's Wheat and Flour Supply.

Stocks of flour in the United States and Canada on June 1, 1914, were 2,387,000 bbls., compared with 2,633,000 bbls. on May 1, 1914, and 2,479,000 bbls. on June 1 a year ago. Wheat stocks in the United States and Canada aggregated 75,068,000 bus., compared with 98,285,000 bus. on May 1 and 82,467,000 bus. on June 1, 1913.

The supply of flour in New York and New Jersey on June 1 is estimated at 117,800 bbls., compared with 125,800 bbls. on May 1. Pennsylvania and Delaware have stocks of 145,000 bbls., against 161,500 bbls. on May 1. The New England states carried 59,500 bbls. on June 1, compared with 80,900 bbls. on June 1. Throughout the United States figures on flour stocks on June 1 show a normal decrease in the amount of flour held by jobbers during May.

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WILLIAM B. BURNS, PUBLISHER.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES—We invite contributions of short articles of interest and value regarding the milling and grain business, and will pay liberally for them, if available. Unused manuscript returned promptly.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—One year, in advance $2.00
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The New Crop Season.

The opportunity presented to winter wheat millers to transact an exceedingly profitable business in the new crop season could not be bettered, provided full advantage is taken of conditions which favor them. For several months the flour buyers of the country, and the importers as well, have been limiting their purchases to the minimum amount. From all sources there has been a constant repetition of the reason. Buyers were unable to carry anything but the smallest stocks of flour, because they expected much lower prices when the record-breaking wheat crop commenced to move. They are still impressed with the size of the crop, and have bearish ideas of values. When forced into the market for flour millers should be in a position to supply the large requirements for both domestic and foreign consumption and still be in command of the situation as to prices and terms.

When wheat is seeking a level which can be considered an established basis for new-crop business, many millers are too apt to follow wheat clear down the decline by being too eager to book flour business and too anxious to accumulate a line of wheat for storage. There are times when millers are forced to pay a premium for good milling wheat and must expect to do so. But at the beginning of this new crop season it appears to be sheer folly to pay more than a fair shipping basis for wheat. Winter wheat is going to be marketed freely, especially from the Southwest. Farmers in Western states are not going to be able to hold the large portion of their wheat crop which they have in other years. Regardless of price, there is a class of farmers which will have to sell freely just as soon as they can get a threshing machine into their fields.

Letting the exporters and terminal markets set the prices instead of millers will put the price situation in command of millers a little later on, when the holes are filled up by the early movement of wheat from the farms. The railroads are going to be able to handle the early movement rapidly, but the anticipated car shortage later on is going to help the interior millers by giving them a chance to accumulate supplies, when farmers and grain dealers will be governed by the chance of getting cars and selling their grain where quick returns can be secured. The exporters and Northwestern millers will be large buyers of the first crop movement, and winter wheat millers can well wait, with the certainty that the immense crop will not move out of the country without there being ample opportunity to supply, not only their current needs, but fill their storage as wheat is offered them.

There is another consideration regarding the early movement of wheat which will prove highly beneficial not only to millers, but to farmers who can hold their own wheat by stacking it. Storage room is not going to be available for all the threshed wheat if the promises of the early movement is fulfilled. The value of stacking wheat, in improving its quality for milling, is so generally understood that the advantages require no argument. This year there is plenty of harvest help available, and the farmers cannot offer the usual excuse for not stacking wheat, that sufficient help cannot be secured. It will probably be economical in the long run for the farmers, as delays in threshing wheat left in the shocks will cause an unusual amount of damage, so the expense of the stacking will be offset by the better price secured from the threshed grain because of its superior condition. From a miller's standpoint, early stacking and late threshing is desirable in every way. It assures a steady movement of good milling wheat during the first few months of the crop season. The alternative is an over-supply of wheat unfit for either storage or milling, which the millers cannot handle to advantage and which usually goes to terminal markets to be mixed with choice wheat during the crop season. From all standpoints, millers should follow the suggestions of the crop movement committee of the Council of Grain Exchanges and do everything in their power to induce farmers to stack their wheat this year.

Factors in Export Trade for the Coming Crop Year.

With good results for the winter wheat crop in the United States, millers are centering their interest in the probable outlet for export flour. The United States will be in a position to export more flour this year than ever before. A big factor that will enter into the volume of probable exports is the ocean differential between wheat and flour rates. Winter wheat millers will have the flour to offer foreigners, and unless some unusual condition is met during the first half of the new crop year there is much confidence that the exports of flour to Europe will show a good increase.

This fact is brought out in reports from the United Kingdom. In a discussion of the flour trade of England a leading authority says: "The freight on flour from New York to these islands has dropped from 16s, at which it stood for a long period, to about 10s 6d per ton. This, coupled with the enormous crop in the United States, suggests that the competition of American flour is likely to grow more severe as the months pass. The United States will have had two abnormal crops in succession, and as a result a big surplus of breadstuffs must be expected. This is likely to be a disturbing factor in the calculations of millers of other countries. In these islands we must be prepared for a two-fold result from these big crops. In the first place, we are likely to see what we are convinced will be only a temporary rise in the imports of foreign flour. Secondly, the fact that there is likely to be a large surplus of wheat and flour in the United States will make the millers there better able to export flour not only to this country, but also to other countries, where British millers are also exporting. It may be, therefore, that we shall see a temporary setback in the quantities of British flour exported."

The British authority gives a great deal of assurance that the increase in exports from this country which he predicts for the next crop year will be only temporary. But this is a matter of opinion, and hardly based on facts. He acknowledges that the imports of American flour into the United Kingdom and other importing countries will show a material increase during the coming crop year. Unfavorable conditions have ruled in the English milling trade, and prospects are not bright for the coming year. American millers can secure a hold on the foreign situation, and, with ocean freight rate discriminations eliminated, the possibility of keeping export trade would become much brighter.

However, a report from Holland, which in former years was a great consumer of American flour, but whose imports have decreased constantly in the past decade, is not as encouraging as the English situation. One of the largest importers in Holland says the biggest handicap of foreign millers has been the question of delivery. "The Dutch millers have been in a favorable position to compete successfully with any foreign product, and are making a very good flour," says this importer. "In looking into this question one must not overlook the favorable position in which our home millers are placed as to the delivery of their product in contrast with the constant trouble and annoyance to which importers of American flour are subjected. If a Dutch miller sells, for instance, 2,000 bags of flour to a large baker, the latter generally calls for what he needs in quantities of 50 to 200 bags. The time of delivery, although stipulated in the contract, is not strictly adhered to. Now what happens with American flour shipped from the Far West? Such flour is bought for shipment from the mill in a certain stipulated month and on a so-called through or inland bill of lading. The time of arrival from the date the goods have left the mill is about six to eight weeks, but sometimes, and not uncommonly, it takes from three to six months.

"Trade papers have often taken the matter in hand, and for some time thereafter matters would go more smoothly, but later on everything would go on as heretofore. Delays on railroads and at the seaboard, because of no room in steamers when booked via regular lines, or no steamer at all and not enough cargo to charter one when booked via irregular lines, are the causes.

"Flour for shipment, for instance, in December, January, February and March—say 2,000 bags each month—will arrive in one and the same steamer. The flour importer has been short of flour for considerable time, and then all at once he gets 8,000 bags of one grade, which, however, his buyer cannot take all at one time, and there is trouble. The irregularity kills the business, and, although matters have improved over former years, there is still plenty of room for improvement."

Several months ago Milling and Grain News commented on this as one of the principal reasons for loss of trade in foreign countries. Millers should be able to make their foreign flour deliveries more regular, and this would eliminate one of the big causes for loss of trade. With prospects bright for a larger export movement this year, millers should use pressure to get regular delivery of their flour, and should not forget the shipment as soon as it is loaded on board cars at the mill.

A Welcome Change at Washington.

The breadth of view and sanity of expression in the address of Dr. Carl L. Alsberg at the mass convention at Old Point Comfort is certainly refreshing after the experience of millers for many years with the Department of Agriculture, and particularly with the Bureau of Chemistry, of which Dr. Alsberg is now chief. Instead of radical and pre-conceived notions founded on prejudice and misinfirmation, the present chief appears able to look at important subjects presented to him from different angles. He gets the viewpoint of a manufacturer and recognizes that the majority of manufacturers desire to market pure, wholesome foods and that a few adulteraters must be controlled, not only for the protection of the consumers, but for the good of the legitimate manufacturer.

It will be very gratifying to millers that Dr. Alsberg has inaugurated a practical method of harmonizing the extreme differences between state laws for pure food control. He gives the reasons for commencing this de-

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partment with the control of feeding-stuffs. Co-operation of administration may accomplish much that has entirely failed in the attempts to secure uniformity of laws.

The address of Dr. Alsberg is well worth reading, and the spirit of reasonable co-operation from his department should be met by an endeavor from millers to comply with reasonable regulations. Millers, as well as the administration, are to be congratulated on the new era of friendliness which has supplanted the unreasonable antagonism of recent administrations.

SOUTHWEST MILLERS ON JUNE 30

A Meeting Called at Kansas City to Consider Rate Matters and Other Questions.

A special meeting of the Southwestern Millers' League will be held in Kansas City on Tuesday, June 30, at the Coates House. Secretary Topping says that the meeting will be a very important one, and well worth any member's time to attend. He enumerates some of the important subjects that will be discussed:

The Net Weight Law.—Under this head there will be several important matters to arrange, including uniformity, change in weights and the amount to put in packages under the new regulations.

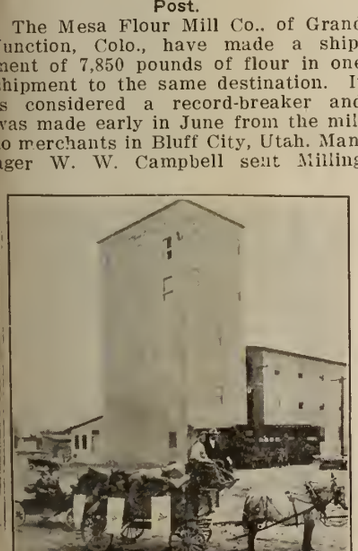
Export Situation.—A representative of the steamship lines will probably be present and a reduction in export rates on flour will be asked for. Some guarantee of tonnage to the steamship lines is proposed.

Freight Rate Situation.—A discussion of the action of the Kansas Public Utilities Commission to seek a reduction in the rates to Eastern points and to what extent does the Southwestern Millers' League wish to cooperate in this fight.

Other Matters of Interest.—Any subject brought up by members will be given consideration, and especially it is urged that the men who have charge of the traffic affairs of mills be present and exchange views on conditions in their local territory.

Record Shipment of Flour by Parcel Post.

The Mesa Flour Mill Co., of Grand Junction, Colo., have made a shipment of 7,850 pounds of flour in one shipment to the same destination. It is considered a record-breaker and was made early in June from the mill to merchants in Bluff City, Utah. Manager W. W. Campbell sent Milling



and Grain News a photograph showing a large truck loaded with the flour shipment as it was being mailed. The Mesa Flour Mill Co. are making regular shipments to their customers by parcel post, and Manager Campbell asks for information from other mills which are shipping flour in quantity by this new transportation system.

The Shawnee Milling Co. will build a mill in Hugo, Okla. Machinery has been purchased and is in transit.

Movement of New Wheat

Quality of New Wheat Shipped Generally Good.

Rains have delayed the winter wheat harvest in some sections of the Southwest, but, generally speaking, the crop is being gathered under highly favorable conditions. Indications from first arrivals of new wheat are that the crop will average well up in quality, while there has been nothing to change the recent belief that highest estimates on the total yield will be verified. Weather in the spring wheat belt has been wet and there are some minor complaints of too much moisture. The crop needs bright growing weather now to give it perfect advancement. Corn is in good condition over most of the growing belt and has had ample moisture in nearly all directions. A small area in St. Louis territory, however, is badly in need of rain to prevent the crop from going back. Oats have made less seasonable progress in sections.

1914 NEW WHEAT MOVEMENT.

Heaviest First Day's Arrivals Ever Recorded at Kansas City Received on Monday.

Kansas City, Mo., June 22, 1914.

An unexpectedly heavy movement of new wheat, consisting of more than 20 cars, arrived in Kansas City Monday of this week. For the first time in the history of this market, the first cars of both hard and soft new wheat arrived on the same day. Indications are that the first week of the new movement will witness receipts of more than 200 cars at Kansas City alone. Both Kansas and Oklahoma were represented in the first day's receipts of new wheat. The earliest arrival this crop year was three days later than in 1913, when new soft wheat from Oklahoma was received in Kansas City on June 19.

Prices of the new wheat are about 3 to 5 cents lower than a year ago. Of the 20 cars received in Kansas City only one sold above 80c, it being a car of No. 2 red, testing 61 lbs. to the bushel, selling at 81c. A car of No. 2 mixed wheat from Oklahoma received by the Croysdale Grain Co., which was officially reported as the first car of the 1914 crop, sold at 77¾c. The Simonds-Shields Grain Co. had a car of red wheat from Kansas. It graded No. 2, tested 61 lbs. to the bushel, and sold at 79¾c. The first car of hard wheat sold at 79c.

The first sales of new wheat were at a large discount under old wheat quotations. Nominal prices on old turkey wheat were up to 99c, while the top on new wheat was 79¾c, or a premium of nearly 20c per bushel. New soft wheat sold at a discount of 3 to 10c under old soft wheat prices.

The earliest date for the arrival of new wheat in Kansas City was June 10, 1901.

The quality of the first arrivals of hard wheat is better than a year ago, but the wheat is yellow and low in gluten content. This was caused by the rains just prior to harvest, which had a very adverse effect on the development of the gluten in the wheat. However, representatives of local mills declared that the first arrivals were not representatives of the Kansas crop, and that the movement from Western Kansas later would contain a high percentage of gluten.

Prepared for Grain Movement.

Preparations for the movement of the wheat crop have been pretty well completed by the western railroads and reports obtained from the operating departments of the large roads indicate no apprehension regarding the movement. There is little expressed fear of a general shortage and none of the inability to give reasonable service. The wheat movement from the Southwest has started in a small way, and reports from the Rock Island, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Gould lines and the Frisco system indicate the most complete preparation ever before made by those roads. "We have more cars available for the wheat movement this year than ever before," said a Santa Fe official, "and we believe that the farmers of Oklahoma, Kansas and other Southwestern states will be able to move their crops in a reasonable period."

The freight car situation in the Northwest is also reported better than for years. Each of the great grain carriers has a large surplus of cars at present, none of which is allowed to get far from the home rails. The Northwestern, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Burlington, the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific all report a good surplus of grain cars in the Northwest. Reports from Minneapolis regarding the freight car situation show no alarm on the part of the grain interests. It is generally believed there that the movement will be steady for several months, which will enable the roads to keep it moving without congestion.

According to the consensus of opinion among operating officials the real strain will be at the grain terminals. If congestion should become serious it is believed that it will be caused by inability to unload cars at terminals. The same situation may prevail to some extent at the gulf ports, but there the grain can be transferred to the boats direct and the supply of boats is unlimited. Each of the railroads from which reports were obtained asserted a belief in its ability to keep the grain moving as fast as the elevators could store it away.

Program of Indiana Millers' Association.

The annual meeting of the Indiana Millers' Association will be held at Hotel Severin, Indianapolis, on June 25. The following program has been arranged:

Call to order, President Charles B. Jenkins, Noblesville, Ind.

Address of welcome on behalf of the Indianapolis Board of Trade—H. E. Kinney, Indianapolis.

Response, and President's Annual Address—President Charles B. Jenkins, Noblesville, Ind.

Response to President's Address—George H. Lewis, Lawrenceburg, Ind.

Appointment of Committees: a, Auditing; b, Resolutions; c, Nominations; d, Miscellaneous.

Reports—Acting Secretary, Charles B. Riley, Indianapolis; Treasurer, T. S. Blish, Seymour, Ind.

Address, "Importance and Value of Associations"—Mark N. Mennel, president Millers' National Federation, Toledo, Ohio.

Address, "Standardization of Flour and the Net Weights Law"—Harry Eldridge Bishop, B. S., food chemist, Department of Food and Drugs, Indianapolis, Ind.

Address, "Defining Definite Basis for Figuring Cost of Flour"—Edgar H. Evans, Indianapolis, Ind.

Reports of committees: a, Auditing; b, Resolutions; c, Nominations; d, Miscellaneous.

Election of officers.

Miscellaneous business.

Round table talk.

Evening Session, 6:30 p. m.—Dinner at Hotel Severin, to be addressed as follows: "What Can the Public Schools of Indiana Do, Under Existing Laws, to Advance the Interests of the Millers of the State?" W. F. Book, director of Vocational education state of Indiana.

Address, "The Use of Indiana Made Flour in Demonstration Work in Connection With Agricultural Extension"—Prof. George I. Christie, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

The Arcady Farms Milling Co., Roundout, Ill., was recently incorporated for $30,000.

For Lower Eastern Rates

Petition For Lower Flour Rates From Kansas Will Be Filed Immediately.

Lower rates on grain and grain products to Eastern points from Kansas City will be asked for in a petition to be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission immediately by the Kansas Public Utilities Commission. This decision was reached after a meeting in Hutchinson, Kan., of the members of the Kansas Public Utilities Commission and a committee representing the milling, elevator and farming interests of the state. The object of the petition, as stated by Judge A. E. Helm, chief counsel to the Kansas commission, will be to put the Southwest, Kansas points especially, on an equal footing with Minnesota stations in Eastern markets as far as rates are concerned.

After it had been agreed upon that Eastern rates were the first to be attacked, the committee of milling and grain interests adopted the following motion:

"Resolved, That we recommend to the utilities commission that after the hearing and decision of the case before the Interstate Commerce Commission that it bring a suit for a reduction in the rates on grain and grain products to the South."

Five exhibits had been prepared for the meeting by George Fleishman, rate expert for the Kansas Public Utilities Commission, showing the inequality of rates of Kansas points and Minnesota points. It was brought to the attention of the members of the Kansas commission that Minnesota had a big advantage in rates to Eastern points, in comparison with Kansas, and also to Southern gulf ports.

Chairman Foley and Judge Helm both agreed that some step should be made to end the present discrimination against Kansas, and they both readily agreed to attack the Eastern rates first.

A resolution was adopted at the meeting thanking the Kansas Public Utilities Commission for their work in the matter.

The committee representing the grain and milling interests of the state was as follows: Henry Lassen, Wichita, and L. E. Moses, Kansas City, representing the millers; George Koch, Wichita, and C. G. Hopkins, Hutchinson, representing the grain exchanges; A. H. Lupfer, of Larned, and A. C. Bailey, Kinsley, representing farmers and producers; L. B. Young, Hutchinson, representing line elevators; J. W. Brown, Dillwyn, and C. H. Augustus, Stafford, representing farmers' elevators, and State Grain Inspector George B. Ross.

Progress of Casualty Company.

The Millers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co., of Chicago, have employed E. D. Koppelmyer, who will take charge of the inspection and prevention department of the company, commencing July 1. Mr. Koppelmyer is an experienced safety engineer, having been in the employ of the Crane Company and Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

The company has moved into new quarters on the twentieth floor of the Insurance Exchange Building, and now have double the space formerly occupied in the same building.

The St. Louis Merchants' Exchange will probably adopt in the near future a rule similar to that passed by the Chicago Board of Trade Monday, by a majority of 35 votes out of 600, and which provided that carlots of grain may constitute regular delivery on contracts on the last three days of any month. Officials of the Merchants' Exchange point out that the rule is an excellent one, and will mitigate largely against corners in grain in the future. The rule was strenuously opposed by speculative interests on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., June 22, 1914.

With old Turkey wheat worth above $1 per bus. at Kansas City, flour business of Southwestern mills during the past week was very light, and old wheat flour sales were made to regular trade only. Mills are not attempting to force business in old wheat flour by making concessions. Tone was strong, especially in view of the lower feed prices. Some mills advanced prices to $4.40 for 80 per cent patents, Kansas City. Other mills are still offering straight flour at $3.75 in sacks delivered here, but no business has been done at this figure. A strong factor in the present market is the deferred harvesting of new wheat. The movement will be about two weeks later than expected.

Instructions on old contracts, where any mills have old contracts on their books, are being received before contract time. Southwestern mills, from present indications, will carry very few sales into the new crop season.

New wheat prices are now the center of attraction, and there is much speculation by jobbers as to probable flour quotations. However, Eastern jobbers are holding their views so low that little business has been done. Contracts for new wheat by mills for July-August shipment indicate that $3.60 will be the low level for new wheat 80 per cent flour, Kansas City basis, in sacks. At present there are no Kansas or other Southwestern mills offering at this figure, most mills asking a range of $3.70@3.90 for new wheat patents, but are securing no acceptances at this figure.

Bearishness of buyers in all markets is so much more pronounced than that of mills that little new business is being done. Views of millers are based on the actual contract price at which wheat has been sold and the weakening feed prices, while jobbers and other buyers are figuring flour values on 60-cent wheat.

Exporters are active on clear, cut straight and some patents, but foreigners seem disinclined to meet the views of mills and are lowering their offers. Business in new crop clears has been heavy thus far, and good prices have been secured. Some mills have sold fancy clear for export at $3.10 Kansas City, in jutes.

Soft wheat mills are doing a very small business in old wheat flour. Most of the movement now is on old contracts. Some new business is being done with regular trade, but this is very light. New crop offers on soft wheat flour are out of line with the views of millers, in some instances as much as 50c per bbl. Movement to the Southeast is light, but stocks in that territory are low, and a good business is expected at the opening of the new crop year. Soft wheat patents are quoted at $4@4.50, Kansas City, in sacks.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for June-July shipment, $3.70@4.20 per bbl.; high patents, 20 @25c higher than 95 per cent; new crop 95 per cent flour, $3.50@3.70; first clear, $3@3.25 per bbl., according to quality and grades; second clear, $2.65@3.

Bran Lower—Shorts Steady.

Very dull trading prevailed in the bran market during the past week and prices were seven cents lower at the close. Bran for prompt shipment sold at 91c in Kansas City, and spot stuff was sold at the same price on the local Board of Trade. Shorts, however, were steady throughout the week, and supplies were readily absorbed. Range of prices on brown shorts is $1.13@1.18, while fancy white shorts are quoted up to $1.24. Pure white middlings are quoted up to $1.28@1.35, with offerings light, and principally in mixed cars.

Supply of shorts last week was light, country mills reporting their surplus as being smaller than for some time. Most shorts are being sold in local territory, Missouri taking large amounts. The beginning of heavy hog feeding operations is the principal reason for the steadiness in shorts.

Bran requirements now are about the same as 30 days ago, but views of jobbers are decidedly bearish, in view of the approach of new crop offerings. Jobbers are holding off, as indicated by the light stocks everywhere. However, mills are figuring new crop prices on a basis of 85c for bran, and should values go any lower than this figure, mills will probably store their output. Another factor is the late harvest. Mills will not start on full time operations until August, and with a fair demand for bran, the market may be expected to have some strength in July.

Pastures are not in any too good condition in the Southwest, and the supply of other feeds is not heavy. This will have a sentimental effect on bran.

New crop bran sales were at a minimum last week. Most jobbers are unwilling to speculate and are awaiting spot offerings before buying.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 91@92c per 100 lbs.; for new crop shipment, 88@90c; shorts, $1.14 @1.25; fancy white middlings, $1.15@1.35; red dog, $1.35@1.40.

Linseed and Cottonseed Meal.

Prices were steady in the linseed and cottonseed meal markets the past week, especially linseed meal, which has a strong undertone. Volume of business was about the same as in the preceding week. Linseed meal sales to Kansas, Missouri and other Southwestern points were made on a basis of $34 per ton in carlots, Kansas City. Cottonseed meal is quoted at a range of $32@32.50 in carlots. Kansas was a good buyer of cottonseed meal last week, but all purchases were for current requirements.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $4.20@4.40 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $4@4.20; first clears, $3.20@3.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $4@4.50 per bbls.; first clears, jute, $3@3.30; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sacks.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $1.45@1.55 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $1.40@1.50; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $1.45 @1.55 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.40 @1.50; graham flour in small sacks, $2@2.10 per 100; whole wheat flour, in small sacks, $2.10@2.20 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180 lbs., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 91@96c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.40; white shorts, $1.25.

Linseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $34.

Cottonseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $32; ton lots, $32.50.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station, higher:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $4.50 @4.60 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $4.30@4.40; bran, 91c@$1.01 per 100; mill run, $1.15; brown shorts, $1.14@1.25; white shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 40c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $5@ @5.10 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $4.50@4.70; bran, $1.15; mill-run bran, $1.35; white shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 34@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5@5.20 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $4.60@4.80; corn meal, 17-lb. sacks, 36c; bran, $1.20 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $5.30@5.40 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $4.50@5 per bbl.; bran, $1.30 per 100; shorts, $1.40@1.45; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack.

Word "Bleached" Necessary in Kansas.

Dr. S. J. Crumbine of the Kansas State Board of Health has announced that the word "bleached" must be marked on the outside of all flour sold in the state of Kansas when the product has been treated with a bleaching process. This regulation was made regardless of the court decision and the position of the federal pure food board and other states not having this requirement.

The Oklahoma Department of Health has revoked its ruling, effective June 3, that all "bleached" flour sold in the state must be so marked.

Advancing Cash Prices.

Nominal quotations Turkey wheat in Kansas City last week went above $1, and with offerings excessively light, dealers anticipate further advances. Several cars of Turkey wheat were sold from the country at above 97c, Kansas City. Receipts of wheat in Kansas City last week were only 73 cars, compared with 89 cars in the preceding week and 258 cars a year ago. Stocks aggregate only 48,577 bus., the lightest in a number of years.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Kansas City mills made 27,000 bbls. of flour during the past week, compared with 23,650 bbls. in the preceding week, 27,800 bbls. two weeks ago and 41,700 bbls. in the corresponding week a year ago. Two of the smaller mills in Kansas City were down all week while necessary repairs were being made.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

Shareholders of the Waggoner-Gates Milling Co., Independence, Mo., will meet on July 6 to elect five directors. W. H. Waggoner is president of the company.

The Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City, purchased 10,000 bus. of new hard wheat last week, delivery the first half of July, at 75½c, Kansas City. Turkey wheat is specified.

The new elevator of the Thomas Page Milling Co., Topeka, Kan., which has a capacity of 110,000 bus., was completed last week and is now ready to receive wheat.

The Denver-Miami Milling Co., with capital stock of $80,000, has been incorporated at Miami, Ok. Incorporators are: W. J. L. Crank and C. A. West, Miami; W. M. Ewing, Denver.

Dale Gear is a new acquisition to the traveling sales force of the Kaw Milling Co., Topeka, Kan. He will cover Kansas and Missouri. Mr. Gear was formerly manager of the Topeka Western League baseball team.

Improvements at the Hoffman Mill of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Enterprise, Kan., will be completed this week. Capacity of the plant has been increased from 1,000 bbls. to 1,450. New bolters, purifiers and rolls were added.

No changes were made in the inspection rules at the meeting of the Kansas Grain Grading Commission in Topeka, Kan., June 15, with the exception that the government grades on corn were adopted as the standard for Kansas.

J. N. Sauer of the N. Sauer Milling Co., Cherryvale, Kan., was a visitor in Kansas City last week. Mr. Sauer was enthusiastic concerning crop conditions and said that his section of the state would easily harvest more than 20 bus. to the acre.

The joint flour testing laboratory of the Hutchinson Flour Mills Co., the Monarch Milling Co., and the Wm. Kelly Milling Co., all of Hutchinson, Kan., will be in operation at the beginning of the new crop year. P. M. Patterson is the chemist in charge.

The International Mills, Sterling, Kan., is making extensive improvements in its mill preparatory to the new crop season. The boiler in the power plnat, which had been in use for 12 years, was replaced by a new one. A purifier was installed in the mill.

The entire plant of the Sayre Mill Elevator Co., Sayre, Ok., owned by W. G. Phillips, was destroyed by fire early the morning of June 12. Loss is estimated at $30,000. Insurance carried amounted to only $11,500. The mill had a capacity of 150 bbls. No plans have been made for rebuilding.

The elevator of the Cunningham Grain and Commission Co., Little Rock, Ark., was burned to the ground late the night of June 11, causing a loss to the elevator and grain and flour stored of more than $40,000. The elevator was erected last December and replaced one destroyed by fire the preceding month.

J. R. Baker was elected president of the Hutchinson Board of Trade at the annual election. L. B. Young was chosen vice president; Eugene Hipple, treasurer, and H. M. Talcott, secretary. The following board of directors were re-elected: J. R. Baker, chairman; L. B. Young, C. G. Hopkins, George Gano and E. E. Shircliff.

R. E. Kidder of the R. E. Kidder Flour Mill Co.; C. W. Lonsdale and D. F. Piazzek were appointed by President Ernst of the Kansas City Board of Trade as a committee to confer with a like committee of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association regarding delayed re-inspection of grain. At present there is no time limit for the calling of re-inspection. Kansas grain dealers want a time limit of 24 hours.

The newly organized Haven Milling Co., Haven, Kan., which will take over the mill at Haven and put it in operation before the new crop year starts, has applied for incorporation papers. The stock of the company is owned by John E. Merritt, Haven; Frank McDermed and Walter F. Jones, Hutchinson, and Charles Jones of Caldwell, Kan., who will be the manager of the mill. Mr. Jones was formerly employed in a Caldwell mill, where he was succeeded by Bruce Young, Hutchinson.

The Cain Milling Co. will be the style of the newly organized company which will operate the Cain mill at Atchison. The plant was closed down several months ago. The mill will resume operations on July 1. Arthur Cain and John Schmitt will manage the mill. U. B. Sharpless, a farmer near Atchison, has become interested in the company. Charles Linley also subscribed to the capital stock of the new company, which is placed at $35,000. Most of the capital stock of the reorganized company was subscribed to by Atchison and Leavenworth business men.

The Pond Creek Elev. Co., Pond Creek, Okla., was recently incorporated for $4,500.

St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., June 22, 1914.

There was a further easing in flour prices last week, and quotations averaged lower on all grades. Old wheat flour held fairly steady at the decline, but offers for the new were at a sharp discount. Fresh orders on old flour were light for both soft and hard, but shipping directions were fair. The domestic trade still continues on a hand-to-mouth basis, and there is nothing in the outlook to suggest any decided improvement for some time.

The record crop of winter wheat, of course, is the direct force back of declining values, as new wheat is selling at a price level the lowest in years, and the movement to market has not yet really started. It is likely, however, that when it does, speculators will have it amply discounted in futures, as prices of these touched low records for the season during the week. From the standpoint of general business, the situation seems to be improving, both at home and abroad, and a revival of trade in this and foreign countries should exert an immediate favorable influence in flour. With big crops assuring heavy traffic for the railroads; with the new currency bill making for easy money at the crop-moving period, which has always in the past caused uncertain market conditions; with the outlook in Mexico at least none the more clouded than recently, and with an increase in freight rates to the railroads reasonably certain, there is every reason to expect a revival in business and industry. If so there should be a revival in flour trade, as with labor actively employed, which it is not at present, the purchasing power of the nation is increased, and it reflects immediately in wheat and flour products, which are the fundamentals of the world's food supply.

Aside from this fact, there are indications that the coming fall will see a revival of export business in flour and wheat beyond the expectations of some of the most optimistic dealers. Best opinion is that France alone will need nearly 100,000,000 bus. of wheat and other important wheat producing countries will not have the bountiful supplies of a year ago. The large American winter wheat crop has placed values at a level which should shortly look very attractive to foreigners, and already there are signs that more active export buying is already at hand.

During the week, sales reported were small lots soft straights and extra fancy to the United Kingdom for July shipment at $3.40 and $3.10 bulk, respectively, with bids of $3.25@3.30 bulk for long patents not attractive to millers. Saturday's export sales were 500 bbls. hard low grade to the West Indies; 1,000 bbls. Kansas 95 per cent (new crop shipment) netting $3.20 to the Continent; 2,000 sacks soft patent for July and 1,000 sacks soft patent for July-August to the Continent. Domestic sales reported were: Soft choice at $2.75 jute, fancy at $3@3.15 jute; extra fancy at $3.40 jute; straight at $3.55 jute and patent at $3.70@3.80 jute—latter on orders by local mill at $4.65 wood, and by Southern Illinois mill at $5.25 wood; old hard high clear at $3.25 jute and patents (on orders) at $3.80@3.85 bulk; $4.05@4.10 bulk for high patent. New soft 95 per cent sold lightly at $3.40 bulk for next week's shipment, with more offering at that and Kansas 95 per cent at $3.35 jute, July shipment.

The output of flour at the following St. Louis mills and those that sell through their city offices last week was 46,900 bbls., against 49,400 bbls. the preceding week and 45,300 the week before. The figures were: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 7,000 bbls.; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 17,500; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 8,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 4,200; Saxony Milling Co. (city), none; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 3,000; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,000; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 1,000; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 4,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,200.

Mill Feed Market Lower.

There was a further wide break in mill feed prices in last week's market and sentiment was decidedly bearish as the trading closed. Final prices on hard bran were weak at $1.01 for five days' shipments, compared with $1.08 a week ago. Soft bran was offered at $1.08 without takers, against $1.12 the week before. There were practically no buyers in the market even at these price concessions. First arrivals of new wheat were on the market at principal points, and despite starvation stocks of old bran the wheat crop yield is so large that there was absolutely nothing on which to base buying orders, excepting absolute needs, and these were made as small as possible until the new grinding is under way. Other important feed markets continue to report a lower drift of values with professional sentiment on that account bearishly influenced, and dealers expect a further easing in prices before a permanent turn in the market comes. Middlings were lower in sympathy with other feeds.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $3.65@3.80; straight, $3.50@3.55; extra fancy, $3.35@3.45; fancy, $3@3.15; low grades, $2.75@2.90.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $3.90@4; straight, $3.70@3.85; first clear, $3.13@3.35; second clear, $2.85@3; low grades, $2.65@2.75.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $4.10@4.25, and clear at $3.50@3.65.

Rye Flour—In jobbing way at $3.65 jute and $3.95 wood.

Mill Feed—(East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks). Quote hard bran offered 5 days' shipments at $1.01 and track cars at $1.08 and no takers; middlings, $1.25@1.37 as in quality; white hominy feed held at $26.50 per ton, and oat feed nominal at $11.50; new green alfalfa meal at $18.50 and old at $20 per ton. At mills to city trade; quote 100-lb. bran at $1.12@1.15, and middlings, $1.30@1.40.

St. Louis Grain.

Cash wheat developed a weak tone last week and lost three to five cents a bushel on the six-days' trading. Offers were freer in all directions and buyers seemed in no hurry to load up with supplies, despite the wide decline. The force back of the downturn was the favorable winter wheat harvest and arrivals of new grain in the principal primary markets. Futures were depressed to the lowest level on the crop and still market sentiment was universally bearish. Outside of the crop situation and its influences, market news was negative and the trade ignored it. Chances favor large exports of cash wheat from this market in the fall and winter, as France and other producing countries promise to be short in supplies. Several important firms on the Merchants' Exchange, who have representatives in foreign countries, are preparing for a big export business, and say that present prices are close to a very attractive basis for foreigners. After selling at 87 and 87½ cents for the first two cars of new wheat to arrive in this market, the price shaded sharply. These graded No. 2 and 60 pounds test. Saturday two new cars in grade No. 2 were 58½ pound test and were carried over unsold after being offered at 83 cents. Final prices on all grades were about the low points on the week. Quote No. 2 red wheat at 85@86c; No. 2 hard, 91@96c; No. 3 hard, 88@95c nominal.

Cash corn was irregular in the late week, after showing a firm tone in the early sessions. There was further talk of Argentine importations and futures were easier. Cash oats were easier on the week's call.

St. Louis Notes.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 55,210 bbls., against 51,370 bbls. the preceding week. Since Jan. 1, 1,455,750 bbls., against 1,418,750 bbls. the preceding week. Since Jan. 1, 1,826,140 bbls., against 1,667,755 bbls. last year.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 239,418 bus., against 153,135 bus. the preceding week. Shipments, 136,970 bus., against 132,070 bus. last year. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators Saturday were 29,295 bus., against 402,422 bus. last year.

The St. Louis Grain Club held its midsummer meeting Monday afternoon, when automobiles were provided for a trip through the business section of the city and a ride through Forest Park. In the evening members of the club and their guests enjoyed a banquet at the Bellerive Club.

Roy Carter, of the commission firm of T. W. Carter & Co., returned to St. Louis last Saturday, after a two-weeks' trip in the East. Mr. Carter says that business sentiment is slowly undergoing a change for the better, and that best opinion in the Wall street financial district is that the fall will witness considerable revival in all branches of business and industry.

Following the failure of the banks in which Charles B. and J. G. Munday were interested, a receiver has been appointed for the Litchfield Mill & Elev. Co., of Litchfield, Ill. The Litchfield Mill & Elev. Co. scheduled liabilities and assets at approximately $450,000 each. J. G. Munday is president of the Litchfield Mill & Elev. Co., and the petition for a receiver was filed over his signature.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Sparks, of Alton, Ill., and Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Milnor, of Litchfield, have started on a 4,000-mile automobile trip. They will be gone until some time in September, and the trip will include the Berkshire Hills, the White and the Green mountains and the Adirondacks and they will cross the Allegheny mountains on their way home. Mr. and Mrs. Sparks have been on motor trips for the past four summers, including a tour of Europe.

John T. Milliken, well-known grain operator on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, returned last week from a trip through the West. Mr. Milliken believes that with the harvesting of the wheat crop, business conditions will improve. He said that recently in sections of Kansas, trainmen on the railroads reported an unusual number of cases of train seasickness, which they attributed to the waving fields of wheat along the track. "The unusual height of the wheat made the country appear like a great waving ocean," Mr. Milliken said, "and with the rocking of the train made many passengers complain of seasickness."

The annual contest to get the first car of new winter wheat into the St. Louis market was won last Thursday by the Eaton-McClellan Commission Co. The race was won by a very narrow margin, as on the same train carrying the McClellan car was one consigned to the Elmore-Schultz Grain Co. The McClellan car, however, was nearest the engine in the train, and so was considered the first car in. The car was shipped by the O. A. Crenshaw Grain Co., of Charleston, Mo. It graded No. 2 red, was of 60 pounds test, and was purchased by the W. L. Green Commission Co. at 87½ cents a bushel. P. P. Connor acted as auctioneer. The Elmore-Schultz car also was auctioned off. It brought 87 cents and was bought by J. A. Bushfield & Co. It also graded No. 2 red.

New Rule on Grain to Arrive.

Members of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange on July 2, will vote on a new rule on "grain to arrive," which reads as follows:

Section 1. In order to establish an open competitive market in grain to arrive, the board of directors shall appoint and maintain, during the whole of each day upon which the exchange is open for business, a place where buyers and sellers of wheat, rye, corn and oats to arrive may gather and freely buy and sell, or offer to buy or to sell the various commodities mentioned herein.

Sec. 2. The board of directors are further empowered to make all necessary regulations, terms and conditions upon which such trading may be conducted, both during and after the close of the exchange. A committee of three shall be appointed, to be known as the "To Arrive Committee," which shall have general supervision of the "To Arrive" market under this rule and the regulations provided to make it effective, and to whom shall also be submitted all questions or differences arising under this rule.

Sec. 3. On and after July 10, 1914, all wheat, rye, corn or oats purchased by a member of this exchange to arrive, subject to St. Louis and East St. Louis inspection, shall, in addition to all other charges prescribed by the rules of this exchange, carry for the purpose of covering all financing and handling expenses, a charge of one-half cent (½c) per bushel on wheat, rye, corn and oats. These charges shall not apply on grain purchased from a member of this exchange in business in St. Louis, who finances and attends to the arrival, delivery and accounting of said grain. After the close of the regular market, any member, upon proper record being made, may purchase or offer to purchase wheat, corn, oats or rye for shipment to this market at any price such member may see fit to bid, provided such bid shall allow for the aforesaid charges.

Sec. 4. Sales shall be filled by the delivery of grain billed direct from country stations, except that in cases of default by the country seller, the terminal seller shall have the right to fill such sales from current arrivals.

(a) The seller of grain to arrive, prior to its arrival in St. Louis or East St. Louis, shall furnish the buyer thereof, when practicable, with the car number, or the numbers of all cars to apply on each sale. Such grain on arrival at St. Louis, or agreed point of inspection, shall be subject to the inspection, re-inspection and appeal to the properly authorized inspection department, also to appeals committee, and all other rules of the exchange governing purchases and sales to arrive.

Sec. 5. Any member of this exchange, transacting business in his own name or any firm of whose partners one or more is a member of this exchange, or any corporation of whose executive officers one or more is a member of this exchange, who shall willfully purchase, or offer to purchase any of the above enumerated grain for shipment to arrive in this market, as defined in this rule, on a basis which shall not allow for charges prescribed herein, shall after trial and conviction by the board of directors be censured, fined and suspended or expelled, as the board may determine to be for the best interests of the exchange.

The elevator of D. H. Bailey at Loveland, Iowa, burned down.

Nebraska

Omaha, June 20, 1914.

The present condition of the flour market here, considering the condition of the crop now almost ready to cut, is fair. Local business is up to expectation and a few cars have been booked for export.

Of course, no one in the trade is stocking up, just buying for immediate wants, as all expect lower prices.

Quotations south of the Platte are from $4.40 to $4.60 for patents, with straights 20c a bbl. less.

North of the Platte quotations run from $4.40 to $4.80. In Omaha, millers and jobbers still retain a $4.50 quotation to their local trade in l. c. l. lots.

Mill feed is in less demand and prices are somewhat lower. Interior mills are asking $22 a ton for bran and $24 to $25 for shorts at mill door or in mixed car lots. Jobbers here are quoting around $20 for bran and $22 for shorts.

Generally the harvest weather is excellent. Some losses have been sustained on account of storms, hail and too much rain from the south side of the Platte. Some few reports of Hessian fly still continue to crop up and in a few sections some damage has been sustained from lack of rain and hot winds. In view, however, of the general excellency of the crop these losses will be trivial. It is, however, doubtful that the crop will reach 90 millions of bushels as many of our optimists are talking.

Nebraska Notes.

The C. W. Hornaday Mdse. & Grain Co. will erect a 20,000 bus. elevator at Sidney, Neb., to be completed by Aug. 1.

W. A. Elbright, of Dawson, left this week to assume the management of the Lynds Mill and Elevator Co. at Fortescue, Mo.

Monroe, Neb., will likely have a 50-bbl. flour mill before the beginning of fall. Local capital is in favor of a mill proposition.

John Metzger has resigned as head miller at the Syracuse City Mills, Syracuse, Neb., after a service of 14 years with the company.

In 1890 the Nebraska wheat crop amounted to 15,014,250 bus. This year the Labor Department statistics show an estimate of over 80 millions.

Last Sunday the mill and electric light plant at Fullerton was damaged to the amount of $6,000, owing to a flood which inundated four square miles of territory.

A grain elevator of 20,000 bus. capacity will be erected at Ralston, Neb., by the Ralston Mill & Elevator Co., which will incorporate with a capital stock of $20,000. A mill will be built later.

The Nebraska Corn Improvers' Association is again conducting a five-acre winter wheat contest. The Millers' Club will offer a trophy of the value of $200 to the contestant scoring highest in yield and quality.

Ernst Meyer & Sons are making some extensive improvements at thier Oak mill. A new cement flume is being built and other additions are being made around the water power. W. M. Acheson is overseeing the construction work.

Percy Bliss will have charge of the Sweetwater, Neb., mill, recently purchased by Eugene Wattles of Maywood, Neb. Mr. Bliss was employed at the Maywood mills for several years, which is also the property of Mr. Wattles.

In 10 counties of Nebraska the acreage of alfalfa has increased 7,817 acres over last year. These ten counties have an acreage of 116,886 acres. Nebraska is now second state in the Union in the production of alfalfa.

Stocks of flour in Nebraska on June 1, according to the Minneapolis Market Record, were 37,600 bbls., compared with 40,600 bbls. on May 1, 1914. Wheat in elevators throughout the state on June 1 aggregated 555,000 bus., compared with 1,367,000 bus. on the same day of the preceding month.

Miss Agnes Mackie, daughter of John Mackie, manager of the Tecumseh Milling Co., Tecumseh, Neb., sailed from New York on June 13 for a visit to Great Britain and the Continent, and will not return until October. Miss Mackie is the stenographer and wheat buyer for the Tecumseh Milling Co.

Timely rains fell over the corn area in Nebraska last week, and the coarse cereal is making good progress. Some corn had to be replanted because of damage by insects and from other causes, and these late planted fields are in good condition. Although sufficient rain has fallen thus far this season, the sub-soil moisture is deficient, and corn to make a good crop will need heavy rains throughout the growing season.

Spring wheat millers are beginning to show some interest in the probable Nebraska wheat crop. The large elevator interests in the Northwest have representatives in various parts of the state, but so far have not yet made any contracts for wheat. It is expected that the Northwest will take about 50 per cent more wheat from Nebraska than a year ago, as stocks in the three spring wheat states are light, and cannot run the mills for three months, when the new spring wheat crop will be available. That several million bushels of Nebraska wheat will be contracted for at the beginning of the crop movement in the state is expected by several of the large elevator interests in the state. Omaha dealers say that Minneapolis and interior Northwestern mills have inquired to some extent as to probable wheat prices. However, they have deferred contracting for supplies until later when the new movement starts.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., June 20, 1914.

Flour buying has been moderate this week, some old and new Kansas being placed; also some spring patent, but almost all of it for prompt shipment. Feed has taken a tumble and the sale has been fair; mixed cars mostly.

Have had showers during the week, with frosts on two mornings, but no damage. Wheat cutting will start in southern counties about July 1. Crop will be very large. Farmers are putting in about a normal acreage of buckwheat.

Prices in full and mixed cars f. o. b. Philadelphia:

Flour—Spring patent (wood basis), $4.50@4.75; straight, $4.20@4.50; clear, $4@4.20; low grade, in sacks, $3@3.10; winter patent (wood basis), $4.50@4.90; straight, $4.15@4.40; clear, $3.85@4.10; extra, $3.30@3.40; no new offered. Kansas patent (basis 98-lb. cotton or jute), $4.40@4.70; straight, $4.20@4.45; clear, $3.60@3.80; new about 20c less. Western rye, in sacks, $3.40@3.60; Pennsylvania, in wood, $3.60@3.70; no new offered.

Feed—Spring, red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, $29@30; flour middlings, $27.50@28; standard middlings, $25@26; bran, $23@24.50; Kansas middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $26@29; bran, $25@27; winter middlings, bulk, $28@29; bran, $25@26.

Notes.

Edward Henning of Pittsburg, flour and feed dealer, sustained a $10,000 fire loss.

Anthony Kleckner, a boss baker of Allentown, Pa., died recently, aged 54 years.

McClure Bros. of Sandy Lake, Pa., have sold their flour mill to Burke & Perrott.

Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minn., June 20, 1914.

Many of the local and outside country mills report a better flour demand for the week just closed. While several of the mills were fortunate in booking a few round lots for shipment by Sept. 1, the majority of sales were of the single carlot variety. The larger sales, however, were reported to have been made at greatly reduced prices. Although wheat prices have fallen off considerably of late, flour prices have not declined in proportion because of the declining feed market.

Shipping directions are fair to slow, and many of the mills are very anxious to cater to the single carlot purchaser who wants immediate shipment. It is usually the custom of many bakers to put in a stock of old wheat flour to tide them over until the new wheat crop becomes sufficiently aged to make good flour. Such buyers do not seem to have come into the market as yet, and it is barely possible that the quality of the new crop wheat will not be quite as good as usual on account of the excess moisture which is now in the soil, due to the frequent rains which have fallen recently throughout the Northwest.

Bran is the weakest feed on the market, the price on this grade having declined about $1 per ton as compared with quotations for the week previous. A majority of the mills seem to have considerable bran to offer, but there is practically no demand. There is no snap to the demand for standard middlings, although red dog and flour middlings hold steady on account of the limited offerings. Quite a number of mills have no feeds whatever to offer for June shipment, and are now quoting prices for first half July shipment. Brokers, as a general rule, are not at all anxious to book for subsequent shipment at present prices on account of the uncertainty of the market.

Minneapolis Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—First patents, sacks, $4.30@4.60; second patents, sacks, $4.10@4.30; first clears, sacks, $3@3.50; second clears, sacks, $2.50@3.00.

Mill Feeds—Bran in 100-lb sacks, $19@20; standard middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $21.50@22; flour middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $24.50@25; red dog, in 140-lb. sacks, $25@25.50.

Cash Wheat Market.

Although wheat receipts were comparatively light during the past week, cash premiums were not materially affected. The usual snap to the demand was lacking towards the close of the week. No. 1 hard wheat sold at 4½c over the July contract. No. 1 northern sold at 1½@3½c over July, and No. 2 at ½c under to 1½c over July. No. 3 sold at ½@2½c under July, according to quality. Durum wheat was slightly easier at 87½c for No. 1, and 85½c@86c for No. 2. The trade, however, should bear in mind that so far as the Northwestern crop is concerned, it is only scenery at the moment, which can be very easily shifted. About the middle of the week exporters were bidding equal to 87c Minneapolis for No. 2 hard wheat for June shipment.

Northwestern Notes.

The Farmers' Elevator at De Smet, S. D., was destroyed by lightning.

Ten thousands bus. of dark No. 2 hard wheat were sold to one of the large Minneapolis mills for shipment in June at ½c over Minneapolis July.

It is reported that the Washburn-Crosby Co. will transform their Humboldt mill of 1,000 bbls. capacity into a mill for the exclusive manufacture of durum products.

A hail storm a few days ago is said to have done considerable damage to the growing crops in the vicinity of New Ulm, Minn. The hail stones were larger than any that had been seen in that section of the country.

During the fore part of the week when the July contract was on the downward trend, one of the large local mills bought the July pretty freely and sold September against it.

The contract for the large government elevator to be erected at Calgary, Alberta, Canada, has been awarded to Janse Bros., Boomer, Hughes & Crane. The elevator is to be of 3,000,000 bus. capacity, and will cost $750,000.

Spring wheat mills are quoting some very low prices throughout the Eastern and Central states. In view of the declining prices in feed, it is a puzzle to some to explain or understand how they do it unless they use some Kansas wheat in their milling mixture.

Local elevator stocks decreased nearly 1,000,000 bus. the past week. Considering the fact that local stocks are now about 5,000,000 bus. less than they were at this time a year ago, it is an indication that very little of the old crop wheat will be carried beyond the opening of the new crop year.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., June 20, 1914.

There is an improvement apparent in the demand for all staples the past week. Crop conditions are exceptionally good in this section following recent rains. Nearly all jobbers' stocks of flour are being cleaned up closely and the demand should be good when they begin buying, which, however, they seem in no hurry to do. Mills in every section of the wheat belt are quoting here, many of which do not at present sell here and are making very close prices to get their brands introduced.

Mobile millers sold several thousand sacks of bolted corn meal here this week to arrive by Alabama river steamers at $1.66, being the low price obtaining here on meal for the week.

The following prices obtain here today for shipment by rail: Soft what flour, fancy patent, $4.55@4.75 wood; standard patent, $4.25@4.35 wood; soft wheat bran, 100-lb. sacks, $25.50; standard bolted corn meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.68; No. 2 white oats, 160-lb. sacsk, 50c; No. 2 white corn, sacked, 90½c.

Notes.

J. L. Clay of the wholesale grocery firm of Hubbard & Clay Grocer Co. of this city, is in New York City on business this week.

L. M. Hooper of the wholesale grocery firm of C. W. Hooper & Co., and W. C. Agee, of the firm of R. H. & W. C. Agee, of this city, are attending the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association at the Isle of Pines this week.

Birmingham, Ala., June 20, 1914.

There is some improvement in the movement of flour in the past week. Most of the jobbers are receiving new wheat flour quotations, but there is very little being booked. Very few flour salesmen are calling on the trade, but are expected in numbers within a few weeks with new prices.

The long looked for rain fell this week, and seems to help business to some extent.

Mobile, Ala., June 20, 1914.

It is hard to believe flour business has ever been duller, or prospects any better, for the very near future, than just now. Several mills have made prices on new crop. As a rule these have been 50c per barrel less than spot quotations. No bookings have been reported so far, however, as most local buyers are decidedly "bearish" in their views; some making the prediction that flour will be sold at least 25c per barrel under opening prices, for July-August delivery.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., June 22, 1914.

With new flour in prospect within e next week or 10 days, millers re- ort trade of only fair volume and press the belief that following the ice adjustment on the new crop ite an active demand will be noted. For several weeks buyers have only ought such flour as was necessary meet immediate demands, and have lowed their stocks to diminish to ch an extent that millers believe ocks are lighter than for many ars at this season.

Farmers have about finished har- sting their wheat. The millers and ain men are predicting that new heat will bring around 80c, and some re of the opinion that when the yield comes apparent there will be a re- sion of prices downward. Whether r not the buyers will wait for this mains to be seen, but stocks are so ght with many of them that indica- ons are they will "get in on the round floor."

A fair demand was noted last week or mill feed, with bran prices slightly educed. Millers claim, however, that here is no accumulation of output at ne mills.

Nashville Market Prices.

The following quotations obtain f. o. Nashville to points in the South- ast:

Soft Winter Wheat Patent (basis ood)—Best patent, $4.75@4.50; high atent, $4.50@4.55; half patent, $4.35 4.40; choice, $3.75@3.80; 15c less er bbl. for shipments in cotton.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis ute)—$4.25@4.35 for the best grade.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis jute)— 4.90@5 for the best grade.

Mill Feed (per ton)—Bran, $25.50 @26.50; middlings and shorts, $28.50 @29.50; hominy feed, $26.

Southeastern Notes.

The first meeting since February of he Southeastern Millers' Association was held in Nashville Tuesday at the Hotel Hermitage, with millers from Missouri, Tennessee, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois and North Carolina present. The members agreed that the soft winter wheat crop this year was at least 25 per cent greater than last, and more or less discussion was had as to the conditions under which the crop would be marketed. Some of the millers were inclined to believe that prices would work downward instead of upward. The association went on record as favoring government supervision of inspection. President E. M. Kelly presided at the sessions, with J. B. McLemore secretary. The members enjoyed a dinner in a private dining room of the big Nashville hotel between the morning and afternoon sessions. It is probable the regular monthly meetings will be resumed.

Ernest McDowell of Winchester, Tenn., Southern representative of the Englehart Bros., of Evansville, Ind., passed through Nashville last week, returning from a conference with headquarters. He says prospects are good for a splendid business.

George McCabe of Chattanooga was killed when he was caught in a set of rollers at the plant of the Mountain City Mills there. He was 33 years old and is survived by a wife and three sons.

Stocks on hand for the week as reported through the Nashville Grain Exchange were: Wheat, 60,000 bus.; corn, 271,000 bus.; oats, 268,000 bus.; flour, 31,500 bbls. Receipts of grain for the week were 150 cars.

Henry Westermann has awarded the contract for the erection of a 17,000-bushel elevator near Norton, Kan. Mr. Westermann owns five other large elevators in Northwestern Kansas.

Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., June 22, 1914.

There is very little doing in the flour business at the present time. The break in wheat has begun and it will be a hard job for a traveling man to convince a buyer that the bottom will not drop entirely out. The large dealers are buying minimum cars to run them until the new wheat flour is shipped.

Some of the mills are offering flour at about a decline of 30c per barrel and others are quoting high grade flour as low as $4.50 delivered Little Rock.

Prices are as follows: Missouri high patent, $5.20 wood basis, delivered Little Rock rate points; standard, 50c less and extra fancy $1 less. Bran, $1.15@1.18; shorts, 12@15c higher.

R. M. Peek, sales manager of the Kuhlmann & Meyer flour mills, California, Mo., was in California this week. Mr. Peek reports prospects for the coming season about the brightest he has known for several years and that the wheat in the vicinity of California was never better and never as plentiful. Mr. Peek has an office in the Southern Trust Building, Little Rock.

Mississippi

Tupelo, Miss., June 20, 1914.

There has been no buying or booking of new wheat flour heard of through this section yet. However, several mills are quoting new wheat prices. Both new wheat and old wheat prices vary so much that it is difficult to name quotations. This territory was visited by a rain the past week, but in some sections it was not enough for the growing crop.

Flour salesmen are all at their mills. Only one or two flour men visited this section in the past week or 10 days.

Notes.

A. L. Gilster, vice-president of the Steelville Milling Co., Steelville, Ill., who travels this territory for the firm, is at the mill for several days.

J. L. Schofield southern representative for the Hungarian Milling & Elevator Co., Denver, Colo., was calling on trade in Tupelo this week.

John Brand, traveling salesman for the Scott County Milling Co., Sikeston, Mo., with headquarters at West Point, Miss., has just returned from a visit to the mills.

Not Selling Ahead.

Minneapolis mills report an increasing inquiry for new-crop spring wheat flour, but none of them are willing to sell it yet. A foreign inquiry was received last week. In the past such selling has proven poor policy in the main, and the millers want a clearer line on the situation before doing any trading to speak of.

The Montrose Flour Mills Co., Montrose, Colo., recently received for the equipment of their new mill, three carloads of machinery from Nordyke & Marmon Co.

THE WATER

added in tempering costs less than anything else in your flour and it adds to the baking quality without materially reducing the absorption. If your flour contains too little water it is your loss.

A. W. ESTABROOK
Cereal Chemist
Kansas City, Missouri

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., June 20, 1914.

Flour movement was fairly active last week, with a slight advance registered in all grades, though with generally dull market. There was a more or less speculative attempt to stimulate conditions, through the buying of 50 carloads of old Kansas flour by a local jobber. The trade did not seem disposed to buy, as bakers and other buyers felt that prices would go lower.

Quotations of Kansas old wheat flour remained stationary on the values of the previous week. There was an attempt to get an advance of 10c per bbl., but by Saturday, prices were back at the previous level. New wheat patent was irregular in quotations. They had a range of 40 to 50 cents per bbl. for 98 per cent patents, prices ranging from $3.55 to $3.95 for choice stencils of well-known favor. Oklahoma new crop flour was slightly out of line and did little business except on export contracts. Straights and clears of Kansas new wheat were quoted in the usual proportions to patents.

An effort was made to advance quotations on spring wheat flour early last week 10 cents. The local trade would not accept the quotations and in order to get business, values were cut back to the old basis. Some sales were made for mixing purposes to bakers who are using Kansas new wheats with the spring wheat blend. The Dakota country millers were making slight cuts under Minneapolis in order to urge business their way and secured some orders for first half of July delivery.

Mills from Missouri and Illinois advanced values last week fully 10 cents per bbl. and held quotations firmly on the advanced values. There was a fair demand from the city, especially for straights and extra fancies to the confectionery trade, and the country demand was a trifle better than for the past few weeks. Ruling quotations were $4.50 to $4.55 per bbl. for cottons with straights 15 cents lower. Extra fancy were quoted at $4.00 to $4.05, with clears at $3.85 to $3.95.

Millfeed prices were about stationary on the previous week's values, with little business offering. Shorts had a slight demand at $1.30 to $1.35 per 100 in cottons and jutes.

Alexandria, La., June 20, 1914.

There has been no change in the flour business the past week worthy of note. Some mills are asking from 10c to 15c per barrel more on account of old wheat getting scarce, while other mills are still quoting on same old basis.

Self-rising flour is getting much stronger in this section, but this seems to apply to only the high grades, as the low grades are not moving to any extent.

The grades of flour selling, besides self-rising, seem to be a high patent costing around $4.40@4.80. Self-rising flours are costing around $5.35@5.50, wood basis.

Notes.

John B. Hudson, representing Lexington Flour Mills, of Lexington, Mo., was circulating among the trade this week.

A. E. Grissom, representing the Eaton Mill and Elevator Co., of Eaton, Colo., was calling on his trade in the interest of Colorado flour, and reports crop conditions in his territory the finest in years.

E. P. Little was in the city calling on the trade, and reports business very fair over his territory, with fine prospects for fall business. Mr. Little represents the Aunt Jemima Mills Co., of St. Joseph, Mo.

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Send Two More as Soon as Possible

Toledo, O., Sept. 10th, 1913.

Detroit Scoop-Truck Co.

The Scoop-Truck you shipped us on trial is a dandy for unloading ear corn from cars. Find our check inclosed to pay for this one and send us *two* more as soon as possible.

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Sunderland at Omaha, will give your orders for Grinding and Re-corrugating prompt attention.

Accurate workmanship by experienced mechanics.

Try our Scratch Corrugation.

Sunderland Machinery & Supply Co.
Omaha, Nebr.

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., June 22, 1914.

A fair volume of business was transacted by Kansas City and other Missouri River corn mills during the past week for this season of the year. There is an almost general belief among jobbers that prices of corn will not show very many declines in the next three months, but they are equally convinced that advances will also be nominal. So jobbers are buying for current needs, as they can find little inducement in the market to stock up to any extent. Prices of corn products last week were steadily held, with some mills lowering prices 10c per bbl. Cream corn meal in small sacks was quoted at $1.60@1.70 per 100 lbs., f. o. b. Missouri River points.

Buyers in the South were only takers of corn products from that section. Local mills were able to place some meal in favorable rate points in Louisiana and Texas, but most business in the two states was done by Illinois and Iowa mills. Southeastern prices are out of line with Kansas City values, local mills and southern Illinois corn products manufacturers getting most of this business.

Principal outlet for corn products of Kansas City mills was in Oklahoma, Missouri and nearby states. Southwestern Missouri mills, however, were keen competitors for this business.

Corn chop is in fair demand, trade last week showing a slight improvement. Burned pastures in the Southwest and lower prices were the principal factors in chop trade. Arkansas has been a good buyer, because of the poor condition of her pastures. Kansas is also taking good amounts of chop from this market, especially the western part of the state, where the highest corn prices in the history of that country are now prevailing. Chop sold in carlots for No. 3 grade as low as $1.30 last week. Better quality chop was worth up to $1.40 per 100 lbs. in sacks, Kansas City.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipment within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.60@1.70 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.60@1.70 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb bags, burlap bags, natural, $1.60@1.65; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.30@1.40 per 100; corn bran, in 100-lb. bags, 75@85c per 100.

New Orleans, La., June 20, 1914.

Unchanged conditions prevailed last week in the corn products market. There was an improved demand for meal, grits and corn flour, but a marked falling off in the sale of stock feed from corn. Hot weather caused feeders to discontinue using corn almost entirely and this had some effect on the sales. Prices were unchanged from last week and rule as follows, basis carlots f. o. b. New Orleans, in 100-lb. sacks, cotton and jutes: Cream meal, $3.60@3.65 per bbl.; standard meal, $3.45@3.50 per bbl.; grits, $3.70@3.75; corn meal, $3.65@3.70; homing, $3.80@3.85; unbolted meal, $26.50@27 per ton; corn chops, $1.45@1.47 per 100 lbs.; corn bran, 95c@$1 per 100.

Alexandria, La., June 20, 1914.

Business in this line has been very good the past week, even at the stiff prices. Most of the jobbers seem to be buying lightly, expecting the market to go lower, but there seems to be a scarcity of white corn and for this reason mills do not anticipate much lower prices for the next 60 days. Meal advanced fully 10 cents per barrel this week. Chops advanced about a cent.

Prices are as follows: Standard meal, 24-lb. sacks, $3.50@3.55; cream meal, $3.70@3.75; per barrel; chops, $1.43@1.46.

Nashville, Tenn., June 22, 1914.

The corn mills in this territory continue to operate on reduced schedule and report business as only fair. Buyers are taking on only sufficient stocks as are necessary to meet the current demand, while corn prices are holding up the prices of products.

Millers are quoting f. o. b. Nashville in 96-lb. bags, as follows: Best bolted meal, $1.70@1.80; pearl meal and grits, $1.80@1.90.

New York, June 20, 1914.

No change was noted in conditions pertaining to corn goods. Prices were nominally unchanged and business was rather slow.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.65 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.40@1.45; coarse, $1.35@1.40; hominy, $4; granulated yellow, $3.80; corn flour, $1.70. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.82; grits, $1.83; flakes, $2.15.

Cincinnati, O., June 22, 1914.

The cash corn market here is a little easier. There is plenty fine quality corn arriving now, and corn millers are taking advantage of the heavy receipts. They bought freely this week. The elevator interests did not show much life in the market. They all seem to be well stocked with corn of all descriptions in their elevators, and they are leaving the arrivals to be distributed among the corn millers who have not much corn on hand. The easier corn market also brought about reductions in corn products. Price declined 5 cents. The total receipts of corn aggregated 211 cars. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.65@1.70; corn chop, $1.60@1.65.

A View of the Premium Plan.

"A representative of aluminum ware recently called upon me and had a premium scheme for millers. He wanted me to take hold of it. I was informed that some millers had already made contracts, but somehow I cannot exactly believe it. I cannot easily bring myself to believe millers are to be induced to sell a premium scheme and throw in some flour.

"It is not a question of how good the scheme may be, but it is always a question of the results to the miller. What is there gained if a miller gives away some coupons that will secure a premium, when in the aftermath it is found the consumer has a cheapened idea of the flour? This is the inevitable result. Why? She got something 'to boot.' A manufacturer of a meritorious article should depend absolutely upon the quality he is offering.

"Flour does not gain standing by reason of the things that are given 'to boot,' but gains prestige by reason of the proper manufacture and a quality talk inspired by confidence. The 'to boot' man may shine one day in the week, but for the other six he will rest."—W. H. Marshall.

The Sandusky Farmers' Elev. Co. has been incorporated at Sandusky, Ohio, for $10,000.

SIMONDS-SHIELDS GRAIN Co.
Kansas City, Mo.

Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Kaffir Corn and Milo Maize.

Write or Wire for Quotations.

New York

New York, June 22, 1914.

Influenced by the weak wheat market, buyers backed away from the market rather rapidly, and such bids as they were willing to make were reduced from those made the previous week. Mills, as a general rule, reduced prices from 5c to 10c per barrel, but this reduction was not low enough to meet the buyers' views. Some mills, however, influenced by the general bearishness of the wheat situation, cut prices radically, and such ones naturally got what little business there was doing.

There is absolutely no disposition on the part of the trade to book ahead, and such purchases as they are desirous of making are for immediate shipment or for prompt delivery from spot stock. Mills in general are not in the mood to sell ahead, either, and most of them are asking somewhat higher prices for future shipment than they are for prompt shipment. From present crop outlook, buyers can see no reason why prices should not work considerably lower, and, therefore, there is no incentive on their part to make any purchases except for current requirements.

Spring patents were generally held at $4.25@4.40 in jutes for immediate shipment. It was also reported that several mills of the Northwest cut prices as low as $4.15 jute for immediate shipment. Buyers were in the market for a very moderate quantity of spring patent, and such sales as were made were put through at around $4.25 jute or under. Stocks of spring patent are rather light in this market, but the trade are not in the least apprehensive on this score, as they feel sure that there is no chance for the Northwestern markets to work up any and rather a good outlook for prices declining to a lower level.

The situation as to Kansas flour showed no material change for the week. Old wheat stuff was rather scarce, but the trade here are showing no further interest in old wheat Kansas straights. During the week some sales of new crop 95 per cent straights were effected at $3.75 jute for July-August shipment, but the volume of business was very moderate. A majority of the mills have not made any prices on new crop stuff, and buyers are content to wait until the new wheat gets moving and until they can see samples of the new crop flour, so that they will be able to figure out just how it will work.

Spring wheat clear was rather quiet and prices were held at $4@4.25. There was nothing doing on Kansas clear, either old or new. There were a few odd cars of old for sale at prices ranging from $3.60 to $3.80 in jutes, but as far as can be ascertained no prices have as yet been named on new crop clears.

Soft winter wheat flour was very quiet, as the trade are now waiting for the new crop and they naturally expect to purchase new straights at prices very much under present limits. Old wheat straights were quoted at $4.20@4.35 in barrels.

Mill feed showed a declining tendency again during the week, and prices, especially on bran, were lower. Demand very quiet. City bran in bulk was held at $24.50 at mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.50 $4.65 in bbls.; straights, $4.40@4.45 in bbls.; clears, $4@4.25 in bbls.; low grades, $3@3.30.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.85@4.95 in bbls.; straights, $4.20@4.35 in bbls.; clears, $3.75@3.95 in bbls.; low grades, $3.15@3.50.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $4.35@4.65; straights, $4.20@4.35; clears, $3.60@3.70; low grades or low clears, $3.25@3.40.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $23.50; standard middlings, $25.50; flour middlings, $28.75; red dog, to arrive, $30; oil meal, $32@32.50; city feed, bulk bran, $24.50; 100-lb. sacks, $26; middlings, $25@30; red dog flour, $31.

Notes.

T. F. Blake, president Blake Milling Co., Edwardsville, Ill., was a visitor on 'Change during the past week.

Earl Rankin returned this week after a trip to the Southwest, visiting his mill connections.

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For tempering wheat or Heating Purposes. Adapted for water, electric or gasoline power mills or factories. Easy to install and operate. Write for details to

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A new plan for fireproof elevators.
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THE I-X-L STEEL OVERSHOOT WATER WHEEL will develop one-third more power than any small turbine using the same amount of water.
Our new Bulletin No. 15 tells why.
FITZ WATER WHEEL COMPANY
Hanover, Penna.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., June 22, 1914.

There has been no improvement in ıe demand for flour since the issuıce of the government report, as ıyers believe values will gradually ecline.

Millers have booked a fair volume business, mainly spring patents and ears, but the orders taken call for rompt shipment, from scattered tertory.

The number of genuine bulls to be ound in the Cnicago wheat market ught be counted on the fingers of ne hand. The army of bears have ontinued to hammer values until the ituation at the present time looks as it were against them. They have orced prices lower and lower by selig the deferred months freely, and ave met the buying with increased nterings. It would be difficult to say s to the open interest in wheat in ne Chicago market at the moment, ut it is a large one.

There is a great deal of talk of new lour, especially Southwestern for uly-August shipment. However, it is ifficult to find that any great amount ias been booked. In fact, it seems to ıe the disposition of most of the trade ıere to await the arrival of samples ıf the new wheat flour before buying. n the past several years where newıop flour has been quoted without ;amples the millers have shipped heir cut straights as 95 per cent, and is a consequence considerable trouble ensued. A number of millers have nade quotations ranging from $3.60 to :4 jute Chicago. These figures run ıbout 10c to 20c lower than the price or similar grades for prompt shipnent. Values of Southwestern run ıbout 20c lower than Northwestern.

The wheat market at Chicago, as well as elsewhere, will for some time ıe governed by the weather condiions throughout the Southwest. The weather in the Northwest will later prove a help in the making of prices. With favorable conditions in the winter wheat country, the movement of that grain will be on an enormous scale, as large purchases have already been made of wheat to come to Chicago. Telegraphic advices from Oklahoma claim that the cutting of wheat will be finished this week, and that the crop will total about 40,000,000 bus., and that a large portion of this crop will be available for shipment to points outside of the state.

Chicago cash handlers of wheat report large offerings from all of the winter wheat belt the early part of the week, with sellers willing to meet the views of buyers. These offerings were somewhat checked the latter part of the week, this being due to rains, and the selling from Illinois was freer than any other state. There is more doing in cash wheat from day to day than the average speculator is aware of. Europeans are on the buying side, and their takings are liberal whenever the price is what they think it should be. English grain merchants are using caution and judgment in making purchases, and it is now stated that they have bought many millions of bushels of the new crop, which will go to them during the early fall and winter. Supplies of wheat in Russia are undoubtedly lighter than generally expected. This is confirmed by the small output recorded, notwithstanding a good demand and acceptable prices offered by the Mediteranean countries.

The most unusual statement given to the Chicago wheat trade for some time was that of President Marcy, of the Armour Grain Co., when he reported export sales of old wheat amounting to 1,400,000 bus. within the last day or two, and at the same time stated that lake charters covering two days have amounted to 2,000,000 bus. of old wheat for quick loading. These figures were not known to the trade until after the close.

A decisive drawback in the trade is the narrow inquiry for mill feeds which has prevailed for some time. Millers find it difficult to dispose of their offal. The Eastern jobbers have assumed a waiting attitude and are not placing large bookings. What feed is being sold is for prompt shipment.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $5.30 per bbl.; standard patents (basis jute), $4.30@4.50; straight, $3.90@4.10; first clears, $3.40 @3.70; second clears, $2.60@2.80.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4@4.20; straight, $3.80@4; fancy clears, $3.40@3.70; standard clears, $3.15@3.40.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4.10@4.20; straight, $3.90@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.50; low grade, $3.15@3.35; Michigan 10c higher; patent, $4.20@4.35; straight, $4.05@4.15.

Mill Feed (100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $20.50@21; standard middlings, $23@23.25; red dog, $27.50.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $2.75@ 3.05; dark, $2.40@2.60.

Coast Flour—Patent, $4.55@4.70; straight, $4.30@4.50.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.60 @1.65 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots delivered, and yellow corn meal $1.55.

Chicago Notes.

Frank G. Clerk, flour merchant and millers' agent, has completed arrangements with the Kansas Flour Mills Co. to represent it in this market.

Noyes-Jackson, a Board of Trade firm, received a message from Kansas City a day or two ago stating that on 625 acres of wheat the average yield was 32 bus.

C. B. Munday, vice-president of the La Salle Street Trust and Savings Bank, which recently failed, is at the head of the Litchfield (Ill.) Mill and Elevator Co.

Charles B. Spaulding, secretary and general manager of the New Century Co., left Chicago on Wednesday for Minneapolis, to be gone the balance of the week.

The Schulze Baking Co., located for a long time in the Stock Exchange Building, moved its offices a few days ago to the Fort Dearborn National Bank Building.

A. G. Bemmel, of the firm of Bemmel Milling Co., Lisbon, N. D., was a visitor in Chicago during the week, and in making the rounds called on the New Century Co., 3940 South Union avenue.

Paul Marshall, representing Shane Bros. & Wilson Co., of Arlington, S. D., was in Chicago the early part of the week. In his opinion, the South Dakota wheat crop will run about the same as last year.

The Armour Grain Co. moved into a most elaborate suite of offices on the twelfth floor of the new Continental and Commercial National Bank Building a week ago, after occupying offices in the Home Insurance Building ever since the organization of the house.

The J. Rosenbaum Grain Co. made its initial new-crop wheat purchases in southern Illinois the middle of last week for earliest shipment through Chicago about July 10. They were also buying Oklahoma wheat all week for June shipment to Southwestern elevator points.

John W. Eckhart, of John W. Eckhart & Co., wholesale flour merchants, is a likely candidate for the county board. Mr. Eckhart's acquaintance among the leading citizens of Chicago, and his prominence in Democratic circles, are important factors in his candidacy.

A message from Decatur, Ill., to James E. Bennett & Co., Board of Trade, states that the harvesting of wheat is on in southeastern Illinois and about half the cutting is finished. They have just started west of Decatur and in the north and east expect to commence at once. Average yield is 20 to 25 bus. per acre.

Charles F. Hegwein has been appointed supervising inspector of the Illinois State Grain Inspection Department, which position was made vacant by the resignation of Harry Urich. E. W. Bailey has been appointed reviewing inspector of the South Chicago district, filling Mr. Hegwein's former position.

As a consequence of the recent hot weather, considerable of the flour arriving in Chicago is found short weight, according to John T. Canvin, flour inspector for the Board of Trade. Mr. Canvin states that cars often show a temperature of over 100 degrees, and that, while short weight prevails more or less during the summer months, it has never been quite as pronounced as of late.

Charles Singer, at one time a large speculator and grain broker on the Chicago Board of Trade, died in Paris on June 9, death being due to paralysis, from which he suffered for some time. Mr. Singer had divided his time for a number of years between Washington, D. C., and Paris. Reports as to the wealth left by Mr. Singer are rather conflicting, varying from $900,000 to $2,000,000. He was recognized in grain circles as one of the greatest generals ever known. He was one of the "Big Four," composed of himself, John Cudahy, Sidney Kent and Norman B. Ream. He was also at one time the principal broker for P. D. Armour, as well as acting for a number of the other larger men in the outside grain world. The death of Mr. Singer recalls to the minds of many of the old-timers the deal which John W. Kauffman, the St. Louis miller, ran on the bull side of the wheat market in Chicago. Mr. Kauffman's winnings were said to be in the neighborhood of $1,000,000. His orders, accompanied with ample margins, were sent to Mr. Singer, and the buying commenced in earnest. An extensive line was accumulated and the market continued to advance from day to day until the gains were heavy. Kauffman was fortunate in that everything surrounding the wheat market favored him, and even the selling power of men like P. D. Armour and others of equal importance failed to stop his progress. This is one of the big successful deals which stand out in the history of the Chicago market.

Michigan Millers' Summer Meeting.

Battle Creek, Mich., will be the scene of the summer meeting of the Michigan State Millers' Association, which will take place on July 13 and 14. Dr. J. H. Kellogg, of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, will banquet the Michigan millers attending the meeting, and will give an illustrated lecture on the "Sanitarium Idea."

The new winter wheat crop in the state will be discussed by the millers at the meeting, and market prospects for Michigan flour will also be given consideration. Brokers and their price tactics will be a subject for discussion, and in this connection the millers will discuss better co-operation in the matter of price maintenance.

BURRELL

Engineering and Construction Company

1102 Webster Building

CHICAGO

Designers and Builders of Fireproof Grain Elevators and Mills.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., June 22, 1914.

Millers are being flooded with reports from the winter wheat belt, and fully three-fourths indicate that the crop is immense. The big crop is already having its effect upon the cash wheat market, which broke 2½c during the week and caused flour prices to tumble. Every miller here is talking $4-a-barrel flour as soon as the new wheat crop begins to move.

The large buyers of Kansas flour are out of the market, as they look for reductions in the market. They are buying very sparingly for immediate use. Some agents shaded the prices 5c on a barrel this week.

Spring wheat flour is quiet, and the large baking concerns are only taking hold for immediate use. Agents here refuse to lower the prices on spring flour, regardless of the drop in Kansas and winter.

Rye flour is a little easier, owing to reductions made in cash rye market. Buyers are only taking small quantities, as they look for further reductions.

Bran and mixed feed prices declined 25c this week. There is not much demand for any kind of mill feed, and the dealers declare prices will likely go lower. Middlings are very dull.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Flour—Patent, $4.20@4.40; fancy, $3.80@4; family, $3.20@3.45; extras, $3@3.15; low grade, $2.75@ 2.90.

Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.40@ 4.75; straight, $3.85@4.25; first clears, $3.50@3.75.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.30 @4.65; straights, $3.65@4.05; first clears, $3.30@3.45.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended rye flour, $3.80@3.90; city pure, $4.10 @4.20; city blended, $3.90@4.10.

Notes.

Fred J. Dorsel, secretary and treasurer of the Dorsel Milling Co., of Cincinnati, has been elected to membership of the Chamber of Commerce.

Guy M. Freer, traffic manager of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, left this week for Indianapolis, where he will attend a hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission of a complaint against the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, for making a spotting charge at Muncie, on cars of grain and flour switched to and from the Muncie & Western Railroad. Shippers and railroad men are vitally interested in this case, as it is the first of its kind ever heard by the commission.

William R. McQuillan, president of the Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange, with Lee Early, protested to the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce against the new rule which raises the price of inspection on grain and feed from 40 cents to 50 cents a car.

The receipts of flour at Cincinnati this week amounted to 24,762 bbls., compared with 23,872 last week and 26,872 a year ago. The shipments this week were 23,862 bbls., compared with 21,762 last week and 20,872 a year ago.

The Situation in Kentucky.

"We have never known the millers' ideas of the value of a crop of wheat so close together. A majority of the Kentucky millers have figured that wheat should be bought at 75c per bu., and all conditions justify such a price. Will we stick to our convictions, or will we allow the over-anxious competitor to set a price above our ideas and follow weakly? Millers should look ahead and figure the long tail that this crop will have, and we will see that you will buy wheat in the spring at prices the same as at harvest delivery."—B. M. Renick, secretary Central Kentucky Millers' Association.

UNIFORMITY IS THE AIM.

(Continued from page 7.)

suppressing unfair competition. They have always been played up in the newspapers from the point of view of the consumer, what the food and drugs act does for the consumer. They have never been played up from the point of view of what they do for the honest manufacturer who is putting out honest goods under honest labels, to protect him from the man who is putting out dishonest goods under a dishonest label. They are really mainly laws for the suppression of unfair competition among manufacturers.

The Net Weight Amendment.

Now, it is not generally understood by the public that in the vast majority of the prosecutions which are brought under the food and drugs act we are prosecuting a man for cheating, and not for injuring the health of the consumer. That phase of the law became particularly prominent recently through the enactment of the amendment which requires that all packages of food shall have a plain and conspicuous statement on the label of the quantity of food that is present in a package of food. That plainly has nothing whatever to do with purity. It is solely for the purpose of seeing that the purchaser gets his money's worth.

That amendment was enacted for the purpose of preventing such frauds as were discussed poetically a long time ago by Oliver Wendell Holmes in his poem, "The Comet," in which he said he would order his ascension robe when bottles no longer had dimples that would hold your fist and strawberries grew larger downward through the box. That is the sort of fraud the net weight amendment was aimed at. It hasn't anything whatever to do with the consumer's health, except that if you sell the consumer less for his money than he is entitled to get you are raising the "starvation line" by just that much; and, of course, the nearer you get the submerged tenth to the starvation line the closer you get them to disease. But it has only this very indirect relation to health.

Now, under the net weight amendment, as it is called, the three secretaries have issued certain regulations. These regulations only cover a part of the regulations which it will be necessary to issue.

Tolerance or Variations in Weight.

The Department of Agriculture has been busy for some time—in fact, ever since the passage of the act—in getting together data on which the reasonable tolerances might be based, and for this purpose of collecting such data we have made a distinction in our own minds between the words "tolerance" and "variation." It has been ruled by the attorneys there is not legally any very essential difference between "tolerance" and "variations," and that Congress had in mind that these two words were used in about the same sense, and that the repetition was merely for the purpose of emphasis.

But I think I can explain what the attitude of the department is going to be in regard to this net weight matter by explaining to you what for practical purposes of administration in the department we have regarded tolerances and variations. We have regarded a toleraance as the discrepancy from a stated weight which was due to the inaccuracy of packing. It is, of course, not humanly possible to weigh exactly. It is not humanly possible to make bottles all exactly up to a given content. It is not humanly possible always to count exactly. The best automatic machinery will frequently measure or count or weigh slightly to one side or the other of the desired amount.

Now, the tolerances we have considered to be such discrepancies from the stated weight as correspond to the inevitable errors in weighing, measuring or counting at the time of packing, due to human imperfection and the inaccuracy of people who were doing these operations by hand, or the inaccuracy of automatic machinery. We have been engaged ever since the passage of the act in studying the working of such machinery and the actual weighing in various factories and mills all over the country. It is curious to learn that on the whole machinery does more accurate work than the hand.

In establishing tolerances we will have to frame such tolerances as correspond to honest commercial practice in putting up goods and in packing goods. We try to safeguard the consumer by requiring that the discrepancy shall not always be under the stated amount, but that it shall be as often above the stated amount as below the stated amount, and that it shall approximate the stated amount—not with half a dozen packages, but a fairly representative number of samples, probably from a number of shipments.

We have considered for the practical purposes of administration in the bureau the variations as those discrepancies which were due to factors that influence the goods after they leave the plant—evaporation of water, sifting and things of that sort. Those variations we will have to handle in the individual case according to the facts of each case, because it is not possible to make flat rules covering all sections of the country, because the shrinkage due to evaporation of moisture, for instance, will vary according to the sections of the country to which the goods are shipped.

That came out very nicely in a series of experiments of the department on the shipping of macaroni. We shipped macaroni from Boston to New York, New Orleans, Denver and, I believe, to Portland, and stored the shipments under commercial conditions and weighed the cartons from time to time. It appeared that the shipments to New Orleans gained in weight; the shipments to Denver lost weight through the winter and recovered some of that loss in the summer; and the shipment to Portland was intermediary, between the two. In other words, the variation was a factor dependent upon the climatic conditions.

Now, it is obvious that we cannot make a flat regulation dealing with variations due to loss of moisture which shall be applicable and fair for goods shipped to all sections of the country. We will have to determine what is fair in the individual case according to the conditions surrounding that particular individual shipment, but we will have to take into consideration such things as the legitimate moisture content of the product in question.

There is one other point that I wish to make, and that is this: That the present administration of the department fully understands that the food and drugs act is largely a pure merchandise act, an economic act, for the prevention of unfair competition. And, realizing that, we understand that a great many practices may arise in the industry, not because the industry wants them—I am referring to objectionable practices—but simply because they are forced on the industry by the action of small groups in that industry. And many manufacturers unwillingly adulterate or misbrand their goods because it is a question of meeting competition, the question of fighting a competitor with his own weapons or going out of business.

Now, realizing that, it has been the policy of the department, when we run into a practice of that general nature, which has become a general practice, to warn the industry that it is considered a violation of the law and give them an opportunity to conform to the law, and not to pick on one or two by accident and make them the scapegoat for the entire industry. If, however, after sufficient notice has been given, any individuals persist in the objectionable practice, they will be prosecuted under the law.

O. W. Clapp, a prominent St. Louis grain man years ago, was a visitor on the Merchants' Exchange Monday. Mr. Clapp is now in business under his own name on the Chicago Board of Trade. He has the distinction of being the oldest active member of that institution, and has paid dues continuously for 56 years.

Mr. Ordway of the Listman Mills Co., LaCrosse, Wis., was making the rounds of the local trade this week. He reports business as fair.

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary. Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Allegheny, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Binghamton*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	29.00	38.00
Boston*	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Buffalo*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Cincinnati	17.00	17.00	8.00	18.00
Chicago	12.00	12.00	8.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.50	20.50	11.50	18.50
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Erie, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Indianapolis	16.50	16.50	8.00	16.00
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	32.50
Kansas City	.....	.....	7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky.	17.00	17.00	8.00	19.00
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	35.00
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	10.50	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	.....
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	28.70	28.70	19.70	25.00
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75	.....	14.00	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	6.00	10.00
Philadelphia*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Portland, Me.	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	25.70	17.50	22.00
Rochester*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Schenectady*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Scranton, Pa.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	29.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00	.....	14.00
Syracuse*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Terre Haute, Ind.	15.00	15.00	6.00	16.00
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.50	20.00	34.00
Toledo, Ohio	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Troy, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Utica, N. Y.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Washington, D. C.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Wheeling, W. Va.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at these points.

Lake and rail points marked with * take a rate two cents less than above quoted rates during lake and rail season.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—LOCATED ON TWO RAILROADS

(Mo. Pacific and A. T. & S. F.) 400 Barrel Modern Mill in center of Kansas Wheat Belt, at Great Bend, Kans. Liberal terms to right parties. See or write

G. H. HULME, Great Bend, Kans.

BEST CLOTH CLEANER

Peterson's Patent Cloth Cleaner

Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.

Write for sample.

CREAM CITY CAN WORKS

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

GAS AND OIL ENGINES

for Natural Producer Gas, crude and low grade fuel oils.

Standard sizes 10 to 1000 H. P.

Highest economy, best workmanship, close regulation. Reliable in operation.

Gas Producers for power and fuel use any kind of coal.

A new 50 H. P. Muncie oil engine for sale at a sacrifice. Write now. Exclusive territory to good agents.

The Jacobson Engineering Co.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Have You Thought About the Granulating Milling System?

If SEVEN of the Largest and MOST PROGRESSIVE MILLING CONCERNS in the WORLD have bought, installed and paid for nearly FOUR HUNDRED of these GRANULATING MACHINES in less than FOUR YEARS, what does it signify?

One Leading Mill that has had a number of Machines in use (including several No. 8 Bran Finishers and large size Middlings Finishers, as well as No. 4 Special Middlings Mills) about a year ago, reflowed their mill, using Granulating Machines (about Twenty in all) after EACH and EVERY Smooth Roll reduction —thus increasing their capacity over 20% with the same rolls, bolters and same power; also improving the granulation and quality of the flour.

What does this MEAN to You—MILL OWNER?

What does it MEAN to YOU—HEAD MILLER, if you are the means of bringing this about and at the same time wonderfully improve the flour? Does it not mean much more than Profit—Gain—to you?

And whom can the MILL OWNER (if he is not a practical miller) look to for these important improvements if they are not asked for or suggested by the HEAD MILLER?

Thanks for an answer to this.

Thos. McFeely Co.

232-4 Bourse Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa

E. A. Pynch Co., Minneapolis, Minn., N. W. Agents.

Wheat on the Farms
Roads are Impassable
Flour Orders Delayed

Plant of Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kans., Built by

There are many mills which need more **wheat storage** to carry over the periods when wheat supplies dry up because there is no chance for farmers to deliver wheat. Same condition applies to car shortages.

Concrete re-inforced storage tanks will solve this problem for you.

WHY NOT WRITE TO

Otto J. Lehrack Const. Co.

408 West 59th St,

Kansas City, Mo.

New Wheat Flour

Must be properly aged, whitened and conditioned by the *Alsop Electrical Process* in order to meet the requirements of discriminating housewives and bakers.

If you have not installed the Process, it would be greatly to your interest to do so at once, thereby placing yourself in position to compete with other progressive Millers who cater to trade demanding pure white flour.

Write us for particulars.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., June 22, 1914.

Flour trade was quiet last week with local, Northwestern and Southwestern mills. Volume of business was somewhat lighter than in the preceding week, especially with the hard winter wheat mills of Kansas and Nebraska. Jobbers throughout the state have just about enough old wheat flour supplies on hand, and are indisposed to take on any more stocks until the anticipated lower prices for new-wheat flour prevail. At present old hard winter wheat flour is commanding the highest prices of the entire crop year, patents selling up to $4.90 in the interior. Des Moines dealers are buying 80 per cent patents at $4.60 per bbl. in cotton.

Iowa mills are holding spring wheat family patents at $4.80 per bbl. in most sections of the state. Some mills are asking as low as $4.60 for 80 per cent spring patent, but only in scattered sections. Generally, local mills are asking about 20c less for hard winter wheat flour than for spring.

Volume of business by the Northwest was light. Trade was limited to established trade who took in single cars altogether. Most bakers have contracted for their season's supply, and practically only activity among the bakers was in ordering out on old contracts. Advertised brands from the Northwest are selling up to $5, but general run of Northwestern patents are bringing a range of $4.70 to $4.90.

Middlings were fairly active during the past week, both standard and flour middlings showing some strength. Bran was quiet, but prices were maintained at the old levels. Some dealers offered to buy at 50c to $1 per ton under the market quotations, but mills refused to make any concessions. Low-grade flour is in good demand, dealers reporting good inquiry from hog feeders. Prices range up to $31 per ton. Standard middlings were quoted at $24 to $24.50 per ton.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.50@4.90; straight, $4.30@4.70; fancy clear, $3.50; low grade clear, $3@3.25.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $5; family patent, $4.60 @4.80; clear, $3.50@3.60; red dog, scarce at $1.65.

Mill Feed—Bran, $21@22.50 per ton; standard middlings, $24@24.50; flour middlings, $29.50@31.

Iowa Notes.

The Iowa Experiment Station will again co-operate with the Iowa Millers' Club in plans to increase the area to winter wheat in the state. Plans will also be discussed for better winter seed wheat.

The Burnight elevator, located in Akron, Ia., was completely destroyed by fire the night of June 9. Fortunately, there were just 2,000 bus. of corn in the building at the time of the fire, most of the grain having already been shipped to market. Loss is heavy, but is covered by insurance. The elevator will be rebuilt in time to handle the winter wheat movement in the state.

Corn crop prospects in Iowa were never better at this time. Ample rains fell last week and added to the amount of sub-soil moisture, which is still deficient. Corn is making good headway throughout the state. The stalks are making a vigorous growth, and will be in a position later to withstand dry weather for some time. Thus far rains have fallen when needed, but the precipitation has not been excessive.

Hessian fly is ravaging some fields in southern Iowa, but with harvest near little material damage can be done by the insects. Farmers in the southwestern section who have had their wheat fields destroyed by the fly have plowed the wheat under, and, when not too late, planted corn. Prompt and thorough measures are being taken in the southern counties of the state to destroy the present brood of the insects so as to make the planting of wheat next year safe.

Application for Trademarks.

The following applications have been filed recently. Anyone claiming ownership of any of these marks or similar ones, or believing that he would be injured in his business by the registration thereof, may oppose same if steps are taken promptly in accordance with the law. For further information apply directly to our correspondent, Edward S. Duwell, solicitor of trademarks, Bond Building, Washington, D. C.

Words "Little Turtle" and representation of head and shoulders of Indian chief. Used on wheat flour since Jan. 21, 1914. Applicant, C. Tresselt & Sons, Fort Wayne, Ind. No. 76197.

Words "Blue Wing" and representation of a duck flying in a marsh. Used on self-rising wheat flour since March 26, 1913. Applicant, the Acme Mills, Hopkinsville, Ky. No. 76391.

Kansas Hessian Fly Situation.

A bulletin issued by George A. Dean and J. W. McCulloch, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, says of the Hessian fly in Kansas: That the Hessian fly is an insect capable of inflicting on Kansas wheat injury amounting to millions of bus. was fully demonstrated in 1908, when 41 Kansas counties reported injury ranging from 5 to 50 per cent of the crop, causing a loss of 9,676,000 bus.

The Hessian fly is again increasing and destroying a considerable amount of wheat. In 1912 it was confined principally to the northeastern part of the state, and in 1913 serious damage occurred in this section, especially along the Kaw Valley.

The dry summer of 1913 did not seriously hinder the development of the fly, and the infestation has now spread over the entire eastern half of the state. The fall, winter and spring conditions were favorable for the fly, and with a continuance of these favorable conditions the infestation is certain to increase.

Infestation in fall wheat comes from two sources—the stubble of the previous crop and the volunteer wheat. Disk and plow them under.

Planting of wheat should be delayed until the fly-free date, which at its latest is Oct. 14 in the southeastern section of the state. In the northern part Sept. 28 is the latest fly-free date.

It is estimated by implement men that $3,000,000 worth of threshers will be bought by Nebraska farmers before harvesting in the state starts.

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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., June 22, 1914.

No activity was apparent in the alfalfa products market during the past week. Mixed feed trade is light, as usual at this time of the year, and rains and damp weather have affected the meal market to an adverse extent. With the exception of Southeastern markets, inquiry for mixed alfalfa feeds showed a falling off in volume from that of the preceding week. Meal prices were decidedly lower, quotations on new meal for July-August shipment falling $1 per ton, to a range of $16.50 to $17 for choice meal.

Quite a number of cars of new meal have been received in Kansas City, but the majority of the arrivals were "hot" and salable only at a heavy discount. However, the outlook for new meal is somewhat better than for several weeks. With a few days of dry weather in the alfalfa sections of Kansas and Oklahoma, mills will soon start operations, and meal may be expected to arrive in good shape.

Several cars of new meal were received by a grain firm here, and sold in the Kansas City Board of Trade at $15.50 for No. 1. The cars were in fair condition, and, considering the season of the year and the weather conditions at point of origin of the car, the moisture content was not high. Latest arrivals of new meal are showing up much better in quality than the earlier receipts, and this is resulting in the belief that receipts in the next few weeks, with favorable weather, will be ready for mixing purposes. Country alfalfa mills are offering meal for July shipment rather freely on a basis of $16.50 for choice, delivered Kansas City. However, there is little contracting being done at present, because of the uncertain undertone in the market. Buyers are bearish on the situation for new-crop meal, but, on the other hand, mills believe that $16.50 for choice meal is low, and that prices will not show much further reduction in the future. A number of contracts were made early in the season at $17.50.

Old meal is scarce and commanding good prices. Trading in old meal was at a minimum last week, principally due to the fact that there was no old meal to be had.

Southeastern states were fair buyers of mixed alfalfa feeds at unchanged prices. However, the volume of business in all sections combined was less than that of a week ago. Dealers figure that new-crop meal when used will result in declines of $2 to $4 per ton in mixed feed prices, and are keeping out of the market as much as possible, waiting for the anticipated decline.

Alfalfa hay market in Kansas City had an easy tone all week, but prices showed no material reduction. Quality of receipts improved, but still most arrivals were in "hot" condition and graded low.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice new-crop meal, $16.50@17; No. 1 old, $18@20; No. 2 old, $15@16.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $20@21.50; No. 2, $18.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$25@26.50; alfalfa grain, hay mixed, $28@28.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Fancy, $17.50; choice, $16@17; No. 1, $14.50@15.50; No. 2, $13.50@12; No. 3, $5.50@8; standard, $12.50@14.

St. Louis, Mo., June 22, 1914.

There was no feature to the alfalfa meal market last week. Trade was quiet, with the demand in small lots and for immediate needs. There has been little if auy buying for future shipment in this market, as the continued decline in mill feeds and the big winter wheat crop suggests that meal will seek a lower level as soon as the new crop is on the market in liberal supplies. One of the best-posted mill feed men in this market predicts that new meal will range $2 to $3 per ton lower before a great while, and most dealers are bearish enough to prevent purchases other than for immediate needs, unless attractive price concessions are made. At the moment there is not much good new meal coming on this market, as the first cutting was poor and "heated" and dealers were shy of it. Because of this and the delayed harvest in the Southwest, due to rainy weather, old meal continues to command a good price, and, as there is practically no stock on the market, excepting in strong hands, the market has been easy to maintain. Chances seem to favor a steady range on old meal, for these reasons, and also because of poor quality of the first run of new meal. Alfalfa mixed feed business is about the average for this time of year, and there is a fair demand for molasses alfalfa meal, with and without grain, mostly from the cotton states. Belief that corn and oats will seek a lower level later on operates slightly against the mill feed market.

Alfalfa hay is irregular, and most of the arrivals are in an immature and heated condition. Late sales were: One car "hot" at $12.50; one car scant No. 2 new, $14; one car No. 2 new at $15.50 switched; one car scant No. 1 new at $16 switched; five cars No. 1 new, $17, two delivered; one car choice new at $18. Quote new green alfalfa meal at $18.50 per ton, and old at $20; alfalfa molasses meal with grain, $25@27.50, and without grain, $21@21.50.

New Orleans, La., June 20, 1914.

Several large dairies are being promoted in this locality to supply the daily shortage of 30,000 gallons of milk. This will also cause increased consumption of stock feed, such as alfalfa meal and molasses mixed feeds. The local market last week was dull. Quotations were stationary, with a slight tendency to advance. Alfalfa hay ranged from $18 to $20 per ton, according to grade, and meal from $21 to $23 per ton, new crop. Mixed feed was $25 to $27 for molasses and $26 to $27.50 for grain.

Nashville, Tenn., June 22, 1914.

Dealers report a fairly good demand for alfalfa hay and alfalfa products. The drouth has caused some little speculation as to yield, and may curtail the crop somewhat, although dealers predict no material advance in prices. Moderate receipts were noted.

Quotations, f. o. b. Nashville, per ton, are as follows: Western alfalfa hay, $17@19; local alfalfa, $16@18; dry and molasses stock feed, $32@34; alfalfa meal, $30.

Cincinnati, O., June 22, 1914.

There is not much life to alfalfa meal products. There is practically no buying being done by the local buyers. They seem to have enough on hand to last for the next few months. Southern points are the only source where there is a good demand. They are taking hold, however, in small lots. All products were lowered 50c this week, and the trade here are expecting further reductions during the coming week. Quotations are: Grain mixed alfalfa feed, $27@27.50; mixed feed, $26.50@27; molasses feed, $28@28.50.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mitchell Alfalfa Milling and Light Co., Mitchell, Neb., was held last week, and the annual report of the company showed a very successful year. Net earnings during the period between Jan. 1 and June 1 of this year aggregated $3,235.15. Plans were formed for operations the coming year. Directors elected were: James T. Whitehead, W. D. Linden, J. R. Russell, A. L. Moon and M. F. Dial.

The S. F. Gilman Milling Co., operating flour mills at Neligh, Pierce and Valentine, Neb., and capitalized at $300,000, will erect an alfalfa meal mill and mixed feed plant at Neligh this fall. Mr. Gilman, owner of the milling company, sold $10,000 worth of stock to the business men of Neligh, and with the proceeds of the sale of the stock will build the alfalfa mill. The territory around Neligh raises a large amount of alfalfa every year, and much of it is shipped. The mill will offer the farmers a good outlet for their surplus hay, and the alfalfa raisers, in realization of this fact, subscribed to the stock of the company. Orders for the alfalfa machinery have not yet been placed, but it is announced that the mill will be in operation by the middle of September.

An "alfalfa special" was sent through eastern South Dakota the first half of June. The train of agricultural experts stopped at more than 100 towns. The purpose of the "alfalfa special" was to show the farmers that alfalfa is one of the most profitable crops that they can grow. Prof. P. G. Holden was at the head of the experts on the train.

Very favorable weather has prevailed in the alfalfa growing sections of Nebraska, where the first cutting of the hay was harvested last week. Oklahoma and Kansas also reported improved conditions. Alfalfa meal sent to market is showing up much better in quality, and is arriving in good condition. Moisture content is surprisingly low, considering the conditions at harvest time. Alfalfa hay coming to Kansas City is also improving in quality, and the percentage of hot arrivals is lighter.

Josh Billings and the Miller.

According to Josh Billings, 10 mills used to make a cent, but a prominent Minneapolis miller said last week that at present 10 mills don't care to make a cent, as they would not know how to divide it.

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FOR SALE—A 75-bbl. flour mill complete. Richmond make. Will sell the building with mill or will sell the flour machinery to party wanting to move it and retain the building. If interested address W. E. Quin, Fort Payne, Ala.

FOR SALE—One No. 6 Invincible scourer and one Barnard & Leas, three high rolls, screenings grinder. Address The Aetna Mills Co., Wellington, Kan.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A competent manager for a flour milling, grain and coal business established with $50,000 investment. Applicant must invest $20,000 in the business and be able to hold down job. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 219, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Second miller. Advise promptly, stating age and experience. Furnish references. The Snell Mill and Grain Co., Clay Center, Kan.

WANTED—A combination second miller and elevator man. Will pay $60 per month for a man that suits me. Want him at once. Address Box 238, Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

HEAD MILLER WANTED—One hundred fifty barrel Nebraska mill with ample funds to properly operate, in small town, wants high-class head miller. Will pay the right man a good salary to begin with, and, after he has proven his worth, will arrange a satisfactory basis whereby he may be able to acquire a respectable interest in the business.

Pending the settlement of an estate, mill has not run much for the past four years. Property has recently been thoroughly overhauled and placed in ship shape; dependable water power, concrete dam, new water wheel, located on two lines of railroad, spur to the mill door.

Applicant must rank among the best as a maker of flour; integrity must be unchallenged, absolutely reliable and trustworthy; right disposition; temperate. Preference will be given applicants between the ages of 30 and 45.

Will want new man available as early in July as arrangements can be made.

It will be worth your while to investigate this proposition, provided you have the necessary qualifications and can make good.

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Address Box 239, Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—On account of fire, position by a practical miller of long experience who can give good references. Want a steady position as miller, or would lease a small water-power custom mill. Will come on trial. Do not use liquor, tobacco or profanity. Have family. Can come at once. State wages in first letter. Address J. M. Porter, Campbell Hill, Ill.

WANTED—Position as head miller by young man of wide experience in Europe and United States. Would like to take position in country mill up to 400-bbl. capacity. Must be steady position. Address F. S. O., 416 Lofand street, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 to 500 bbls. capacity. Am married, 28 years of age, have had 12 years' experience in hard wheat mills. Prefer Kansas or Nebraska, but will go anywhere for good position. References furnished. Address D. B. Libbee, Dawson, Neb.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 barrels and up. Have had charge of mills from 150 to 2,000 barrels. Can furnish very best of references. Can keep mill in good repair, have my own tools. Married. Can come at once. Wish a situation where there are good schools. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 203, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller or superintendent in mill of 100 to 500 bbl. capacity. Spring or winter wheat or corn goods. Middle age, and 17 years' experience in some of the very best mills. Reference exchanged. Can do ordinary repair work and keep mill in best of running order. Would consider small investment in a good going business. Address Lock Box 474, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—Position as head miller in good mill of 100 to 500 bbl. capacity. I am thoroughly up-to-date in modern milling, and capable of obtaining the best results in quality and yield. Am married, 30 years of age, have had more than 12 years' experience in different mills. I do not use liquor in any form. Can furnish satisfactory recommendations as to character and ability. Give capacity, make of machinery and wages paid in first letter. Address Head Miller, 710 Ninth avenue, Shenandoah, Iowa.

WANTED—Position as head or second miller by a young man who is a competent miller and able to keep a mill in repair and running order. Will go any place on short notice. Address Box 144, Laurel, Neb.

WANTED—Position as mill manager or sales manager for soft wheat mill. Have had this position for three years, but for good reasons wish to change. Address Box 235, Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

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Volume Twenty-four | TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1914. | Number Five

Grain Standardization

Address Delivered at Meeting of Millers' National Federation, Old Point Comfort, Va., May 29, 1914.

By Dr. J. W. T. Duvel,

Chief Technologist in Charge of Grain Standardization Investigations, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

During the early stages of our grain standardization it was found that the dissatisfaction with the grading and certification of grain was almost universal, and applied to our foreign as well as our domestic trade. The lack of a uniform and definite system of grading has made it almost impossible for country shippers to properly classify and load their grain for shipment to the best advantage. Likewise, the lack of definite standards uniformly applied in all markets has made it impossible for millers, with the possible exception of those located at the primary markets, to buy wheat by grade with any very definite assurance as to quality and condition of the wheat that will be delivered.

Millers to Make Their Own Blends.

It is scarcely necessary to state to you, as millers, that the mixing of different classes of wheat is not an uncommon practice whenever the difference in price is sufficient to make such mixing profitable. During the greater part of the past two years soft red winter wheat has been selling at a premium over hard red winter and hard red spring wheats, although under conditions of normal production the market value of soft red winter wheat is lower than that of either of the other classes. This condition has resulted in the adulteration of much of the soft red winter wheat with an appreciable percentage of hard red winter or hard red spring wheat. Is there any legitimate reason why the miller who buys No. 2 soft red winter wheat should be imposed upon by a delivery of a mixture of soft red winter and hard red winter or hard red spring wheat? The department can see none. It is, however, recognized that the mixing of different classes of wheat may be desirable from the millers' standpoint, depending on the purpose for which the flour manufactured therefrom is intended. On the other hand, it is believed that the millers are fully within their rights in demanding that they themselves have the privilege of making such mixtures that will give the quality and grade of flour best suited to their special trade, provided that no misrepresentations are made in the sale of flour made from such wheat mixtures.

A similar condition exists in the mixing of rye with hard red winter wheat as well as the mixing of grains of inferior quality with the higher grades. Likewise, the mixing of barley with oats may be expected to occur whenever the price of oats is high and that of barley comparatively low. In this connection it is important to note that transactions in barley are on the basis of 48 pounds per bushel and oats 32 pounds per bushel, so that whenever the price per bushel of oats exceeds two-thirds that of barley, the mixing of barley with oats becomes profitable, and I might add is almost certain to occur. Some striking evidence is given in the following table which shows results of the analyses of samples representing shipments of No. 3 white oats from one of the large markets during the latter part of the year 1908 when oats were selling as high as 50 cents and barley as low as 60 cents per bushel, so that each one per cent of barley that could be added and sold as oats represented a profit of $1.50 per car of 1,500 bushels.

Within the past week it has been reported from reliable authority that some elevator operators resort to the practice of spraying dry wheat with water prior to leading for shipment for the purpose of increasing in weight. It is probable that the persons resorting to practices of this kind for increased gain seek justification thereof in the plea that the wheat has to be tempered by the miller before grinding, and therefore that a little water added in advance can do no harm.

It is not necessary, however, to dwell longer on practices of this character. Your own experience as buyers and as millers of wheat furnishers more powerful evidence than anything which I can present to you. Moreover, I believe the millers of the country are unanimous in their demands for a uniform and definite system of grading. The efforts put forth by the Grain Dealers' National Association, and its affiliated organizations since 1908 is sufficient evidence that there is practically a unanimity of opinion on the part of the grain dealers themselves, as well as the producers and the consumers, that we should have a definite and uniform system of grading.

Standards for Corn Grades.

Under authority contained in the Agricultural Appropriation Act, the Secretary of Agriculture fixed and promulgated, on Jan. 3, 1914, standards for the grading of corn to become effective July 1, 1914. These corn grades have been adopted by a considerable number of the state, board of trade, and exchange inspection departments, and others have signified their intention to adopt them. However, trade organizations in some of the important markets have indicated that they do not contemplate making the grades effective July 1, as recommended by the department, even though representatives of those exchanges pledged themselves in a resolution presented to the Hon. James Wilson, ex-Secretary of Agriculture, that they would use their influence to have the standard grades adopted by their organizations whenever fixed and promulgated by the secretary. It is therefore clearly evident that if any standards fixed by the department are to be uniformly applied in all markets, some special authority will have to be provided through new legislation. The mere fixing of grades is not sufficient.

Standards for Wheat.

Your interest, however, is not in grades for corn, but in the standardization of grades for wheat. The opinion seems to prevail in some sections that the department has given no consideration to the securing of reliable data on which to base standards for wheat grades. It gives me pleasure to take this opportunity to correct this erroneous idea. A vast amount of information has been accumulated as the result of definite investigations and experiments covering more than 10,000 samples, representing wheat from the time it is ready to harvest until it reaches the final consumer. It has been impossible, however, to cover all sections and to properly correlate the milling and baking values of the same classes of wheat grown under different conditions.

While further investigations are desirable to put the wheat grades on a good, substantial basis, the department would undoubtedly fix tentative standards on the basis of the grades now in use, with such modifications as the data available would warrant, in case Congress should enact a law giving the department authority to supervise the inspection and grading of grain entering into interstate and foreign commerce. Modifications of the grades so established could then be made from time to time as additional data became available. It is essential that ultimately all such terms as dry or reasonably dry, clean or reasonably clean, be eliminated if the grain producers are to receive any encouragement for the production and marketing of grain of better quality, or if the millers and other consumers are to get what they buy.

Work of this character cannot be completed in a day, a month, or even a year, as some would lead you to believe. Conditions are so variable in different seasons and in different sections of the country that one or two seasons' work in a few localities is not sufficient. You will appreciate

(Continued on page 18.)

Plant of the Phoenix Milling Co., Sacramento, Cal.

New California Mill

History and Progress of the Phoenix Milling Co., Sacramento.

In 1881 George Schroth, J. H. Arnold and F. Kohler associated themselves under the title of George Schroth & Co. and purchased the old Phoenix mill property at Sacramento, Cal., which had been idle for about two years, tore it down and built an entirely new one. Four years later the whole mill was destroyed by fire and a new one was immediately built. This time the new roller process was introduced. The new machinery was supplied by the Nordyke & Marmon Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., and the daily capacity was 150 barrels.

At that time California was the largest wheat-producing state in the Union, the annual crop running up close to 2,000,000 tons, or 65,000,000 bushels. The bulk of this wheat was shipped out either raw or manufactured into flour. There were 23 or more mills in the Sacramento Valley, north of Sacramento City. California flour was exported to Central America, the Pacific islands, China and Europe.

From that time the crop of wheat was decreased until 1908, when it went down to the small amount of 230,000 tons. Land was devoted to other purposes, such as citrus and deciduous fruits, nuts, alfalfa, beans, dairying, etc. California mills were then obliged to go to other states, such as Washington, Idaho, Kansas, etc., for their hard wheat, and the blend of these wheats with the California product proved a happy combination, making a highly satisfactory flour.

With the decrease in the wheat crop the manufacture of flour decreased also, and mills went out of business one after the other, so that today there are only seven left in the Sacramento Valley. While all this dissolution was going on the Phoenix mill kept on grinding for the reason that the flour was right and gave entire satisfaction.

In 1892 the old partnership of George Schroth & Co. was dissolved and gave way to the Phoenix Milling Co., a corporation. The capital stock is still held by the same original parties or their heirs.

Since 1908 new varieties of wheat have been introduced. A great deal of land, having been pastured for a few years, is again turned into wheat, and the quality and quantity of wheat has again improved considerably.

The Phoenix Milling Co. is now erecting an entire new mill, machinery for which is again being supplied by the Nordyke & Marmon Co., and the capacity will be 400 barrels of flour and 100 barrels of cereals.

The flour mill is 50x100 feet, five stories high, divided into three compartments, all of reinforced concrete, with mill construction floors. All spouting and cup elevators are made of galvanized iron. It will be equipped with sprinkling system. All openings have fire-proof doors on both sides of the wall, which in case of fire will shut themselves automatically. The windows are of solid metal sash with wired glass. The bins in the mill are either concrete or iron. Drinking fountains, shower baths for the employes and other modern plumbing fixtures will be installed.

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Character of New Wheat Flour.

One of the features of the new crop season which will have to be considered by millers is the fact that new wheat flour will go into immediate consumption more quickly than usual Usually the jobbers and bakers carry over enough old wheat flour to last them through the first few months of the new wheat crop, or at least allow them enough to blend with new wheat flour. Millers also carry over enough old wheat to blend with the new and enable them to maintain a milling mixture which makes uniform flour during the first month of the new season.

This year there is reported to be very little old wheat flour in the stocks of either bakers, wholesalers or retailers. Millers and elevator concerns are keeping their stocks of old wheat to the minimum, and there is an unusually small amount of wheat in farmers' hands. Everyone in the trade has been extremely bearish, in consideration of the record-breaking wheat crop, which has seemed assured for months.

Under these conditions, it is very clear that millers will not only commence grinding new wheat very soon, but will have less old wheat for blending purposes. The bakers will have the necessity before them of maintaining their bread standards and uniformity of shop practices with a larger percentage of new wheat flour.

An early determination of the characteristics of the new wheat flour will be especially valuable this season, and the mill with laboratory equipment will be at an advantage and be able to ascertain what the new wheat flour is like and how it should be handled to get the best results. Laboratory guidance has become an essential with merchant mills, especially if much of their flour goes to the bakery trade. The trouble with new wheat flour can be lessened by careful attention to the peculiar qualities of the new crop, which has been grown under unusual conditions and will probably be radically different from the previous year and require entirely different treatment from the old wheat flour.

No Prevention of Wheat "Corners."

Wheat corners and manipulation of grain in market centers may be entirely wiped out if some of the preventive measures are as effective as they promise to be. The agitation for the elimination of "future" trading in foodstuffs, which has been advocated for years on the theory that much of evil can be cured by legislation, which also wipes out the good, has probably borne fruit by the grain exchanges furnishing their own remedy for their inherent weakness—the liability of manipulated markets.

One of the principal arguments in favor of reciprocity with Canada and the admission without duty of Canadian wheat was the claim that it would then be impossible to control the price of wheat in the American markets. That would undoubtedly be of great advantage, provided the wheat in Canada was of the contract grade and of sufficient quantity during the period of the active option which was being influenced by manipulation.

The Chicago Board of Trade will vote on a rule which has been tried with success in other markets. This allows the delivery of contract grain in cars during the last three days of the month to apply on sales made for "future" delivery. The fact that large operators had the available elevator space, either filled or controlled, would not be of benefit to them in forcing an unreasonable price in the settlement of the purchases made. The rule which forces the acceptance of lower grades at a fixed discount, to apply on contracts, works toward the same end, but carries other disadvantages to buyers of grain for commercial use who perhaps could not use the lower grades even at the discount.

In the St. Louis market No. 2 hard winter wheat is now deliverable on contracts for future delivery. The rule should not only lessen the possibility of corners in wheat and prevent an unwarranted premium for red winter wheat, but the market should be broadened and its scope of operations largely increased by the rule. This change has been advocated for years and is in the line of progress which should increase the importance and volume of business on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange.

Upholds Commerce Commission.

The Interstate Commerce Commission's so-called intermountain rate orders have been sustained as valid by the Supreme Court at Washington. which held at the same time that the "long and short haul" clause of the interstate commerce laws was constitutional. Both had been attacked by the transcontinental railroads.

The defunct commerce court decided several years ago that the commission was not empowered to issue "blanket" or "zone" orders, and had authority to act only on the reasonableness of specific rates. Opposition to the 5 per cent increase in Eastern freight rates had been based principally upon the contention that the commission did not have authority under the law to grant such a "blanket" increase. The decision of the Supreme Court is expected to modify to some extent the position of the commission in the general increase in rates in Eastern classification territory.

The intermountain rate order of the Supreme Court will result in a lowering of rates to intermediate points to the Pacific coast. Railroads formerly charged the regular through rate from Eastern points to the Pacific coast terminals and then added the rate from the Pacific back to the stations in Utah, Navada and other intermediate states. Grounds for this upon which railroads asked for exemption under the "long and short" haul clause were that the water competition required railroads to carry commodities to the coast at an unreasonably low rate, and the rates proposed for the intermountain cities were reasonable in themselves for the service performed.

Screenings—Ground and Unground.

There are many millers who have never ground their mill-run screenings or manufactured a mixture of bran and screenings. Some of them have advocated the sale of bran and shorts without any added by-product of milling. They believed they were securing an advantage by marketing "pure" bran and other feeds and could secure a premium from trade which was exacting in its requirements. Some of these mills have adopted the plan of grinding the screenings separately and selling them as "ground screenings."

We consider this as much the better method of disposing of the entire product of screenings than selling them unground. The weed seeds, which are contained in screenings should be destroyed before they get back on the farms again. The millers and the elevator men and the farmers are all interested in clean grain and the extermination of weed seeds, which are delivered with wheat and other grain is a good method of preventing the growth of more weeds the next season. If the weed seeds are allowed to go back to the soil instead of being destroyed, there is a great economic loss which can be prevented,

Millers have another strong reason for grinding screenings, especially light weight wheat. By selling and shipping this class of screenings to central markets, where there is always a demand for them, there is more than a probability that the screenings will find their way back into wheat sold to another miller. The process can be continued indefinitely. What becomes of wheat screeings? An answer to the question will demonstrate why the millers themselves, for several reasons, should dispose of screenings by destroying their germinating power and putting them where they will not be sold again as wheat. This is aside from the question of the value of screenings as a feeding stuff, which in this day of high priced feeds, is probably as important as any other reason for grinding screenings.

Per Capita Flour Consumption.

Statistics compiled by the British government place the 1911 per capita consumption of wheat and flour, expressed in terms of grain, at 202.7 lbs in Germany, 580 lbs. in France and approximately 350 lbs. in the United States. Converted to 60-lb. bushels the foregoing figures would show an annual per capita consumption in Germany of 3.38 bus., France 9.66 bus and the United States 5.81 bus.

Figures of the British government show a larger per capita consumption by various countries than those compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture. The estimates of the Department of Agriculture are based upon the average production for 10 years, exports or imports of wheat and an allowance made for quantities used for seed. Various conditions affect the accuracy of such estimates; figures on exports and imports do not exactly coincide with those of crop production. The amount to be deducted can be only roughly approximated, for, while the data on wheat acreage is regularly published, the amount of seed used per acre in the various countries is not definitely ascertainable. Figure for the United States may be regarded as a minimum of probability and may be an underestimate of 2 to 4 per cent.

The per capita consumption of wheat in various countries during past decade (seed excluded and flour reduced to wheat equivalent) was as follows, in bushels: Canada, 9.5; Belgium, 8.3; France, 7.9; Spain, 6.1; United Kingdom, 6; Switzerland, 6; Australia, 5.5; Italy, 5.4; United States, 5.3; Uruguay, 5.3; Argentina, 5.2; Bulgaria, 5; Austria-Hungary, 4.3; Netherlands, 4.2; Roumania, 4; Denmark, 3.5; Chile, 3.4; Germany, 3.2; Russia, 2.7; Servia, 2.5; Sweden, 2.5; Egypt, 2.5; Portugal, 1.8; British India, .8; Mexico, .8; and Japan, .5.

Although Dr. Wiley cannot forget it and must occasionally relieve himself of various denunciations of millers who bleach flour and bleached flour in general, there is apparently little disposition to revive the subject on the part of officials and others who have opposed bleaching. On the other hand, there is a decided tendency to rescind regulations in different states which were based upon the prejudice and misinformation of the Wilson-Wiley ruling, which prohibited bleached flour in interstate commerce. The Food Commissioner of Oklahoma has rescinded the ruling in that state which formerly required the word "bleached" on all packages which contained bleached flour. As bleached flour is a wholesome food product, according to the interpretation and decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, why should it be brand-

d at all? While millers have not concerned themselves about the matter since the Supreme Court decision, the different state departments are likely to rescind the rulings regardless of what the federal department may do.

Railroads Responsible

When Delivery of Goods Is Made to Wrong Party.

By ELTON J. BUCKLEY.

In reply to an inquiry from a concern which states that "the railroad company is attempting to hold us responsible for a shipment of goods ordered by us, but delivered by mistake to the other man, who disappeared," the answer is as follows:

"This correspondent is no more responsible for the value of those goods than I am. The railroad is clearly to blame and can be made to pay every cent to the consignor, by which I mean the manufacturer who shipped the goods. Under the settled law, in all states, the proposition is not debatable. It was long ago decided that practically nothing will excuse a railroad company for delivering goods to the wrong person, in a case such as this correspondent cites. Here the goods were ordered by the right party and addressed to the right party. Another person, of similar but, as I understand it, not precisely the same name, fraudulently represented himself to be the consignee and got the goods. Who was at fault but the railroad? And even if the railroad says 'We had no reason to think the man who presented himself was not whom he represented himself to be,' the law will reply: 'You take the risk when you deliver to anybody. If you are imposed upon, that is your misfortune.'

"This case is a little different from many of the others. In one case an impostor using another concern's name wired an order in to a manufacturer for $4,000 worth of goods. The manufacturer, knowing well the man whose name the impostor had fraudulently used, shipped them without question. The impostor identified himself to the express company by a telegraphic message addressed to the man he was impersonating by the manufacturer, and by various other papers in the same name. It seemed clear enough, and the express company delivered the goods to him. He then decamped, and when the manufacturer found out about it he started in to hold the express company responsible for having delivered to the wrong person. The railroad answered: 'He was not the wrong person so far as we were concerned, for he was the only person we had known in the transaction at all. He notified us he had ordered the goods, showed us your acceptance of the order, and when the goods came we obtained even additional identification from him and then gave him the goods without further question.' The court turned this defense down, and held that the express company was responsible for having delivered the goods to anybody other than the real owner of the name which had been used. The court said: 'The rule that the express company or the railroad, as the case may be, is an insurer for the safe delivery of the goods to the person to whom they are consigned, is, we think, the only safe rule to be adopted.' This puts the thing up to the railroad, or the express company, or the steamship company, whichever is carrying the goods, absolutely, and if they deliver to the wrong person nothing will excuse them, no matter how much trouble they took to find out that the person was the right person, and how clear it seemed to be that he was. In the $4,000 case the express company had to pay back every cent.

"The above applies to all such cases —cases where the order is properly placed with a seller by the right person and delivered to the wrong one, or cases where the order is fraudulently placed by the wrong one, using the right one's name, and delivered to the wrong one. The law says that an order of goods addressed to John Smith, whether John Smith ordered it or not, must not be delivered to anybody but John Smith, and if it is the railroad that delivered it must pay.

"In one New York case the court went even further than I have outlined above. A was a wholesale dealer in paper bags. He received from a concern calling itself S. H. Wilson & Co. an order for bags, which he shipped. When the goods arrived at their destination a man claiming to represent S. H. Wilson & Co. called at the freight office, receipted for the bags and took them away. Later it was found that 'S. H. Wilson & Co.' was a fictitious name adopted by one man—he who had called at the freight office and gotten the bags—to cover up his frauds. Nevertheless it was he who had placed the order and he to whom the order had been delivered. It seems perhaps as if there was some excuse for the railroad here, for at least there was no other S. H. Wilson & Co.; in other words, the impostor was all the S. H. Wilson & Co. there was. Nevertheless the court held the railroad responsible and made it pay for the bags. The substance of the decision was: If there had been a real S. H. Wilson & Co. this defendant could not have acquired any right to bags addressed to them. The mere fact that there happens to be no S. H. Wilson & Co. does not give him any more right to bags addressed to them, for clearly he was not S. H. Wilson & Co."

HIGH GLUTEN CONTENT.

New Wheat Tests by A. W. Estabrook, of Kansas City, Are Better Than Expected.

Laboratory tests of more than 100 samples of new wheat from Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri by A. W. Estabrook, of the Estabrook laboratories, Kansas City, indicate a high gluten content, less than expected moisture content and materially better baking qualities than a year ago. One sample from north central Kansas tested 16½ per cent gluten, while southeastern Kansas and Oklahoma wheat, which averaged lighter in gluten content than from any other section, had a minimum of 10 per cent and an average of 12 per cent.

Baking volume of flour from first new wheat samples is much better than that of a year ago. Mr. Estabrook had several baking samples of flour made from new wheat in Kansas mills and the volume was surprisingly good. In fact, the first samples are showing up better in baking qualities than the earliest arrivals of the past five years.

An average moisture content of 10½ per cent, which is exceedingly low, considering the late rains, is indicated in samples from Kansas and Oklahoma. This compares with 7½ per cent moisture a year ago and an average for the past five years of 11 per cent. The moisture is nearly normal, as tests of wheat throughout the crop year generally show 10 to 11 per cent moisture.

Millers report more dark wheat in Kansas and Oklahoma than advices a fortnight ago indicated. The 100 samples of new wheat tested by Mr. Estabrook were more than 50 per cent dark, and the relative gluten content was in ratio to the darkness of the samples.

Pennsylvania Bleaching Ruling.

"The recent decree of the Supreme Court of the United States in the bleached flour case has no bearing whatever upon the Pennsylvania law or upon its enforcement," says a ruling of Commissioner Foust of Pennsylvania. "This statement is made here and now to the end that the trade may be fully advised as to the exact fact. The decree of the Supreme Court was based upon the following language of the federal law:

" 'If it contain any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health.'

"There is a vital difference between the federal act and our state law. The Pennsylvania commonwealth is not under the necessity of proving that the presence of the forbidden ingredients will injure the consumer. An examination of the Pennsylvania act will show that the legislation has specifically prohibited the addition of nitrous acids or nitrites in all articles of food. Of course, this includes flour. And under the specific language of the act the commonwealth is left but one course to pursue, and that is to prosecute all manufacturers or dealers who manufacture or sell flour in Pennsylvania which contains nitrous acids or nitrites.

"The Dairy and Food Bureau wishes to state as emphatically as possible that careful investigation will be made in every section of the state and prosecution will be promptly ordered in every case wherein the law has been violated.

"It is stated that some manufacturers of flour are using chlorine for bleaching purposes. This cannot be lawfully done under the general provisions of the Pennsylvania law, which declares 'or other added ingredient deleterious to health.' This language differs very materially from the federal law, and the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided in the Kevin case that if added substance is injurious to health in any quantity it cannot be used in foodstuffs, so that the question of quantity is immaterial.

"It is hoped that this statement is sufficiently informing to prevent trouble to manufacturers and dealers. It is made for that purpose."

Panama Canal and Ecuador Trade.

The opening of the Panama Canal is expected to change and probably increase the volume of exports of flour to Ecuador, on the west coast of South America, says the Daily Consular and Trade Reports. Of the 163,027 sacks of flour imported into Ecuador during 1912 and the 127,275 sacks in 1913, 98.4 of the former and 98.5 of the latter came from the United States. The decrease in the imports was due to the increased output of eight flour mills with a combined capacity of 540 bbls., and of the hundreds of small native mills with a capacity of some hundreds of lbs. each. The demand for American flour will continue indefinitely, as the local production of wheat will always be limited and is about as large as it will be, at least for many years.

The Panama Canal will probably result in a larger percentage of the flour imported coming from the Eastern mills in the United States. At present most of the flour brought into Ecuador comes from the soft wheat mills on the Pacific coast.

Kansas Mill Doubles Capacity.

The Russell Milling Co., Russell, Kan., has awarded a contract for remodeling its mill and doubling its capacity to 700 bbls. The mill was shut down last week, and work of installing new machinery will take about one month. Present plans of the manager call for the resumption of operations on July 15. The increase in capacity was the outcome of a large business during the past year and the enormous crop of wheat now being harvested in its vicinity. The Russell mill operated full time most of the past crop year and was down only several days during the entire twelvemonth. H. E. Hanna is manager of the mill.

Interstate Shipments

New Amendment Becomes Effective Sept. 1.

Millers should not begin later than July 1 to pack flour for interstate shipments with the net weight in the sacks. If sacks are marked 48 lbs the quantity of the flour in the sack should weigh 48 lbs., exclusive of the weight of the sack. The penalty under the new amendment to the pure food and drugs act becomes effective Sept. 3, 1914, and any sacks packed in other than net weight and offered for sale after that date will be in violation of the law and subject to its penalty. C. V. Topping, of the Southwestern Millers' League, has suggested that, as it will take 60 days for some merchants to clean up the flour on hand after July 1, the best time to change will be on that date.

However, a large number of Southwestern millers plan to change the weight of their sacks when they start grinding new crop wheat.

Considerable discussion by millers and jobbers in regard to the marking of sacks under the new amendment is leading to some confusion. At the mass convention of the Millers' National Federation this matter was given much consideration. The principal question now confronting millers is the weight that should go into the sacks. A prominent Kansas miller suggests and favors the marking of sacks as follows: 98 lbs. gross, 97½ lbs. net; 48 lbs. gross, 47½ lbs. net; 24 lbs. gross, 23½ lbs. net. Others are in favor of branding sacks 98 lbs., 48 lbs., 24 lbs., 12 lbs., the weight representing the net contents of the sack. Secretaries of the various state millers' organizations are favoring uniformity of action in this matter.

Federal authorities will meet some time in July, and all manufacturers will be asked to attend the conference, or have some representative of their industry there. At that time some standard basis will be agreed upon, and all will be expected to maintain that standard. The Southwestern Millers' League will be represented at the federal conference.

A number of states, including Kansas, New Jersey, Tennessee and Wisconsin, have gross weight laws which state specifically the size of packages for bbls. in wood and fractions in cotton. In shipping to these states millers will be compelled to state both the net and gross weight of the sack on the outside, and will also be compelled to comply with the provision that standardizes the various fractions of a bbl., such as half-bbl. sack, quarter-bbl. sack and eighth-bbl. sack.

The following states have net weight laws, and there will be no material difference in the marking of the weight of the contents under the new federal law: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, New York, Oklahoma, Texas, Rhode Island, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, Wyoming and Ohio.

Flour Adulteration in Germany.

Flour and bakery products are the subjects of careful supervision in Germany, for various forms of adulteration are practiced in different sections. Inferior products are mixed at times, such as sand and weed seeds. In many districts, according to a consular report, it has been found that talcum was used to adulterate flour and that there was uncleanliness in the manner of manufacture. However, this prevailed mostly in the smaller mills of the country.

The Corydon Milling Co., of Corydon, Ky., has increased its capital from $15,000 to $20,000.

The Sheeler & Gallup mill, at Onsted, Mich., burned recently, the loss being $4,000.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., June 29, 1914.

Most mills have notified connections that they cannot take additional orders on old wheat flour, but will begin supplying a blended product up to July 15, when they will grind only new crop wheat. Old wheat flour is quoted nominally at a premium of 45c above new crop 80 per cent flour, which is held at $3.70@3.90, Kansas City, in sacks. Blended new and old wheat flour for July delivery is held at $3.90@4.15, July shipment. Practically all straight old wheat flour deliveries being made by Kansas City and Southwestern mills are on old contracts. Several Kansas mills began grinding blended wheat last week, but none have started on straight new crop wheat.

Activity in export business featured the trade of Southwestern mills during the week. Foreigners are active bidders, and good sales were made. One local mill sold 50,000 bags of flour to Rotterdam and Amsterdam for early new crop shipment at a good price, considering the present weak tendencies of the market. Several other large sales were made by local mills to the Continent and the United Kingdom. Cables for cut straight are low, but mills report good prices for clear. Foreigners offered $3.20 for 95 per cent flour net to the mill in bulk, Kansas City basis. Several sales were made on this basis by country mills. Most of the export flour will be moved through the Gulf. Heavy bookings for ocean space in August have been made by Kansas mills.

New crop flour inquiry by Eastern trade developed some earnestness, but there is still a material difference between views of mills and jobbers. Some mills are willing to discount the present market to some extent, and have made sales on a basis of $3.65 for 95 per cent flour delivered Eastern points in jute. Others are holding steady at $3.90, but this figure is getting no business.

Mills are showing a hesitancy to offer for more than 90 days, while some are limiting new crop sales to 60 days delivery, and are asking a carrying charge for each additional 30 days.

Bakers in Central states and the Southwest are not in the market at present for any considerable amount of flour. Some have asked for prices on new crop flour, but have made out-of-the-question counter offers. Kansas City bakers expect to buy new crop 80 per cent patents in bulk at $3.35@3.50 for shipment up to the close of 1914.

Soft wheat flour trade was light last week. Quite a number of Southwestern soft wheat mills have started grinding new crop flour, and are offering fancy new soft wheat patent at $3.90 per bbl. in cotton. New business, however, is light. Mills are running on half time schedules, and some have shut down to overhaul. Buyers figure that soft wheat flour will sell as low as hard wheat, or around $3.50 @3.60 for new crop patents. Cracker bakers are making some inquiries, but as usual their views are out of line.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for July-August shipment, blended and straight old wheat, $3.80@4.20 per bbl.; high patents, 20 @25c higher than 95 per cent; new crop 95 per cent flour, $3.50@3.60; first clear, $3@3.25 per bbl., according to quality and grades; second clear, $2.65@3.

Bran Still Lower—Shorts Weak.

Declines were general in the mill feed market during the past week, bran prices falling about 6 cents per 100 lbs., while shorts had a decline of 4 to 5 cents. Trading in bran was exceedingly dull, and most orders were secured at concessions in prices by mills. Jobbers are indisposed to carry heavy stocks. They are offering 85c to lower prices for bran for prompt shipment. Bran for July shipment is quoted nominally at around 80c, but buyers are not willing to pay this figure. The undertone in the market is weak, feed buyers claiming that present prices are unwarrantedly high, in view of the large wheat crop and other bearish factors.

Brown shorts lost 4 cents per 100 lbs., while pure white shorts were quoted at 5 cents lower at the close of the week. Range of prices on shorts was $1.06@1.20 per 100 lbs. in sacks, Kansas City basis. Middlings were also 5 cents lower for the week, closing at $1.30.

There is no activity whatever in the deferred mill feed market. Some mills are not willing to book feed for more than 30 days' delivery, while others are willing to sell their output for the next three months, but their views are not in line with that of buyers, who feel that the increase in the output of bran will result in lower prices.

Country mills still anticipate prices ranging from 80c to 85c for their new crop bran, and many will probably hold as much as possible if prices go below these figures. Others, however, will not hold any mill feed.

Principal outlets for feed are Missouri and nearby states. Some is being shipped to Northern points, but not in any considerable volume. Kansas mills are bidding Minneapolis bran for July-August shipment, but no business has been booked.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 85c per 100 lbs.; for new crop shipment, 80c; shorts, $1.06@1.20; fancy white middlings, $1.30; red dog, $1.35@1.40.

Cottonseed and Linseed Meal.

A routine business was done in cottonseed and linseed meal during the past week. Kansas and nearby states took linseed meal in fair volume. Purchases of cottonseed meal were made by farmers in carlots. Some was shipped to Northern points. Prices were maintained throughout the week. Reports from the Northwest indicated a firm market there for linseed meal. Cottonseed meal is quoted at a range of $32@32.50, while linseed meal is worth $1.50@2 per ton more, carlots selling at $34.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, old wheat, 98s cotton or jute, $4.20@4.40 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $4@4.20; first clears, $3.20@3.50; soft wheat patent, old wheat, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $4@4.50 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $3@3.30; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $1.45@1.55 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $1.40@1.50; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $1.45 @1.55 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.40 @1.50; graham flour in small sacks, $2@2.10 per 100; whole wheat flour, in small sacks, $2.10@2.20 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180 lbs., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 85@90c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.35; white shorts, $1.25.

Linseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $34.

Cottonseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $32; ton lots. $32.50.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. huyer's station. higher:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, old wheat, $4.50@4.60 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $4.30@4.40; bran, 85@95c per 100; mill run, $1.05; brown shorts, $1.14@1.20; white shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 40c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, old wheat, $5@5.10 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $4.50@4.70; bran, $1.01; mill-run bran, $1.25; white shorts, $1.35; corn meal, 34@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5@5.20 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $4.60@4.80; corn meal, 17-lb. sacks, 36c; bran, $1.15 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $5.30@5.40 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $4.50@5 per bbl.: bran, $1.25 per 100; shorts, $1.40@1.45; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack.

Topeka Cereal Co. Organized.

Receivers of the Topeka Milling Co., Topeka, Kan., have sold the cereal business of the mill to a group of Topeka business men who have organized as the Topeka Cereal Co. Officers of the new company are: C. C. Knowles, president; L. L. Bailey, vice president; R. H. Kerr, secretary, and C. S. Chase, sales manager.

The Topeka Cereal Co. will continue to place on the market the Ralston line of cereals, including Ralston pancake flour. The cereal machinery in the Topeka Milling Co. plant was included in the purchase of the cereal brands by the Topeka Cereal Co., and will be operated as heretofore in the same building with the flour milling machinery.

New Crop Flour Views.

That hard winter wheat 80 per cent patent will go down to a basis of $3.25, delivered Kansas City, in sacks, is the view held by a large number of buyers, who generally are in the market for several thousand bbls. during September and October. A prominent New York broker has written his mill connection that most of the New York trade expect to buy 95 per cent flour on a basis of $3.50@3.75 in jutes, delivered Eastern rate points. This would make the selling price of patents in Kansas City at $3.20@3.45.

One Kansas City baker last week said that he had been approached by several mills, but they were decidedly out of line on new crop flour. His views were around $3.50 for 80 per cent flour made from Turkey wheat, delivery in the next 180 days.

At present prices on 80 per cent flour are not below $3.65 per bbl. in sacks. Quotations on established brands range up to $3.90. Export sales of straight have been made at $3.35 in jutes.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Kansas City mills made 28,700 bbls. of flour during the past week, compared with 27,000 bbls. in the preceding week, 23,650 bbls. two weeks ago and 48,600 bbls. on the corresponding week a year ago. None of the mills have yet started on new wheat.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

Special grain inspection tracks to facilitate the state inspection of grain is being urged by the Hutchinson Board of Trade.

The Western Star Mill Co., Salina, Kan., will operate its mill nights on water power in order to facilitate some sewer construction work.

A local company has been organized at Helena, Ok., to buy the Helena mill, which has been idle for several years. F. W. Rounds will be manager.

Haven Mills Co., Haven, Kan., was incorporated last week with capital stock of $10,000. It will operate the Haven Mill, which is now being overhauled.

The 100-bbl. mill at Norwich, Kan., may be put in operation before Aug. 15. The present owners are trying to dispose of the mill to parties who will operate it.

A new boiler was installed in the power plant of the Enns Milling Co., Inman, Kan., last week. Work on the new warehouse of the mill is progressing rapidly.

The Alex Mill & Elevator Co., Alex, Ok., was incorporated last week with capital stock of $5,000. J. H. Pruitt and George Caldwell are partners in the new company.

R. W. Hoffman, of the Hoffman Mills, Enterprise, Kan., estimates that Dickinson county will yield 3,000,000 bus. of wheat. This would make an average production of 24 bus. to the acre on the 122,000 acres of wheat in the county.

The stockholders of the reorganized Cain Milling Co., Atchison, Kan., are: U. B. Sharpless, J. R. Schmitt, Charles Linley and D. M. Cain, Atchison; A. S. Cain, G. R. Combes, A. Wulfekuhler and F. O. Wulfekuhler, Leavenworth, Kan. Capital stock is $50,000.

Construction work is being rushed on the new steel storage tanks at the plant of the St. John Mills, owned by the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita. The tanks will have capacity to hold 200,000 bus. A 250-horse power engine is being installed. Other repairs are being made in preparation for the new crop.

The New Cambria Commercial Association at New Cambria, Kan., is organizing a company with $50,000 capital stock for the purpose of building a mill of 300-bbl. capacity. New Cambria has been without a mill since 1903, when the flood of that year put the Cambria Roller Mills out of commission.

Henry Laseen of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, and George Sohlberg of the Acme Milling Co., Oklahoma City, Ok., represent the milling industry of the Southwest on the committee of grain men, millers and bankers, who are now organizing a "Hold Back the Wheat" club. A meeting will be held on July 1 in Wichita.

Fred Wolf, of the Wolf Milling Co., Ellinwood, Kan., while a visitor on the Kansas City Board of Trade last week, stated that more than 50 per cent of the wheat had already been cut. "We expect new wheat prices to open at 65c," said Mr. Wolf. "Although flour trade is decidedly dull now and there is very little new crop inquiry, I anticipate a good business later, when prices are established."

The Halstead Milling & Elevator Co., Halstead, Kan., was awarded government contract for furnishing 46,060 lbs. of hard wheat flour in double sacks at $2 per 100 lbs., f. o. b. mills. Other bids by mills were: Baden-Vilm Milling Co., Winfield, $2.04½ for old; Ebel Bros., Hillsboro, $1.90 for old; Aetna Mills Co., Wellington, $1.92 for old; Hays City Milling & Elevator Co., Hays City, $2.05 for old and $1.85 for new; Kansas Flour Mills Co., Enterprise, $1.60 for new.

Petty labor troubles between the various unions employed at the new plant of the Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, will delay the opening of the 3,000-bbl. mill until some time in August. Various union agitators have started factional rows among the machinists, carpenters and millwrights and this may cause a delay in the beginning of operations of more than 30 days. An attempt to picket the plant was made last week and a fight was started between the union men that threatened to end in a riot, but it was quieted by police.

St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., June 29, 1914.

Continued depression in wheat futures, accompanied by increasing receipts of new winter wheat, made for an irregular to lower flour market last week. Prices on soft flours were shaded in the late markets, both for old and new, and new hard flour was offered at a discount on current prices of old. Low grades and clears, however, showed little if any loss in value, while old hard high grades were scarce and fairly sustained in price. Buying was on a very light scale in all departments, for there is nothing in the situation to suggest that futures have hit bottom, and until something develops to suggest to the trade that values approximate supply and demand conditions, buyers will not take hold in earnest.

There are signs though that wheat is cheap enough despite the record winter wheat crop. With prices close to 70 cents in the Kansas City market, there is not much room for profit for the farmer. When such conditions arise the bottom of the decline is invariably not far away. This has proved true in cotton, grain and other market commodities in nine cases out of ten, and there is no reason to believe that it will not prove true on the present occasion. Aside from the crop situation, there is every reason to expect that America will do the largest export wheat and flour business in its history next year. Several important houses on the Merchants' Exchange assert that they have contracted for several million bushels of new wheat for export shipment in the next few weeks, and are confident that the movement abroad from this market will break all records. In this flour dealers see a strong prop for their trade, as current price levels are attractive, especially in several important foreign wheat producing countries where the wheat crop is short, compared with a year ago. Export business reported last week was confined to a couple of lots of hard straight to the Continent, in part at 3.20 bulk for new crop shipment; most open foreign cables were slightly out of line, but it was rumored that considerable flour had been sold privately. On Saturday 1,000 sacks soft patent, July shipment, was taken for shipment to United Kingdom. During the week, domestic sales of soft low grade were made at $3 jute and old patent early at $3.50 jute, offered later at $3.40; Minnesota patent at $4.05; old hard clear at $3.20 jute; old Kansas at $3.60 jute and hard high patent on orders at $3.85@3.90 bulk. Also soft patent on orders at $4.60 wood for old and $4.20 wood for new. New soft 95 per cent sold early at $3.50 jute, quick shipment, while patents were offered later at $3.45 jute and straights at $3.15 bulk; new Kansas 95 per cent sold early at $3.30 bulk, and was offered later at $3.20 bulk, and Nebraska straight offered at $3.25 jute. Saturday's sales were 350 sacks soft low grade at $2.75 jute; one car hard clear at $3.10 jute; 500 bbls. Minnesota patent at $4 jute; 350 bbls. new soft 95 per cent, July shipment, at $3.10 bulk; one car old soft patent direct order by local mill) at $4.50 wood.

The output of flour at the following St. Louis mills and those selling through their St. Louis offices last week was 46,700 bbls., against 46,900 bbls. the preceding week, and 49,400 bbls. the week before, with the total made up as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 7,000 bbls.; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 17,500; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 8,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 6,500; Saxony Milling Co. (city), none; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), none; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), none; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 1,500; Bernet, Cratt & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 5,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,200.

Mill Feed Market Weaker.

There was a further 8 to 10 cent break in bran prices last week and at times the market was pretty well demoralized. Dealers were practically making their own quotations at times and sentiment, owing to the continued depression in wheat prices and ideal crop reports on yields and quality, was distinctly bearish. More interest was taken in the new crop shipment on the final day of the week and some well-posted dealers voiced the opinion that prices were nearing a level intrinsically sound, in comparison with values on wheat. New crop hard bran sold early in 100s at 93c East St. Louis basis, but was offered later at 88c. Soft mixed feed sold at 98c@$1 July-August shipment. Little business in track or prompt shipment, with hard bran taken at 97c early and offered at 95c; track cars soft sold at 99c@$1.02 and immediate shipment 97c@$1.03, Saturday 15 cars hard bran (5 cars each month) sold at 90c; 15 cars middlings same way at $1.04, and 21 cars soft mixed feed at $1.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Old soft patent at $3.40@3.65; straight, $3.35@3.40; extra fancy, $3.25@3.35; fancy, $3@3.15; low grades, $2.75@2.90.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent, $3.80@4; straight, $3.65@3.75; first clear, $3.10@3.20; second clear, $2.85@3; low grades, $2.65@2.75.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $4@4.05, and clear at $3.50@3.60.

Rye Flour—In jobbing way at $3.65 jute and $3.95 wood.

Mill Feed—(East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks). Quote middlings, track or quick shipment at $1.25@1.35; hard bran, old, at 95c@$1; new, 88@90c; soft bran, old, 95c@$1.03; oat feed nominal at $11.50 per ton; white hominy feed at $26@26.25 per ton; alfalfa meal at $18@18.50 for new green and $20 for old. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.12 and middlings at $1.30@1.40.

St. Louis Cash Grain.

A demoralizing break of 5 to 7 cents a bushel marked trade in cash wheat last week, due to increasing arrivals of new crop wheat and comparatively light demand. As the week closed, however, there were indications that the decline had culminated, as offers of old and new wheat are close together on many grades. Arrivals of old grain were light and reflected a ready market on the break, and Turkey grades were fairly steady on a scarcity of offers. The grading of the new wheat is excellent, and should assure a big export inquiry later on, as prices are on a very attractive basis, compared to all other foreign exporting countries. The movement of new wheat should be on in earnest within the next 10 days, and dealers are watching closely to see how well the arrivals are taken. The old crop was cleaned up completely at good prices and bins swept bare. For this reason the trade is inclined to think that a big demand will prevail for the new offerings to fill empty bins, while prices are influenced by the big run to market. Final quotations on No. 2 red wheat were 76¼@77c; No. 3 red, 75½@76c; No. 2 hard, 80@95c nominal; No. 3 hard, 78@90c nominal. Cash corn was irregular to lower in the early week, but firmed up in the closing session. Arrivals were fairly heavy for this season, but rain is badly needed in sections of the corn belt and buyers were in the majority. Cash oats had a bad week, but closed with a better demand prevalent at 1 to 3 cents decline.

St. Louis Notes.

Roy Chapman, recently head miller for the Leavenworth Milling Co., of Leavenworth, Kan., has taken charge of the mills of J. F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co., of Springfield, Mo.

The Meek Milling Co., of Marissa, Ill., expect considerable new wheat this week, as many farmers are anxious to thresh. Wheat ripened prematurely, which caused less grain than was looked for.

Wheat receipts in St. Louis last week were 293,850 bus., against 239,418 bus. the preceding week. Shipments 121,570 bus., against 136,970 bus. the week before. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 29,719 bus., against 250,326 bus. last year.

Stephen A. Bemis, head of the Bemis Bag Co., accompanied by W. E. Dove, of Los Angeles, and a party of friends, left New York Tuesday for a three months' trip through Europe. Mr. Bemis is hale and hearty at the age of 85 years. He spends much of his time traveling.

W. H. Marshall, secretary of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club, of Joplin, while in Kansas City last Friday and Saturday, said new wheat was reported as excellent in quality and a liberal movement was expected, despite the low price. If wheat was worth less than corn, Mr. Marshall predicted, lots of wheat will be fed.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 49,000 bbls., against 55,210 bbls. the preceding week. Since Jan. 1, 1,504,750 bbls., against 1,480,750 bbls. last year. Shipments last week were 61,520 bbls., against 67,670 bbls. the preceding week. Since Jan. 1, 1,887,660 bbls., against 1,740,505 bbls. last year.

Harry W. Daub, of the Schreiner Grain Co., St. Louis, has returned from a three weeks' trip through the East. Mr. Daub says that exporters in New York are looking forward to a big export business in wheat and flour this winter. He says business sentiment in the Wall street district is less pessimistic, and that with the harvesting of the crops considerable of a trade revival is looked for.

John F. Barrett, well-known Chicago commission man, was a visitor on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last Thursday. Mr. Barrett is represented on the Merchants' Exchange by B. J. McSorley and has been a big bear on wheat ever since the price was 12 cents higher than at present. Traders who followed Mr. Barrett's wires to Mr. McSorley 30 days ago now have good cash balances to their credit.

Business was suspended for over one minute in the grain pit on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last Friday while the traders cheered a passing shower of rain. It was the first to fall in St. Louis in three weeks, and was officially reported as a "trace," but the traders' actions demonstrated how urgently rain is needed. Conditions in St. Louis County, as far as corn is concerned, are fast becoming critical, and general rains are necessary to keep the crop from going back rapidly.

The recent 14-cent break in wheat futures netted handsome profits for several well-known traders on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange. T. E. Price, head of the T. E. Price Commission Co., is credited with having cleaned up over $50,000. John T. Milliken, millionaire grain man, is reported to have made fully as much as Price, while Peyton Carr, president of the Kehlor Flour Mills, and Thomas P. Lahey, of T. E. Price Commission Co., also made big profits. Mr. Price and Mr. Milliken were buyers of wheat on Saturday, and traders asserted that both were swinging to the bull side of the market, as well as covering their short contracts.

The United States is facing the heaviest wheat and flour export business in its history, and St. Louis should figure largely in the total, according to Edward M. Flesh, president of the C. H. Albers Commission Co., and other well-posted grain and milling men on the Merchants' Exchange. Mr. Flesh, whose firm does a heavy foreign business, says that over 1,000,000 bushels of wheat have been contracted for in St. Louis in the last three weeks, and that there is every indication that the buying will be even heavier when new wheat begins to flood the markets, in the next 10 days. Mr. Flesh bases his opinion on exports on the low price of wheat now prevailing, on unfavorable crop conditions and small supplies of wheat in France and some other producing countries, and on the excellent quality of the American wheat, as shown by the early arrivals in all primary markets; on better trade and industrial conditions in France, Germany and England. Domestic consumption of wheat should be large also, Mr. Flesh says, as there are many signs in business and trade circles indicating that following the harvesting of the country's grain and cotton crops and the change to a new currency system a healthy wave of prosperity will be ushered in for the United States, which should stimulate buying demands for wheat and flour in all directions.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., June 29, 1914.

A sharp break was recorded in cash wheat, which also caused all grades of winter brands of flour to drop. New wheat appeared during the week and showed excellent quality.

Kansas flour showed little change this week, but indications are for a lower market.

Spring flour declined 10 cents a barrel this week. Little buying is being done here. Local agents say the market is the dullest in many months.

The cash rye market declined 3 cents this week, also bringing about a drop in the prices of rye flour. Most of the sales being made are for the city pure and Northwestern blended.

The mill feed market continues on its downward trend. This week bran and mixed feed prices were lowered $1, and the market is simply shot to pieces. Middlings are extremely dull, and few sales were made during the week.

Cincinnati quotations are:

Winter Flour—Patent, $4.15@4.35; fancy, $3.75@3.90; family, $3.15@3.40; extras, $3@3.15; low grade, $2.75@2.90.

Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.40@4.75; straight, $3.85@4.25; first clears, $3.50@3.75.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.20@4.65; straights, $3.60@4; first clears, $3.30@3.45.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended rye flour, $3.80@3.90; city pure, $4.10@4.20; city blended, $3.90@4.10.

Ohio Notes.

The Cleveland Grain Co. here received the first car of new wheat, and it showed excellent quality. It averaged 59 lbs. to the bushel. Millers and grain dealers here expect the new wheat to arrive now in large quantities.

The receipts of flour this week at Cincinnati totaled 25,762 bbls., compared with 24,872 last week and 23,872 the corresponding week a year ago. The shipments this week were 22,872 bbls., compared with 21,872 last week and 20,872 last year.

The Fletcher Grain Co. was recently incorporated for $7,000 at Fletcher, Ill.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., June 26, 1914.

It is the opinion among those who know that, while the Chicago flour trade is more or less uncertain, conditions are somewhat better than a week ago. At present the quotations being made by Southwestern mills are of more interest to flour buyers than any others, and new crop flour is daily becoming a more important factor. Quotations received in this market on new crop flour continue to have a wide range. Hard wheat millers are not booking flour at high values, as they are fearful of finding themselves in a position similar to that of last year, when buyers did not live up to their contracts. A large amount was contracted for at that time, and when delivery date arrived many buyers repudiated their contracts, claiming poor quality, when in reality the high price at which the contracts were placed was the cause. The assurance is general that so far the amount of new flour booked is very small. What is true of the hard wheat millers also applies to soft wheat grades. Quite a little soft wheat flour has been sold by the Chicago millers to their trade the past week. In fact, one very large transaction was put through.

There is going to be a hard time experienced, especially among the bakers, on account of the lack of old wheat this year, due to the fact that the new hard winter wheat is coming on to the market at a pretty cheap price, so that the wholesalers of flour have been afraid to buy any quantity of old wheat flour, but will put out the new just as soon as it will be available, which will no doubt be by July 1.

Old wheat is being moved out of Chicago rapidly, and from present indications there will be but little old wheat here July 1.

Wet weather in the Northwest is beginning to attract attention, and, although there has been little damage so far, conditions are said to be right for rust development later. A period of rainy weather would give the bulls a breathing spell if it were prolonged sufficiently to delay the new wheat movement materially.

The feed market is furnishing the mills the hardest problem to contend with now in figuring flour cost. Offal sales are very quiet and round lots are hard to move.

The rye crop in the states where this commodity is raised is in favorable condition and the prices of futures are right to reduce sales as buyers feel sure values will be lowered before long.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $5.10 per bbl; standard patents (basis jute), $4.15@4.25; straight, $3.90@4.10; first clears, $3.50@3.75; second clears, $2.60@2.80.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Made from old wheat: Patent, $4@4.20; straight, $3.80@4; fancy clears, $3.40@3.70; standard clears, $3.15@3.40. Made from new wheat: Patent, $3.50@3.85; straights, $3.25@3.75. New clears not offered.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Made from old wheat: Patent, $4.10@4.20; straight, $3.90@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.50; low grade, $3.15@3.35; Michigan 10c higher; patent, $4.20@4.35; straight, $4.05@4.15. Made from new wheat: Patent, $3.55@3.90; straight, $3.35@3.60. Clears not offered.

Mill Feed (100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $20@20.50; standard middlings, $22.50@23; red dog, $27.50@28.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $2.75@3.05; dark, $2.50@2.80.

Coast Flour—Patent, $4.55@4.70; straight, $4.30@4.50.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.60@1.65 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots delivered, and yellow corn meal $1.55.

Chicago Notes.

Illinois new wheat will be received in the Chicago market within a day or two. The early movement of this wheat reflects large receipts from this state in the near future.

The Flour Men's Club, after considering the usual plans for their annual outing, have abandoned the idea of a picnic and outdoor games, which they have heretofore held.

The award for the supply of county flour was made to John W. Eckhart & Co., wholesale flour jobbers. The contract consisted of about 1,500 bbls. standard patent spring wheat and was let at $3.85 jute.

A feature of the year's business in the last day or two was the chartering of vessel room to take out 1,000,000 bus. of grain during July, and 1,000,000 bus. during August. These large charters were the result of the stand made by the railroads.

The Andrews Milling Company, Chicago, is finding that the demand for "Amco," used by the bakers, is such that they are operating their plant almost to the limits of its capacity. This increase in sales they ascribe to a recent advertising campaign which they have inaugurated.

Guy Nash, secretary of the Jackson Milling Co. of Amherst and Stevens Point, Wis., visited Chicago during the week; the other Chicago visitors were: S. Gruner, Hamburg, Germany; William Reid, sales manager Walnut Creek Milling Co., Great Bend, Kan.; F. E. C. Hawks, Goshen (Ind.) Milling Co.

A report from Beardstown, Ill., states that a concern there took in their first new wheat within the last couple of days, which tested 60 lbs. and was in excellent condition. This firm state that they have been in business 40 years and that this is the earliest they ever took in new wheat by several days.

It has been reported that a number of receiving houses in Chicago grain trade had advices that a number of Indiana and Ohio millers were selling new wheat quite freely to Philadelphia and Baltimore exporters. It has been further stated that these purchases were made at considerably under the Chicago prices.

John McDougal of Peoria, Ill., died on June 15 at the age of 95 years. Mr. McDougal had been a resident of Peoria for a great many years. He was the father of Robert McDougal of the Board of Trade house of Knight-McDougal; Edward McDougal of Armour & Co., and Walter McDougal, all active members of the Chicago Board of Trade.

The convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs was held in Chicago last week and among the subjects discussed was the necessity for greater uniformity in laws regarding the sale and manufacture of foods. Prof. Harry Snyder, of the Russell-Miller Company Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn., and Secretary Husband of the federation, were in attendance at the convention.

J. K. Wetzel, president of Sidney Long & Co., who failed to meet their indebtedness in the clearing house, has had a meeting with Board of Trade officials with a view to restoring clearing house privileges. All of Mr. Wetzel's differences have not been settled, but he states he is able to do so, little remaining outstanding. It is the impression in Board of Trade circles that Mr. Wetzel had $13,000 in the La Salle Street Bank.

The Board of Trade membership balloted on an amendment to the rules during the week, which were changed so that contract grain in cars on track may be delivered regularly during the last three business days of any month. This request for ballot was originally made by a delegation representing the Illinois Grain Dealers' Association, the Western Grain Dealers' Association, which is composed of the dealers of Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and South Dakota Indiana and Ohio Grain Dealers' Association, and an association of millers at a conference between them and the officers of the Chicago Board of Trade. The ruling was carried by a majority of 23 and takes effect Jan. 1, 1915. This proposition came up three times previously for ballot vote and was defeated. Receivers and country members of the board were favorable to it and several grain dealers' associations had petitioned that such a rule be put into effect. A similar rule is said to be giving considerable satisfaction in Kansas City.

New York

New York, June 29, 1914.

Owing to the near panic which has been on in wheat during the past week, the flour situation in this market has been rather demoralized. While there was a fair improvement in the volume of sales, still the trade, even at the much lower prices which prevailed, could not see the advisability of purchasing except for immediate requirements. On Monday mills began to reduce prices, and almost every day showed flour prices at a lower level, and at the close of the week, when wheat appeared to be a bearish proposition from every possible standpoint, the flour trade had drawn out of the market with the expectation that prices would seek even a lower level.

Spring patent sold as low as $4.10 jute for July-August shipment, old wheat. During the first few days of the week sales were effected at $4.20@4.25 jute on scattered cars, and the middle of the week showed mills willing to sell at $4.15@4.20, while the low point was reached, as stated above, at the latter end of the week. While no tremendous line of spring patents was booked, still the trade took advantage of the lower prices and provided for their requirements for about 30 days ahead. When wheat showed such decided weakness at the end of the week, practically all offers were withdrawn by the trade and it was hard to find anyone who was willing to bid much above $4 jute.

While the Kansas wheat market was also as much lower as any of the others, mills were not generally inclined to reduce their prices on new crop stuff. It is understood, however, that some prices have been made as low as $3.65 jute for July-August shipment, but the trade are not in the mood as yet to make purchases of new crop flour to any extent. The buyers, as a rule, want to see samples of the new flour.

Spring wheat clears were held at $4@4.25 in wood. Offerings were not exceptionally heavy and a fair demand was in evidence.

There was no demand for Kansas clears, either old or new. It is understood that there were a few cars of old on spot which could have been picked up around $3.60@3.70 in sacks. As far as can be ascertained, no prices have been made as yet on new crop stuff.

Old winter straights were slightly easier in price during the week, and were quoted at $4.15@4.25 in wood, but there was no interest shown by the trade, who are now centering their attention on the new crop flour. New crop straights were held at $3.65@3.80 in sacks, and it is understood that a fair volume of business was transacted for July-August shipment. There was rather an active demand for winter low grades, and it is understood that some very good lines were sold at prices ranging around $3.25 jute.

Mill feed was rather easier again during the week and the demand on same was somewhat limited. City bran in bulk was held at $22 at mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.40@4.55 in bbls.; straight, $4.30@4.40 in bbls.; clears, $4@4.25 in bbls.; low grades, $3@3.30.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.75@4.85 in bbls.; straights, $4.15@4.25 in bbls.; clears, $3.75@3.95 in bbls.; low grades, $3.15@3.50; new straights, $3.90@4 in bbls.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $4.35@4.65; straights, $4.20@4.35; clears, $3.60@3.70; low grades or low clears, $3.25@3.40; new straights, $3.65@3.80.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $22.50; standard middlings, $25.25; flour middlings, $28; red dog, to arrive, $30; oil meal, $32@32.50; city $23.50; standard middlings, $25.50; feed, bulk bran, $22; 100-lb. sacks, $23.50; middlings, $22.50@30; red dog flour, $31.

Notes.

Otto Swaller, of the Williamson Milling Co., Clay Center, Kan., spent several days in this market last week.

H. F. Marsh, of the New Prague Flouring Mills Co., New Prague, Minn., was a visitor on 'Change during the week.

One of the mill agents on the Produce Exchange received samples last week of new crop Kansas 95 per cent straight, and the flour was said to have shown up to rather good advantage. The opinion was expressed that this is about the earliest on record at which new crop samples have been received in New York.

The death of Edward C. Rice, who for many years had been treasurer of the New York Produce Exchange, was announced on the Exchange floor on Friday of last week. He was one of the oldest members of the New York flour trade and had been connected with the flour commission house of Rice, Quimby & Co. ever since its inception, many years ago. At the time of his death Mr. Rice was 76 years of age, and up to a few weeks ago had continued actively in business and was on the floor of the Exchange every business day. Mr. Rice was also a director of the New York Produce Exchange Bank.

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Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., June 27, 1914.

Conditions of the flour trade and quotations are without change. Mills are running short time, and, while local trade is satisfactory, but little can be said for outside trade. A few cars for export are reported as booked during the past week, but the price of the new crop is not yet sufficiently established to lead to a large undertaking.

Up to the present there is nothing to mar the prediction of a record crop. South of the Platte the harvest is in full blast, and from the few threshings so far reported the yield is above the average, being from 30 to 50 bus. per acre. During next week it is expected harvesting will be general over the entire state, and railroads are looking for shipments to commence in good volume early in July.

Quotations north of the Platte are generally on a $4.60@4.80 basis, with straights 20c a bbl. less. On the south side general quotation is $4.40@4.60. In Omaha city mills and jobbers quote $4.50 to their local trade.

Bran has declined sharply during the past week. Jobbers are offering around $18 a ton and report considerable being offered them.

Shorts is on a little better demand and quotations range from $23 to $24 f. o. b. Omaha. Interior mills are quoting bran $22, shorts $25, in mixed cars or at mill door.

Nebraska Notes.

The O'Donnell Grain Co., Stratton, Neb., was incorporated last week with capital stock of $2,500. Incorporators are John O'Donnell, Frank J. and W. A. O'Donnell.

The Railroad Commission has refused to allow the Northwestern company to apply the Nebraska-Iowa two-line scale of freight rates at the maximum from Omaha to points in the state.

The Otoe Food Products Co., Nebraska City, Neb., secured incorporation papers last week. Capital stock is $35,000. Incorporators are John W. Steinhart, E. L. Steinhart and Morton Steinhart.

Nebraska mills will probably start blending new and old wheat about July 15. In the southern part of the state blending will be about a fortnight earlier than in the northern section, where cutting has not yet commenced.

John Diels, formerly of Scribner, Neb., died recently at his home in Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. Diels built the Monitor Mills, at Scribner, now conducted by his son, A. F. Diels. He was for a long time interested in the Nebraska milling business.

Timely rains have fallen over the corn area of Nebraska, and the plant is making good headway. Some points in the state report dry weather, but most sections have an ample supply of moisture for the present. Sub-soil supply, however, is still deficient.

After serving 46 years as an active miller, William F. Quade sold his interest in the David City Roller Mills last week to his partner, George Etting. Mr. Quade started in the milling business at Dubuque, Ia., in a small one-burr mill, nearly a half century ago. He formed a partnership at Dubuque with George Etting. In 1882 they sold out, as the two formed a partnership at David City, operating the David City Roller Mills, which they have operated together up to the present. Mr. Quade will retire altogether from business. George Etting, the other partner in the mill, has turned the entire plant over to his son, Alex Etting, who will manage it. George Etting will also retire permanently.

The only two counties reporting bad wheat are Lehigh and Columbia, caused by Hessian fly.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., June 27, 1914.

The buying this week has been confined to cars for immediate shipment from spring wheat mills and for July shipment of new Kansas flour. Sales have been good for this time of the year. A great many salesmen have been taking a rest; consequently, the fellow who has been working is getting the business. There have been some offers made for new winter wheat flours around $3.25 bulk for straight, but have heard of no acceptances, as the millers on that grade of goods prefer to sell as they make the flour for prompt shipment and it will be at least a month before they start to grind soft winter wheat. Harvest will start in the southern counties next week, and it will be very large. We have only about two counties in the state in which the wheat is not very fine and a big crop. And those two will turn out a normal yield.

Feeds are lower, especially bran. Offerings very large. A great many brokers who sold bran for May shipment at $23 in sacks are in a great deal of trouble, as the buyers who did not get it are suing for their losses, as they had to buy in around $30.

A great many mills have flour to resell, as the large city trade, as usual on a break, cannot use the flour, as it is not up to grade, as they claim.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices in full and mixed cars f. o. b. Philadelphia:

Flour—Spring patent (wood basis), $4.40@4.65; straight, $4.20@4.40; clear, $4@4.20; low grade, in jute, $3@3.10; winter patent (basis wood), $4.50@4.90; straight, $4.15@4.40; clear, $3.85@4.10; extra, $3.40@3.65 (no new quoted); Kansas patent (basis jute or 98-lb. cotton), $4.40@4.70; straight, $4.20@4.45; clear, $3.65@3.80; new about 30c less on patent and straight.

Western Rye—In sacks, $3.40@3.60; Pennsylvania, in wood, $3.60@3.70.

Feed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring red dog, $29; flour middlings, $27; standard middlings, $25; bran, $23@23.50; Kansas middlings (100-lb. sacks), $27; bran, $25; winter middlings, bulk, $27; bran, $24@24.50.

Notes.

E. E. Delp & Co. have just unloaded another cargo of Argentine corn.

Fire destroyed the warehouse of the Buffalo Milling Co., of Lewisburg, Pa. Loss, $3,400.

The flour mill belonging to the John B. Curry estate, at Swatara, Pa., burned, with a loss of $40,000.

Frank B. Reznor, of Pittsburg, Pa., died at the age of 63 years. Mr. Reznor had always been a miller.

Lauderbach, Barber & Co., of Philipsburg, Pa., have bought out the Indiana (Pa.) Wholesale Grocery.

Josiah Heacock, of Millville, Pa., died at the age of 73 years. Mr. Heacock was an old-time miller and mill owner.

H. H. Wehman, H. H. King, George C. Christian, H. H. Hanneman, of Minneapolis; B. Gerlach, H. C. Stebbins, of Red Wing, Minn.; W. Dansie, of London, Eng.; A. C. Bernet, F. M. Davis, of St. Louis; Thomas F. Blake, of Edwardsville, Ill.; L. M. Powell, of Milwaukee; F. E. Stubbs, of Wells, Minn.; H. K. Schafer, of Omaha, Neb.; H. Abbott, C. J. Fairchild, of Chicago; E. J. Conklin, of Marcellus, Mich., were visitors here lately.

THE WATER

added in tempering costs less than anything else in your flour and it adds to the baking quality without materially reducing the absorption. If your flour contains too little water it is your loss.

A. W. ESTABROOK

Cereal Chemist

Kansas City, Missouri

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., June 29, 1914.

A little interest is beginning to be shown in new crop flour. The jobbers are not taking hold to any large extent, however, most of the trade coming from scattered sources. Practically all of the old crop product is cleaned up with the big mills, and the smaller plants are not far behind, the prices standing practically the same as for the new crop.

Feed from the new crop is quoted at from $20 to $21 a ton, which is $2@3 a ton cheaper than the old.

Flour production in Indianapolis mills for the last week was 4,273 bbls., compared with 6,996 bbls. in the preceding week, 10,833 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1913 and 6,081 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1912.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $3.90@4; straights, $3.65@3.75; clears, $3.35@3.50.

Northwestern Spring Wheat Flour—$3.95@4.05.

Mill Feed—$20@21 a ton, f. o. b. Indianapolis; bran, $19.75@20.75; middlings, $21@22.

Flour prices are on wood basis, with 15c reduction in cloth and 20c reduction in paper.

Indiana Notes.

The C. A. Shultz Mfg. Co. has been incorporated at Monticello with a capital stock of $225,000, to manufacture milling and grain cleaning machinery.

The directors are C. P. Ritter, R. D. Cass and M. N. Simon.

Adolph J. Meyer was elected president, George H. Evans was elected vice-president and Tom Oddy was re-elected treasurer at the annual election of the Indianapolis Board of Trade. The following governing committee was elected: Otto R. Lieber, Bert A. Boyd, A. M. Glossbrenner, Walter D. Jones, L. L. Fellows, Joseph R. Cavanaugh, Ralph A. Lemcke, William A. O'Connor, Warren H. Simmons and E. Clifford Barrett.

The H. A. Kinney Grain Co., of Indianapolis, will build a 100,000-bu. elevator at Beech Grove, Ind. The building will be of iron construction and will be equipped with a drying plant, and the company expects to add several concrete storage tanks later. The elevator will be completed in time to handle corn shipments from this year's crop.

Lehi Roller Mills, Lehi, Utah: "We are running 11 hours daily. Flour business is good. Mill feed good. Growing wheat never was better. We have just installed a No. 2 McFeely middlings mill, which is doing perfect work."

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Corn Products Department

New Orleans, June 27, 1914.

Prices were down in the corn and corn products markets last week and quotations were as a rule 5c per bbl. under the previous week's values. The movement was dull, on account of continued hot weather and drought, which caused farmers and dealers to quit feeding corn. Recent rains have been the salvation of the corn crop in southern and central Louisiana and predictions are made that it will be a record breaker. It will, however, have little effect on the general corn situation, because the majority of the planters now say they will build silos aud feed their product to hogs and cattle. Fully 100 silos of large capacity have been erected on former sugar plantations and it looks as though corn and stock had come to stay in Louisiana.

Quotations for corn products from New Orleans f. o. b. this city in carlots in cottons or jutes, were as follows: Cream meal, $3.50@3.60 per bbl.; standard meal, $3.35@3.45; grits, $3.65@3.75; corn meal, $3.60@3.70; hominy, $3.75@3.85; unbolted meal, $26@26.50 per ton; corn chops, $1.40 to $1.42 per 100 lbs. corn bran, 90c to $1.00 per 100 lbs.

Alexandria, La., June 27, 1914.

Very little change from last week except in chop, which is lower, some mills quoting only about a cent off from last week, while others are off fully 4 cents.

Meal is off 5 cents per bbl., but very hard to get for prompt shipment except at old prices. The white corn market seems to be pretty stiff and mills are offering these lower prices it seems in order to stimulate some business.

The past week has been very fair, as buyers seem to think that the market has about reached bottom.

The following prices prevail f. o. b. Alexandria: 90-lb. yellow chops, $1.39 @1.41; standard meal, 24-lb., $3.40@ 3.47½; cream meal, 24-lb., $3.60@ 3.67½.

New York, June 27, 1914.

Prices on corn goods were nominally unchanged for the week and only very light demand was in evidence.

Current quotations are: Meal, kilndried export, $3.65 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.40@1.45; coarse, $1.35@1.40; hominy, $4; granulated yellow, $3.80; corn flour, $1.70. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.82; grits, $1.83; flakes, $2.15.

Little Rock, Ark., June 29, 1914.

The business in this line has been very satisfactory the past week and most of the mills are doing all the business they can take care of on a half time run and some are running full time. Meal has been moving very freely and prospects for good business are very good, until just before new corn comes in. The corn chop business has also been very satisfactory.

Local grain brokers report a fair volume of business and look for an increase or enough business to mean a full time run to all the meal mills.

Prices are as follows, f. o. b. Little Rock rate points: Cream meal, basis 24-lb. sacks, $3.50@3.60; pearl, $3.30@ 3.40; standard, 5c less. Corn chops, $1.43@1.45.

Nashville, Tenn., June 27, 1914.

Millers report only a fair demand for corn products. Most of the plants in this territory are operating on reduced schedules and orders are for immediate needs, although the millers claim the demand is about what they expected at this season. Corn, prices are still firm and millers are quoting f. o. b. Nashville in 96-lb. bags as follows: Best bolted meal, $1.70@1.80; pearl meal and grits, $1.80@1.90.

Cincinnati, O., June 29, 1914.

There was no change recorded in the cash corn market here this week, consequently the values on corn products were at a standstill. There is a fairly good shipping demand, while the local trade is buying very sparingly, as they seem to have enough stock on hand to run them for the next few months. Sales this week were mostly for small lots. Dealers here are of the opinion that the corn market is going lower, and this has tended to cause light buying by the trade also. Quotations are corn meal, $1.35@1.40; corn chops, $1.30@1.35.

CORN NEEDS RAIN.

But Both Spring and Winter Wheat Equal Early Estimates.

Winter wheat is being harvested under very favorable conditions, and the crop, both in yield and quality, will bear out even the most optimistic estimates. Spring wheat territory has had an abundance of moisture to assure plant growth for some time to come, and bright, warm weather is needed to assure the crop perfect advancement. Rains in sections of Kansas, Nebraska and the Southwest have benefited the corn crop, but in Missouri and east of the Mississippi River the plant needs moisture. So far dry weather has been of minor importance, but good general rains would be welcome in the next 10 days to seasonably develop the crop. Oats have improved slightly in sections where showers have fallen, but, generally speaking, the crop is barely holding its own at this date.

K. C. S. Rate Case Postponed.

The hearing at St. Louis before the Interstate Commerce Commission of the case against the Kansas City Southern, which was set for June 29, was postponed indefinitely, owing to failure on the part of the commission's examiner to put in an appearance.

As various railroad and commission officials had conflicting engagements in the immediate future, and could not agree upon a date for the hearing, the matter will be put up to the commission officials in Washington, with the recommendation that the hearing be set for some date after July 20.

The Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, secured full judgment for the amount asked in the court at Waterbury, Conn., in the trial last week of a jobber who refused a carload of flour on contract. J. O'Brien, the jobber, had purchased nine cars, and had refused to accept the last car delivered. Suit was brought and the court awarded the mill all of the damages asked. J. B. M. Wilcox, sales manager, attended the trial.

The Southwestern League opened meeting at Kansas City June 30, taking a favorable stand on Eastern rates and export situation, and with optimistic views on new crop flour.

The farmers around Denison, Ia., will erect a co-operative elevator at that point in the near future, the building to cost about $5,000.

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Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Kaffir Corn and Milo Maize.
Write or Wire for Quotations.

KANSAS CROP 168,000,000.

Official Figures of Secretary Coburn Indicate Largest Yield in History of the State.

Indications for 168,000,000 bus. of wheat for Kansas are contained in the June report of Secretary Coburn—the last which will be issued under his supervision. Winter wheat condition in Kansas on June 1 was 98 per cent on an acreage of 8,873,000. The indicated wheat production for Kansas is the greatest ever harvested in the state or any other state in the history of America.

Wheat condition during May increased 2 per cent, having been estimated on May 1 at 96 per cent. June 1 condition a year ago was 62.8 per cent and the acreage for harvest 5,995,732 acres.

On Tuesday night Mr. Coburn ends his nearly 21 years of continuous service as the bookkeeper and statistician for the Kansas farmer, and as the fitting finale of his long service to the farmers he told of the greatest wheat crop the state has ever grown.

Concerning the condition of corn, the June report says:

"The acreage of corn is less this year in nearly every neighborhood, which was, of course, expected, owing to the largely increased sowing of wheat. Just what the decrease may amount to is uncertain at this time, owing to lack of complete data. The 42 counties from which official figures have been received had 43 per cent of last year's corn acreage. Returns for these counties show they have less corn planted this year by half a million acres. Should this ratio prevail in the other counties, the 1914 corn acreage of Kansas would be something like 5,500,000 acres, or the smallest since 1891.

"The general average condition of corn for the state is 93.8, or 8.2 points higher than a year ago and 9.8 points above two years ago at about similar dates. The uniformly favorable condition through the length and breadth of our big state has probably never been surpassed at this time of the year, as indicated by the fact that of the 105 counties all but 10 report averages in condition ranging from 90 to 100."

ATTEMPT TO UNIONIZE MILLS.

Kansas City Labor Organizers Send Ultimatum.

No actiou has been taken by Kansas City millers on the ultimatum sent them by union labor organizers that their plants be unionized by July 1. Notices were mailed to all Kansas City mills last week asking them that City mills last week asking that their operatives be unionized throughout, notwithstanding the fact that all of the Kansas City mills pay equal to or more than the union wage scale, but keep open shop, demanding skilled laborers, union or not.

Union organizations are demanding that an eight-hour day be established, one and one-half pay for overtime, double wages on Sunday and holidays and arbitration of disputes. Other demands are made, but these are the principal items.

Most Kansas City mills employ some union men in their various operative departments, but none recognize union organizations. A year ago union labor trouble arose between the packers in the Kansas City mills, who walked out, but a shutdown of only several days occurred, and the demands of the union packers were not recognized.

Government Aid in Moving Crops.

Washington, D. C., June 29.—Secretary McAdoo mailed a letter today to each of the 7,400 national banks in the United States, asking whether they believe it will be advisable for the Treasury Department to lend a hand again this year in the movement of crops by distributing additional government deposits.

The Secretary asked what cities in each state may be used best as centers of distribution to country correspondents, and as to the sort of collateral which the bankers regard as best for the security of government funds.

Last year Secretary McAdoo deposited more than $7,000,000 with national banks for crop movements, and every cent of the money was paid back with interest before April of this year.

The South Platte millers will meet at Hastings, Neb., July 2.

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in this
Exclusive Company
of the
Milling and Grain Trade

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., June 27, 1914.

Local flour conditions were unsettled last week, owing to weakness in the wheat market, and because the trade would not listen to quotations of mills' agents. Values were cut on all grades 5c to 10c per bbl., but without result. Stocks are low.

Kansas mills got the bulk of what business was moving. They were quoting from $3.55@3.65 per bbl. for high patent, new wheat with correspondingly low prices for straights and clears. Oklahoma was out of line 5@10c per bbl., and did comparatively little. Old wheat flour was scarce, but mills had to cut prices 5c in order to get business at $4.25@4.30.

Spring wheat flour was in little demand. Prices went down 10c per bbl., but that seemed to be no inducement. Mills were willing to accept $4.40@4.50 per bbl. for high patents of Minnesota stencils and the country mills in the Dakotas made a shade on those figures. Buying was restricted, however, and only fancy bakers were in the market.

Soft winter wheat flour was also dull. New flour was offered at $4.25@4.35 per bbl. for patents in cotton sacks for July-August shipment. Cuts of 5c per bbl. were made in several instances to get business, but Kansas flour had the preference. Straights were quoted at 15c per bbl. under patents and extra fancy went sparingly for $3.80@3.90 per bbl. Old wheat was being offered at 10@15c per bbl. over new wheat, but in limited quantities. The demand was fair, being slightly better from the country than usual.

Bran and mill feed were down, prices on the former being reduced 4c per 100, both for hard winter and soft wheat. Quotations averaged $1.05@1.06 per 100 in cottons and jutes. The sales were practically nil and shorts fared little better at $1.15@1.20 per 100.

New Orleans Notes.

A. F. Leonhardt, a prominent grain dealer and ex-president of the Board of Trade, who has been postmaster here for several years, resigned the office last week.

New Orleans is expecting to handle a record-breaking grain export business this season, commencing July 1. Already more than 10 full cargoes have been booked for loading in July and it is estimated that the terminals here will hardly be adequate to handle the grain cars through the railroad elevators. Talk is freely heard of wheat exports going to the 30,000,000 bus. mark before Sept. 1, and steamship agents said they were being forced to raise rates on account of the heavy tonnage offering and the lack of ships in this trade. Most of the wheat will go to Hamburg, Rotterdam and Havre.

Alexandria, La., June 27, 1914.

The flour business this week has not been as good as usual, due to the fact that most buyers have bought enough old flour on contract to run them until the new wheat comes in. No contracts are yet being made for new wheat flour, as buyers are waiting for the market to settle. The following old wheat prices are being named f. o. b. Alexandria:

Soft Winter Wheat Patents—Basis 48 lbs.: Highest patent, $5.25@5.35; high patent, $4.75@4.85; standard patents, $4.30@4.40.

New wheat prices for shipment July 10 to 15, are from 35c to 55c under these prices.

Hard wheat flour is still unchanged, as the mills seem to realize that bakers will continue to pay a better price for old wheat. Minnesota spring wheat is selling at $5@5.10; Kansas hard wheat at $4.50@4.60. Wheat shorts, $1.26; wheat bran, $1.08.

Notes.

F. M. Chandler, representing the Pillsbury Flour Mills of Minneapolis, was circulating among his friends this week in the interest of his mill.

V. E. Edwards, representing the Diamond Mill Co., of Sherman, Tex., was in the city this week in the interest of his mill. Mr. Edwards says that the Texas wheat crop is very fine this year.

W. J. Schwab, representing the Charleston Mill Co., Charleston, Mo., was in the city calling on the trade. Mr. Schwab says the wheat crop in Missouri in his section is the finest in years.

Alabama

Mobile, Ala., June 27, 1914.

Very little change has been noted in the flour situation. However, jobbers are showing considerable interest in new quotations, but no bookings have been reported yet. It would seem this condition will continue to exist until all mills are ready with new flour. Quotations on the new crop have shown a little weakness already, some few mills offering from 10c to 20c under first quotations.

Mill feed, and in fact all feed stuffs, continue in active demand. Prices on mill feed continue to recede. Buying on this commodity is now being conducted for immediate requirements only, as it is expected that very low prices will maintain very shortly.

Corn crop for this section has been badly damaged for lack of rain. No doubt this will have considerable weight in the trade. Last year a "bumper" corn crop was harvested in the state, and grain sales were affected to a marked degree.

Jobbers quote as follows: Soft winter wheat, wood basis, high patent, $5.25; standard patent, $5; extra fancy, $4.60; wheat bran, $1.35; grey shorts, $1.50; brown shorts, $1.45; pearl meal, $1.75; cream meal, $1.65; corn chops, $1.55@1.60; No. 2 white corn, 87½c sacked; No. 2 yellow or mixed, 86@86½c sacked; No. 2 white clipped oats, 51@52c sacked; No. 3 white oats, 49c sacked; choice alfalfa hay, new crop, $21@22; No. 1 timothy hay, $24; prime 7½ per cent c. s. meal, $30; feed c. s. meal, $26; sacked c. s. hulls, $14; alfalfa mixed feeds are offered from $27 to $32 per ton, according to amount of grain in feed.

Notes.

L. C. Kavanaugh, representing International Sugar Feed Co., of Memphis, has been calling on local trade during the week. He reports business as very good.

J. S. Billups, Jr., an alfalfa grower from Artesia, Miss., was a caller this week. Since the advent of the boll weavil in the black-belt of Mississippi and Alabama, practically all farmers have begun to grow alfalfa, as the soil seems well adapted to its culture.

The grist mill belonging to the Douthat-Riddie Co., of Danville, Va., was completely destroyed by a fire of unknown origin, the loss being $15,000, covered by insurance.

BURRELL

Engineering and Construction Company

1102 Webster Building

CHICAGO

Designers and Builders of Fireproof Grain Elevators and Mills.

Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., June 29, 1914.

The flour business is much more interesting at this time than it has been for the past few months. Many of the merchants are going to take cars of flour to fill their storage that has been low for a long time. The jobbers are very much interested in the flour business and the general belief is that the flour market will be active as soon as the low level is reached.

Some mills are offering flour at very low prices to be delivered July 1 or thereabout and the jobbers are very well pleased with the prices that are already being made, and as soon as cash wheat appears to be on a solid basis, they will place their orders very freely. The low prices will enable the jobbers as well as the retail carlot buyers, to make a very satisfactory profit.

It is too early to tell much about what the mills will settle down to, but it appears that most of them are making closer differentials between patents and extra fancy flours. This is caused by the heavy business most mills have had on extra fancy flour for the past six months. Some mills are offering their extra fancy at 75c per bbl. under the patent and they generally offer this same grade at $1 per bbl. less. This probably means very low prices on the patent grades and not so much of a decline on the extra fancy.

The demand for bran continues to fall off and as a result the price continues to decline.

Prices are as follows, delivered Little Rock rate points: Missouri highest patents, basis new wheat in wood, $4.70; standard patents, .40@50c less; extra fancy, 75@85c less. Bran in 100-lb. sacks, 98c@$1.03; shorts, $1.15@1.20.

Arkansas Notes.

The Arkadelphia Milling Co., Arkadelphia, Ark., are establishing a branch in Little Rock and will have a salesman in the city trade here all the time. The Arkadelphia mill is also being enlarged.

J. C. Hoffman, manager of the Dermott Grocery and Commission Co., Dermott, Ark., was in Little Rock this week calling on the grain dealers. The concern are proprietors of several wholesale firms in Southeast Arkansas.

W. W. Brown, formerly of the Brown-Hill Grain Co., Argenta, Ark., will probably buy out a firm in the same line in Cabot, Ark. Mr. Brown has been in the semi-jobbing grain business in and around Little Rock for a number of years.

The Childress Grain Co., Temple, Tex., report to their Little Rock broker, John H. Campbell, that the oats crop in the vicinity of Temple will average about 50 per cent of last year's crop and that prices will be high, in comparison to others.

Walker Sanders & Co., Little Rock, have incorporated under the name of Sanders, Dyer & Co. Mr. Sanders and Mr. Dyer have been in the flour business in Little Rock for the past several years and have been succesfsul in establishing a very substantial business in this line. G. C. Wood is connected with Sanders, Dyer & Co., and has been very successful in working the city trade for the past year or two.

Mississippi

Tupelo, Miss., June 27, 1914.

The flour trade continues at a standstill. Both jobbers and retailers are buying as little as possible, and stocks all over the territory are very small. Several Illinois and Missouri mills have named new prices, but the buyers are not taking hold as expected. It is hard to give correct quotations for this market at present.

Quotations, Illinois patent, wood basis, $5.40@5.50; Indiana patent, $5.15@5.25; Colorado soft wheat flour, $4.40@4.50, cloth basis, with 15 cents added for wood in carlots from Memphis warehouse.

Notes.

Chas. Dean, representative of the Dean Milling Co., Ava, Ill., passed through here this week en route to the mill.

L. F. Bickelhaupt, Southern representative of the Koenigsmarks Milling Co., Waterloo, Ill., is again calling on the trade after a trip to the mill.

H. M. Glenn, Southern representative of the Meek Milling Co., Marissa, Ill., was calling on trade here this week. Mr. Glenn has just returned to his territory after several days' stay at the mill.

W. T. Reeves, president of the Reeves Grocery Co., returned this week after attending the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association at Isle of Palms. Mr. Reeves reports a most pleasant and interesting trip.

Greenville, Miss., June 27, 1914.

The flour trade here continues very dull. Stocks carried by jobbers are extremely small. The buyers are waiting for prices on new wheat flour to get settled before booking. There is quite a lot of Colorado soft wheat flour sold in this market.

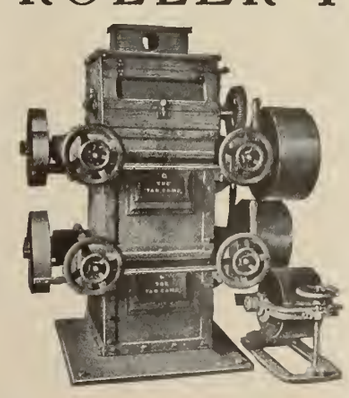
Conditions in this section would be very much improved by a general rain.

Notes.

Luther Ellis, representative of the Southern Illinois Milling Co., Murphysboro, Ill., was calling on trade through this section the past week.

Charles H. Quackenbusch has leased the elevator at Green Bay, Wis., and will continue the business under the name of the Green Bay Elevator Co.

ROLLER FEED MILLS



are especially adapted for grinding graham flour, rye meal, fine table meal, barley and other small grains.

We can save you some money on that mill you intend buying.

Write us today for our prices.

Decatur Foundry Furnace & Mach. Co., Decatur, Ind.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., June 27, 1914.

Business with mills in this territory last week was of light volume, as the buyers want new flour, and, as old wheat flour is higher, they are taking on only such stocks as are absolutely necessary. The millers anticipate offering new flour next week, and as a result are not making quotations except upon request, as the time is so short and everybody is waiting for the new crop. The last quotations on old wheat flour were on the basis of $4.80 for best patent, but last week some sales were made as low as $4.60.

Millers and grain men claim that new wheat should be marketed at from 75c to 80c per bu., and on that basis that new flour should open around $4.30@4.35. In the event the wheat movement becomes so heavy that prices are lowered, this would be reflected in the flour market.

An active demand is anticipated by millers as soon as the new flour is put on the market. This is occasioned for two reasons—the depleted stocks held by jobbers and distributors, and by the demand for new and cheaper flour.

Mill feed was easier last week, with bran prices reduced. Quotations were: Bran, $24.50@25.50; middlings and shorts, $28@29; hominy feed, $25@26.

Southeastern Notes.

Millers and grain men of this territory are now looking forward to the resuming of work by the Supreme Court, as the Nashville grain case was not passed upon before the court recessed. This case has caused considerable uneasiness among the grain men here, as it involves the reshipping privilege which they have enjoyed for 40 years and which Atlanta and other Southern points are claiming they should be entitled to. As a result of the litigation the market has been more or less restricted in its activities, as the grain men wanted to know just where they stood before making plans for the future.

Commissioner of Agriculture of Tennessee, Capt., T. F. Peck, announces that everything is in readiness for the tour of the state by the agricultural special which will begin its itinerary July 15. The train will consist of nine coaches for demonstration and exhibition purposes, and a corps of speakers and experts will be aboard.

Memphis, Tenn., June 29, 1914.

The flour business has been very dull this week, although jobbers seem to have had a very satisfactory trade. Stocks are very low with all dealers and there should be some good business when the trade begin to think prices are right to buy new crop flour.

Prices are very unsettled. Best Illinois patents selling at $5@'.20 for old wheat flour and are offered to be made of the new wheat at $4.30@4.50.

Notes.

Luther Ellis, who has for years represented the Southern Milling Co., Murphysboro, Ill., has resigned his position and will go with the Igleheart Brothers of Evansville, Ind.

Ernest Wheeler, the feed and flour broker, has just returned from a short trip calling on the jobbers in the Memphis territory, and reports business and conditions as very satisfactory.

Eugene Grissom of Tupelo, Miss., was a visitor in the city this week. Mr. Grissom says that business should be fine in the near future. He expects to visit the mill at Loveland, Colo., soon.

W. D. Hannah of the Hannah Distributing Co., Jackson, Miss., was in this city meeting his friends and acquaintances. Mr. Hannah is one of the best known grain dealers in Mississippi.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., June 29, 1914.

Trading in old hard winter wheat flour was of decidedly light volume during the past week, while no basis for new wheat prices has been established, mills are from 20c to 40c higher than views of buyers, and are indisposed to lower prices. Many are figuring on 68-cent wheat at the mill. Old wheat flour prices were steadily held during the past week. A number of mill agents notified their trade that their mill would not be able to ship old wheat flour after July 15, and that a blended product would be offered up to Aug. 1. Hard wheat patents sold at $4.50 in Des Moines for 80 per cent grade.

Spring wheat mills are doing only a routine business in flour. Orders are from established trade for single carlots. Prices were at about the same level as a week ago, with prices for last half July shipment at 20c lower than for prompt delivery. Patents are worth up to $5.

Local Iowa mills are running on half time operations, and quite a number of the state mills have shut down to make necessary repairs before the new crop season starts. Their hard winter wheat prices are about 10c lower than those of Southwestern mills, while they are offering at about the same level as Northwestern mills for spring wheat brands. Trade to outside states is only fair. Illinois is a normal outlet, while Wisconsin is taking some flour in mixed cars of flour and feed.

Bran had a weak tone last week, but no quotable changes in prices were recorded. Shorts were steady all through the week and a good demand is in evidence. Hog feeding operations in Iowa have started anew, and the new crop of pigs is being gradually put on heavy rations. Shorts are quoted at $24@24.50 for pure white kinds. Middlings are scarce at steady quotations.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.50@4.90; straight, $4.30@4.70; fancy clear, $3.50; low grade clear, $3@3.25.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $5; family patent, $4.60@4.80; clear, $3.50@3.60; red dog, scarce at $1.65.

Mill Feed—Bran, $21@22.50 per ton; standard middlings, $24@24.50; flour middlings, $29.50@31.

Iowa Notes.

A. Schmidt & Son are erecting a new elevator at Lytton, Ia. It will have a capacity of 25,000 bus.

The Victor Flour Mill, Victor, Ia., was destroyed by fire June 11. Sparks from a passing locomotive probably started the fire. The plant was a complete loss. Loss is estimated at $25,000, only partly covered by insurance.

Corn mills throughout the state report a fair business in corn products in Iowa to Southeastern points. Jobbers in Georgia, Alabama and other stations are ordering out on old contracts and are making new purchases of fair lots for prompt shipment. Prices quoted by Iowa are about in line with Illinois mills, except in some parts of Louisiana.

Increased Elevator Capacity in Kansas City.

Announcement was made last week that two more large additions to the Kansas City elevator capacity would be rushed to completion and, if possible, have them ready to receive wheat before the heavy new crop wheat movement is at its height. The Simonds-Shields Grain Co., operating the Milwaukee elevator, to which an 800,000-bu. addition is now being built, will add storage tanks for 600,000 bus. additional, which will make the elevator the largest in Kansas City, with a total capacity of 3,000,000 bus. The Terminal Elevator Co., a subsidiary of the J. Rosenbaum Grain Co., Chicago, will add 1,000,000 bus. to its elevator, owned by the Rock Island. This will give the elevator a total capacity of 2,700,000 bus. The new tanks are to be completed by Sept. 1.

When the new additions are completed Kansas City will rank fifth in elevator capacity. It is exceeded only by Chicago, with 48,500,000 bus.; Minneapolis, 38,500,000; Duluth, 32,250,000 bus., and Buffalo, with 18,900,000 bus.

Kansas City now has 37 grain elevators, with total storage capacity of 18,500,000 bus., including tanks now under construction.

The Missouri Pacific is now adding 1,000,000 bus. to the capacity of its elevator, operated by the Hall-Baker Grain Co. The Murray elevator, in North Kansas City, is having tanks of 500,000 bus. added. The Southwestern Milling Co. is doubling the capacity of its elevator, which will hold 500,000 bus. when completed.

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Allegheny,: Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Binghamton*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	29.00	38.00
Boston*	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Buffalo*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Cincinnati	17.00	17.00	8.00	18.00
Chicago	12.00	12.00	8.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.50	20.50	11.50	18.50
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Erie, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Indianapolis	16.50	16.50	8.00	16.00
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	32.50
Kansas City			7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky.	17.00	17.00	8.00	19.00
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	35.00
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	10.50	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	28.70	28.70	19.70	25.00
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75		14.00	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	6.00	10.00
Philadelphia*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Portland, Me.	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	25.70	17.50	22.00
Rochester*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Schenectady*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Scranton, Pa.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	29.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00		14.00
Syracuse*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Terre Haute, Ind.	15.00	15.00	6.00	16.00
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.50	20.00	34.00
Toledo, Ohio	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Troy, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Utica, N. Y.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Washington, D. C.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Wheeling, W. Va.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at these points.

Lake and rail points marked with * take a rate two cents less than above quoted rates during lake and rail season.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—LOCATED ON TWO RAILROADS

(Mo. Pacific and A. T. & S. F.) 400 Barrel Modern Mill in center of Kansas Wheat Belt, at Great Bend, Kans. Liberal terms to right parties. See or write

G. H. HULME, Great Bend, Kans.

BEST CLOTH CLEANER

Peterson's Patent Cloth Cleaner

Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.

Write for sample.

CREAM CITY CAN WORKS

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

GAS AND OIL

ENGINES

for Natural Producer Gas, crude and low grade fuel oils.

Standard sizes 10 to 1000 H. P.

Highest economy, best workmanship, close regulation. Reliable in operation.

Gas Producers for power and fuel use any kind of coal.

A new 50 H. P. Muncie oil engine for sale at a sacrifice. Write now. Exclusive territory to good agents.

The Jacobson Engineering Co.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Have You Thought About the Granulating Milling System?

If SEVEN of the Largest and MOST PROGRESSIVE MILLING CONCERNS in the WORLD have bought, installed and paid for nearly FOUR HUNDRED of these GRANULATING MACHINES in less than FOUR YEARS, what does it signify?

One Leading Mill that has had a number of Machines in use (including several No. 8 Bran Finishers and large size Middlings Finishers, as well as No. 4 Special Middlings Mills) about a year ago, reflowed their mill, using Granulating Machines (about Twenty in all) after EACH and EVERY Smooth Roll reduction —thus increasing their capacity over 20% with the same rolls, bolters and same power; also improving the granulation and quality of the flour.

What does this MEAN to You—MILL OWNER?

What does it MEAN to YOU—HEAD MILLER, if you are the means of bringing this about and at the same time wonderfully improve the flour? Does it not mean much more than Profit—Gain—to you?

And whom can the MILL OWNER (if he is not a practical miller) look to for these important improvements if they are not asked for or suggested by the HEAD MILLER?

Thanks for an answer to this.

Thos. McFeely Co.

232-4 Bourse Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa

E. A. Pynch Co., Minneapolis, Minn., N. W. Agents.

Wheat on the Farms
Roads are Impassable
Flour Orders Delayed

Plant of Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kans., Built by

There are many mills which need more **wheat storage** to carry over the periods when wheat supplies dry up because there is no chance for farmers to deliver wheat. Same condition applies to car shortages.

Concrete re-inforced storage tanks will solve this problem for you.

WHY NOT WRITE TO

Otto J. Lehrack Const. Co.

408 West 59th St,

Kansas City, Mo.

New Wheat Flour

Must be properly aged, whitened and conditioned by the *Alsop Electrical Process* in order to meet the requirements of discriminating housewives and bakers.

If you have not installed the Process, it would be greatly to your interest to do so at once, thereby placing yourself in position to compete with other progressive Millers who cater to trade demanding pure white flour.

Write us for particulars.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

GRAIN STANDARDIZATION.

(Continued from page 7.)

these points more fully when taken into consideration in connection with the results of our investigations on "dockage," which is only one of the important problems in connection with the standardization of grades.

The impurities of wheats as harvested and marketed by the producers under good farm practices must necessarily be given the most careful consideration. These impurities must likewise be given consideration from the standpoint of the miller. Various kinds of weed seeds, rye, barley, oats and other such impurities do not make good flour. Many of the impurities in wheat can be removed only at a considerable expense. Others it is impossible to remove entirely with the present cleaning machinery. Of the latter, some are extremely detrimental to the wheat for milling purposes. In connection with our "dockage" investigations experiments have have been conducted during the past two years to determine the effect on the milling and baking value of such impurities as cockle, kinghead, wild rose, rye, wild oats, and other similar impurities which cannot be entirely removed. Part of these investigations are now complete. The manuscript embodying the results is practically ready for the printer. Copy of this publication will be distributed to the members of this association as soon as it is available.

Need of Adoption and Application.

The question of greatest importance, however, is not what these standards are or when they are to be fixed, but the need of authority to compel their adoption and uniform application to all graded grain entering into interstate and foreign commerce. It is of most vital importance that some legislation be enacted whereby the federal government cannot only fix standards, but enforce the uniform application of such standards as may be fixed from time to time.

On the fixing of standards and the desirability of the uniform application of such standards, the country as a whole is practically unanimous. There are, however, honest differences of opinion as to the exact form that such legislation should take with reference to the enforcement of the standard grades fixed from time to time by the Secretary of Agriculture.

In the opinion of the department the proposed grain grades act (H. R. 14493 and S. 4894) provides the necessary machinery for bringing about a just and uniform application of standard grades in all markets, with as much protection to the producer and country shipper as well as to the consumer as it would be possible to secure under any system of inspection and grading. Further, it is believed that the results can be accomplished under the authority contained in these bills, or a bill of similar character, (a) with the least possible disturbance of the legitimate practices in the handling of our enormous crops; (b) at a minimum interference of state rights, especially in the states having laws governing the inspection and grading of grain; (c) with a minimum expenditure of public money, and (d) without the necessity of building up a large force of government inspectors.

In carrying out the general provisions of this bill it would be necessary to maintain in all of the important grain centers, a sufficient number of competent assistants or supervisors so that prompt action could be taken on all appeals which might come up for consideration. In actual practice, the decision of the government supervisors in the markets would undoubtedly be accepted as final in the case of appeals in practically every instance. Only in the case that either party to the dispute desired to enter suit to force settlement would it probably be necessary to refer the matter directly to the Secretary of Agriculture. In addition to the representatives of the department stationed in the important markets it would be necessary to have a limited number of competent traveling representatives to see that the grades were being uniformly applied and uniformly enforced.

The department appreciates most keenly that legitimate transactions in grain should be allowed to continue with the greatest possible freedom. It likewise feels that the time has come when the abuses through the lack of uniformity in standards and the difference in interpretation of the grade rules under varying market conditions must pass into history.

The issue here is clearly drawn and is one of importance not only to you as millers, but to the felfare of the country as a whole. That issue is, shall the millions of grain producing farmers in this country have an opportunity, through the standardization of grain grades and their uniform application, to secure fair dealing in the disposal of their products? Shall the millers, who of necessity must buy a large portion of their wheat by grade, be denied the right to receive what they buy? If grades are to continue to be a fluctuating proposition, subject to different interpretations in different markets or in the same market at different seasons of the year, then there is little hope for the farmer who produces the grain or for the consumer who buys it.

These are problems of economic importance. Problems, fundamental, to our agricultural development and progress. Problems in which your cooperation is needed if you believe that you should get what you buy.

List of recent sales of I. X. L. steel overshoot water wheels by Fitz Water Wheel Co., Hanover, Pa.: C. C. Shaffer, Varden, Pa.; W. E. Frazer, Cecilton, Md.; A. D. Baughman, Lineboro, Md.; J. W. McCaskill, Carthage, N. C.; D. D. Drake, Delaware Water Gap, Pa.; R. L. Shuford, Newton, N. C.; Bahmann Iron Works Co., Cincinnati, O.; Asa Hall, Jr., Iva, S. C.; H. H. Jennings, Kearneysville, W. Va.; Green Mountain Roller Mill Co., Dale, N. C.; R. S. Payne, Monroe, Va.; Jonas Zwoyer, Bowers, Pa.; Mrs. M. C. Moore, Hillsboro, Pa.; De Sola Bros. & Pardo, New York City (2); Albert Beers, Easton, Pa., R. No. 6; C. C. Deen, Fowling Creek, Md.; Dr. E. R. Troxell, Pittsburg, Pa.; Marcus Mason & Co., South Framingham, Mass.; J. W. Brown, Coosa, Ga.; J. G. Borland, Claremont, Ont., Canada; D. H. Noe, Taylors, S. C.; J. C. Cox, Taylors, S. C.; Joseph Stancell, Jr., Pickens, S. C.; G. R. Ferguson, Crabtree, N. C.; H. F. Martin, Spring Grove, Pa.; W. G. Stephens, Carlisle, Pa.; R. Logan Coleman, Java, Va.; St. Ann's Hermitage, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Leading Grain Dealers of St. Louis.

Morton & Co.
Grain - Hay - Seeds
COMMISSION ONLY
Merchants Exchange Bldg.
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

WHEAT FEEDS GRAIN FLOUR
ANNAN, BURG & CO.
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DEALERS
ESTABLISHED 1880
A.B.C.
ST. LOUIS MISSOURI
MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL GRAIN DEALERS ASSOCIATION

Toberman, Mackey & Co.
GRAIN AND HAY
"Fastest Growing Commission House in America."
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Ballard - Messmore Grain Company
General Commission Merchants
Grain, Hay and Seeds
520 Chamber of Commerce
St. Louis
Member St. Louis Merchants Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade.

St. Louis, the Market Center

Scene in Cash Grain Department of
St. Louis Merchants Exchange

The Consignment House
of St. Louis.
PICKER & BEARDSLEY
Commission Company
Grain, Hay and Grass Seed
Making no Track Bids, Your Consignments do not Conflict with our purchase.

ED. F. CATLIN
408 Merchants Ex. St. Louis, Mo
I Make a Specialty of Milling Wheat, Always Ready to Submit Type Samples.

W. C. GOFFE, G. S. CARKENER, G. C. MARTEN, Jr.
GOFFE & CARKENER CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Grain and Hay Receivers

Marshall Hall, Pres.
E. L. Waggoner, V-Pres.
W. L. Green
Commission Co.
Hi-Grade Milling Wheat
Kiln Dried Corn
Feeding Cereals.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., June 27, 1914.

A slow trade in mixed feeds, practically of the same volume as in the preceding week, and a lifeless market in both old and new crop meal, were predominating features in the alfalfa products market here the past week. Business was mostly routine and came from established trade in nearby territory. Prices were steady most of the week. Mixed feeds were quoted at the same range as a week ago, while nominal quotations on meal, both old and new crop offerings, were unchanged.

Hardly any old No. 1 meal is to be found on the market. Mixers wanting old No. 1 meal very badly are willing to pay up to $20 per ton. Others are offerings as low as $18.50, but are not successful in getting any supplies. Old No. 2 meal is in fair supply, but mixers claim that they cannot use No. 2 meal in mixed feeds at this time, and are not in the market. Old No. 2 meal is quoted at $16 to $16.50, with the light supply hard to move.

Mixers are not using any new crop meal and declare they will not start until after July 15 at the earliest. Arrivals of new crop meal at this time are too high in moisture content for use in mixed feeds. Danger of heating in transit and spoiling of mixed feeds are making mixers pay a premium of several dollars per ton for old meal, rather than take the chance of using moist new crop meal. However, reports from Southern Nebraska indicate that the first cutting of hay there is dry, and that a good quality meal is being turned out. Nebraska mills are offerings at $16.50 in 100-lb. sacks, delivered Kansas Sity for choice new crop meal.

Demand for mixed feeds came principally from immediate Southwestern states. One local mixer stated that a small demand in Eastern markets is being filled at Kansas City. Pennsylvania dairymen were only buyers in the East.

Southeastern states were good buyers during the week. Georgia, Florida and the Carolinas bought in usual volume. The consuming requirements in the Southeast are just about the same as a year ago, although several districts are using larger amounts of mixed alfalfa feeds.

Missouri and Arkansas were good takers of mixed feeds during the week. Poor pastures in these states are a favorable factor in trade. Mills are quoting $18.50 for o. 2 molasses alfalfa mixed feed and up to $21.50 for No. 1. Grain mixed feeds are quoted up to $28.50 for the dry mixed. Molasses grain mixed feed is held at a range of $25 to $26.50 in 100-lb. sacks, f. o. b. Kansas City.

Alfalfa hay trade was light last week. Receipts of hay at Kansas City increased, but the demand was unchanged and a weak tone prevailed in the market throughout. Much of the alfalfa coming is of poor quality and "hot." It is selling at very low basis.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice new-crop meal, $16@16.50; No. 1 old, $18@20; No. 2 old, $15@16.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $20@21.50; No. 2, $18.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$25@26.50; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $28@28.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Fancy, $17.50; choice, $16@17; No. 1, $14.50@15.50; No. 2, $8.50@12; No. 3, $5.50@8; standard, $12.50@14.

Cincinnati, O., June 29, 1914.

The alfalfa products department market is quiet. Little trading was done during this week, as buyers seem to have plenty on hand. The Southern market has been buying, but not in carlots. They are taking hold in small lots. Prices were lower, around 50 cents. The hay market here is also easier, declining 75 cents. Quotations are: Grain mixed alfalfa feed, $26.50@27; mixed feed, $26@26.50; molasses feed, $27.50@28.

Nashville, Tenn., June 27, 1914.

While the continued dry weather may have had some effect upon the alfalfa crop in curtailing the yield in some sections, it has had very little effect on prices, and dealers report no material change in quotations. Stocks are rather light, receipts are moderate and the demand is fair.

Quotations, f. o. b. Nashville, are as follows: Western alfalfa hay, $16@18; local, $16@17; molasses and dry stock feed, $32@34; alfalfa meal, $30.

St. Louis, Mo., June 29, 1914.

Nothing of importance developed in the alfalfa meal market last week to alter materially either prices or demand. Quotations established were about on a par with those of the preceding week, while buying orders were few and on the same hand-to-mouth basis that has prevailed in this market for many weeks past. Dealers still are inclined to look for lower prices on meal, basing their views on the continued weakness and lower values in mill feeds and a belief that good rains over the corn belt will be followed by much lower values in corn and coarse grain products. They assert that corn is too high as compared with wheat, unless unusual drouth develops, and that the "bumper" wheat harvest will permit of vast feeding of wheat in preference to high-priced corn, which sooner or later must lower the coarse grain. If this theory proves correct alfalfa meal and alfalfa products might easily be sentimentally affected, especially in the face of a good crop of hay on the second cutting. So far arrivals of meal in this market have been light, and in unsatisfactory condition, but no business of importance has been booked for future and none is expected until the new meal moves freely. Old meal holds its own in a remarkable way, and indicates how closely the supplies of the old grinding were held by big controlling interests. Most of the orders here are from the Southeast, which also is taking mixed alfalfa feeds at steady prices. Dealers are looking for easier quotations on these feeds, however, and are keeping out of the market. Lower values in Kansas City and the Western markets operate against purchases here. The market for alfalfa hay was unsettled and dull, and the arrivals all hot or in a heating condition, and values pointed lower. Hot, heating and no grades were quoted at $8@10 to $11@12; No. 3 old, $13; No. 2, $13@14 to $15; No. 1 choice, $15@16 to $17@17.50 and $18. Quote new green alfalfa meal at $18@18.50 per ton and old at $20; alfalfa molasses meal without grain at $21@21.50, and with grain $25@27.

New Orleans, La., June 27, 1914.

Oklahoma and North Texas alfalfa was in the market last week, and at figures which practically shut out the far Western crop. Choice pea-green stock was priced in carlots at $17@18 per ton, and meal as low as $18.50. This was new crop stuff and the samples were said to be of a high grade. Several dealers were in the market and several good lots were placed, with a possibility of round lots for July-August delivery on the present basis. Local sales were off in a way, but the careful feeders were using alfalfa and mixed feeds exclusively, in preference to corn. Reports were favorable. The Southeast and Cuba were the largest buyers of molasses mixed feeds, and several good lots were sold at $23@25 per ton for immediate shipment. This was made up with the cheap alfalfa and some old crop stock which mixed-feed makers were eager to get rid of. Ruling prices for mixed feeds ranged from $24 to $26 per ton, with grain mixed feeds about $1@2 per ton higher.

Alfalfa Leaves.

The plant of the Fowler Alfalfa Milling Co., Fowler, Kan., was put into operation on June 18, but was shut down later on account of wet hay. Reports from the farms around Fowler indicate that alfalfa is in a dry condition and that the hay is ready for grinding. Farmers have a large surplus of hay from the first cutting and will probably have a larger surplus from the second harvest, which is now under way. The alfalfa mill is under the management of Samuel Curry. It has a capacity of 20 to 40 tons per day.

Harvesting of the second cutting of alfalfa in southern Kansas and Oklahoma is under way. Warm, sunny weather made conditions ideal for the crop. Much of the hay from the first cutting was spoiled for grinding by rains and damp weather, but thus far the alfalfa of the second cutting has met with dry weather, and mills in Oklahoma report a very small percentage of moisture in the meal. Mixers will no doubt start using the second cutting meal for their preparations, and there will be little chance of heating in transit.

The movement of alfalfa hay to Kansas City this year is expected by some of the more prominent receivers to exceed 10,000 cars. In 1913 alfalfa receipts were 9,270 cars, the greatest in the history of Kansas City or any other alfalfa market in the world. The receipts thus far are approximatcly 6,000 cars, or 20 per cent heavier than in 1913. All other hay receipts at Kansas City, notably prairie, show a sharp decrease, which indicates that the enlargement of the alfalfa acreage in the Southwest is at the expense of other forages. Receipts following the drouth of a year ago indicate that alfalfa is a big producer even in a dry year like that which was experienced last summer.

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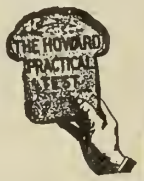

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FOR SALE—Two 44-inch turbine water wheels. Wanted, a worm gear. Address, Oregon Fike, Howard, O.

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WANTED—A competent manager for a flour milling, grain and coal business established with $50,000 investment. Applicant must invest $20,000 in the business and be able to hold down job. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 219, St. Louis, Mo.

HEAD MILLER WANTED—One hundred fifty barrel Nebraska mill with ample funds to properly operate, in small town, wants high-class head miller. Will pay the right man a good salary to begin with, and, after he has proven his worth, will arrange a satisfactory basis whereby he may be able to acquire a respectable interest in the business.

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Will want new man available as early in July as arrangements can be made.

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WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 to 500 bbls. capacity. Am married, 28 years of age, have had 12 years' experience in hard wheat mills. Prefer Kansas or Nebraska, but will go anywhere for good position. References furnished. Address D. B. Libbee, Dawson, Neb.

WANTED—Position as head or second miller by a young man who is a competent miller and able to keep a mill in repair and running order. Will go any place on short notice. Address Box 144, Laurel, Neb.

WANTED—Position as head miller or superintendent in mill of 100 to 500 bbl. capacity. Spring or winter wheat or corn goods. Middle age, and 17 years' experience in some of the very best mills. Reference exchanged. Can do ordinary repair work and keep mill in best of running order. Would consider small investment in a good going business. Address Lock Box 474, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—Position as head miller in good mill of 100 to 500 bbl. capacity. I am thoroughly up-to-date in modern milling, and capable of obtaining the best results in quality and yield. Am married, 30 years of age, have had more than 12 years' experience in different mills. I do not use liquor in any form. Can furnish satisfactory recommendations as to character and ability. Give capacity, make of machinery and wages paid in first letter. Address Head Miller, 71 Ninth avenue, Shenandoah, Iowa.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 barrels and up. Have had charge of mills from 150 to 2,000 barrels. Can furnish very best of references. Can keep mill in good repair, have my own tools. Married. Can come at once. Wish a situation where there are good schools. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 203, St. Louis, Mo.

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Volume Twenty-four | TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1914. | Number Six

Expect Big Export Trade

Southwestern Millers' League Hold Good Meeting at Kansas City.

By A. W. Estabrook, Kansas City.

The fact that two large exporting pour years are confronting Southwestern millers, made possible by the largest wheat harvest, now being gathered, in the history of this section, brought out a large attendance of millers from Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Missouri at a special meeting of the Southwestern Millers' League in Kansas City on Tuesday, June 30. The principal matter for discussion at the meeting was the probable attitude of ocean carriers in their treatment of ocean flour rates, and methods for bringing about equal foreign rates on wheat and flour, and a revival of Southwestern export business to old-time proportions.

About 35 millers were in the convention room when President Henry Lassen called the meeting to order. Mr. Lassen made a short address of welcome and advised the millers to his regret that owing to the stress of the heavy wheat and flour movement through Gulf ports for export at this time, steamship officials were unable to be present at Kansas City to confer with the Southwestern Millers' League. However, Mr. Lassen said that the steamship officials had invited a committee of the league to meet them at Memphis or some other half-way point, and suggested that this be taken up later.

The net weight law, which becomes effective Sept. 3, this year, was next introduced for discussion. President Lassen declared that millers in the Southwest, at least, seemed to favor the packing of flour in even weight sacks, that is, in 98s, 48s, 24s and 12s, as at present. However, this would mean that millers would be compelled to add a fraction of a pound to offset the weight of the sack, in order that the provisions of the net weight law would be complied with.

All of the millers present seemed to agree that fractional weights, such as 23¾ lbs. should not be marked upon the sack. All agreed that instead of deducting the weight of the sack from the flour, just that much more flour should be added. Andrew J. Hunt of Arkansas City favored the packing of full 24s, 48s and 98s, and declared that all millers should adopt uniform standards, so much confusion would be eliminated. Although Kansas now has a gross weight law, millers declared that all flour, whether for state or interstate consumption, would be packed in net weight.

However, a question was brought up as to those states requiring 24½ lbs. to the eighth barrel sack, and other such provisions. A resolution was made by Charles Roos, of the Hunter Milling Co., Wellington, as follows: Resolved, That all flour for state or interstate shipment after July 1, 1914, should be packed in even net weight sacks without any such qualifying words, as net, gross, or when packed, and packing should conform with state laws in which flour is intended for sale. This was uanimously carried.

In connection with the net weight law, Charles Roos brought up the regulation of the three large flour exchanges, Chicago, Philadelphia and New York City, which required that all flour sold in 140-lb. jutes should contain 141 lbs. gross weight. It was stated that with the enforcement of the present national net weight law, the gross weight requirements of the three exchanges were obsolete, and a resolution was adopted by the Southwestern Millers' League asking the exchanges to have this regulation conform with the new net weight law. That is, all 140-lb. jutes should contain 140 lbs. net.

The weight of feed packages was an important matter decided upon. In some sections of the Southwest, millers pack feed in 98 and 97-lb. sacks, because that size package is demanded by the trade. This results in rather difficult competition for the miller selling feed in 100-lb. sacks. Members favored one standard, which should be followed by all mills in the Southwest. Questions were brought up as to whether the different state regulations would allow for a single standard, as Nebraska required 100 lbs. net weight of feed to be sold in all instances. Other states had different requirements, but it was the consensus of opinion at the meeting that a single standard would be acceptable by all state feed controls. L. E. Moses, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., made the following resolution, which was carried unanimously: Resolved, that the members of the Southwestern Millers' League should pack all feed bearing this printed weight on the sack or tag:

100 lbs. When Packed.
Guaranteed 99 lbs. Net

The adoption of this resolution, it was declared, would result in the elmination of less than standard weight feed packages, and would be a big step forward in uniformity in feed weights. Uniform standards for analyses have already been fixed.

The export situation was next discussed. L. E. Moses, as chairman of the Traffic Committee of the Southwestern Millers' League, said: "The large winter wheat crop in the Southwest puts us on an export basis for practically two years. A larger export business means a better domestic trade, and the greater number of millers exporting flour regularly, the more advantageous it is for the Southwestern miller. The disposition of the steamship men to encourage export business in flour has been apparent during the past several months. Steamship officials are very anxious to co-operate with millers and build up a permanent trade. Letters I have received from them bear this out, and the fact that export rates on flour and wheat are now on a parity is also an indication that steamship men favor the package flour business, rather than bulk wheat. Millers will gain the confidence of foreign importers. Ocean men will give them favorable rates if large quantities are shipped at one time.

"With the large wheat crop in the Southwest, millers in this territory will be at an advantage not only this year, but next year, too. Start an export trade now, and you will be so firmly established at the end of the two years that your business will be permanent. Kansas wheat and Kansas flour is recognized on the Continent as a standard above anything else. We have been handicapped by unequal ocean rates, but this condition is now eliminated, and we now have the opportunity to start an export business and keep it. I am convinced that this is an opportunity not to be overlooked. All mills, big or small, ought to export flour. A large delegation of Southwestern millers should make up a committee to go down to New Orleans and confer with the steamship officials. They will cooperate and have regular sailings. The Southwest, as the greatest wheat district in the world, should be recognized as one of the greatest exporters of flour."

Charles Roos, of Wellington, supported Mr. Moses, and said exporting of flour was one of the best assets a mill could have.

Andrew J. Hunt stated that the present was the best time to agitate the question. He declared that steamship lines had excessive offerings of wheat. Flour is just as easy, if not more so, to handle, and there is no occasion for them to advance rates of flour. Today, practically the same rates on both flour and wheat prevail. With a steady export business in flour, steamship officials in their desire to co operate with mills would certainly keep the grain and its product on a parity.

The Traffic Committee was requested to name a committee of 15 millers to go to New Orleans and confer with the steamship officials on export flour rates. The following were named:

H. K. Schafer, Maney Milling Co., Omaha; Earl Roth, Gooch Milling Co., Lincoln; Chauncy Abbott, Sr., Wells Abbott Nieman, Schuyler; James A. McSwigan, Crescent Milling & Elevator Co., Denver, Colo.; Frank Kell, Wichita Mill & Elevator Co., Wichita Falls, Texas; B. R. Neal, Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., Dallas, Texas; L. S. Meyer, Jno. F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co., Springfield, Mo.; Geo. C. Sohlberg, Acme Milling Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.; J. E. Ruth, Oklahoma Mill Co., Kingfisher, Okla.; M. E. Humphrey, Chickasha Milling Co., Chickasha, Okla.; H. Dittmer, Canadian Mill & Elevator Co., El Reno, Okla.; L. E. Moses, Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City; A. J. Hunt, New Era Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kansas; H. Lassen, Kansas Milling Co., Wichita; C. L. Roos, Hunter Milling Co., Wellington, Kan.; D. G. Page, Thos. Page Milling Co., Topeka, Kan.

Armin Fassler, of the Inter-Ocean Mills, Topeka, made a motion to the effect that a standard export patent, as offered by members of the Southwestern Millers' League, should be at least a 95 per cent patent. Plans were discussed for the formation of an auxiliary organization to the Southwestern Millers' League, members of which would maintain a certain standard for patents and straight grades of flour for export. It was pointed out that the difference in the grades offered abroad had injured the trade to a material extent, and that a league, whose members were bound by a bond and affidavit that they would maintain a standard adopted by the organization, would be a great asset in foreign markets. A committee will be appointed later to formulate plans for the organization of this auxiliary organization.

At the conclusion of the meeting, A. A. Poland, traffic manager for the Kansas City Missouri River Navigation Co., invited the millers to go to the docks at the Missouri river and inspect one of the barges of the boat line. More than 20 millers took advantage of the invitation, and in the afternoon took a trip of inspection over teh company's warehouse and boats. Mr. Poland explained the various facilities the company had for handling flour. The boat line has han-

(Continued on Page 18)

Report on New Hard Wheat

High in Gluten and in Good Condition for Milling.

Before the new hard winter wheat began coming to market, the general impression among those watching the crop was that the gluten content of the crop in general was to be low. Instead, the fact is that there is much more dark, high gluten wheat in Kansas than in former years. The indications are that the gluten content of the Kansas crop will average well over 12 per cent. Many samples of wheat run as high as 16 per cent gluten. It is my opinion that it will be easy for mills to maintain their milling mixture as high as necessary, which I consider to be about 12 per cent in an 80 per cent patent.

In addition to the good amount of gluten I am well pleased with its evidences of good quality. In most new wheat samples in former years, the glutens were soft and not much elasticity was shown until after the sweating process and on the old crop just finished that condition prevailed most of the year, as the sweating process never occurred as it should. In this new wheat the gluten even before sweating, shows firm and elastice and gives promise of excellent qualities, which will no doubt be improved with sweating, ageing and conditioning. My opinion of the qualities of the gluten are well borne out by baking tests on experimental millings and bakings, also on samples of flour from commercial mills. The flour, while not baking quite so well as old wheat, showed remarkable baking qualities for very new wheat. The spring in the oven, which is usually deficient in new wheat flour, is quite good on this crop. The cubic inches of bread in a loaf on one 70 per cent patent was 185, as compared with 191 on old wheat 80 per cent patent, and several others have given similar results. These results on wheat so new are extremely flattering, as it is usually almost impossible to bake a good loaf from new wheat flour until it has acquired about 60 days' age.

The wheat is coming in much drier than it was thought. The average moisture content is perhaps between 10 and 11 per cent. This is very nearly normal and much above the average of last crop, which run about 7 to 8 per cent. The low moisture and the dry weather of last year were responsible for the fact that wheat did not cure or sweat properly. The favorable moisture content of the new wheat, together with moist weather promises to make the new wheat cure properly and pass through the sweating stage early. These conditions, with the fact that the baking qualities of the new wheat are now fairly good, should make the present crop the best from the point of baking value that we have had for several years.

Since the wheat contains more water than last year's crop it will not be necessary to use as much water in tempering as on the old crop. This is a decided disadvantage to the miller, as it will not allow as large gains in wheat at the mill.

Flour that is made before the wheat has gone through the sweat is likely to go through that process in the flour, and while in that condition fails to make a good loaf. Just at this season of the year, for this reason, the baking qualities of flour are likely to be unsettled.

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Some of the Many Essentials of Good Milling.

A symposium of the views of various American millers on the essentials of good milling would take up much space, and probably no two grinders of the golden grain would agree on the different essentials which they believe would make good milling. Of course, the one essential that all millers would have in their lists, and which is the very foundation of the milling business, is "Make a Profit."

However, profit-making as an essential in the milling industry depends altogether upon the other requirements of good milling followed by the miller. Indeed, the making of a profit is not an essential of good milling, but is the result of the essentials. To what extent business pays is a matter of vital importance to every miller, except the philanthropist who sells the baker his flour at somewhat below cost, in order to run both night and day. It has been a difficult matter to determine a list of essentials, not too long, yet containing all of the policies of the successful every-day miller. Several millers have furnished lists of the essentials they have believed in, and to which they ascribe their success to a large degree. Of course, all do not agree, but there are a few policies they have all followed:

Build up a quality product, and never misrepresent this product.

Sell every bbl. of flour at a profit, whether made during day or night runs.

Cultivate that gem known as the established trade.

Get a foothold in foreign markets for your surplus.

Sell on conservative terms, and avoid long-time deliveries.

Make quality your principal selling argument, not price concessions.

Make your flour of uniform quality at all seasons.

Always sell draft attached bill of lading.

Prosecute buyers who refuse to accept deliveries.

Maintain a standard of efficiency in your operative and selling departments.

Mix together all of these essentials of good milling and it is the claim of the successful millers who wrote them that if they are followed the principal essential, profit-making, will be the blend. Ask a buyer what the essentials of good milling are, and he would probably give another list. The flour trade generally could easily make numerous additions. Spring wheat millers would possibly have different ideas from the winter wheat miller, while the foreigner would probably be opposed to some of the essentials because they do not conform with his view of doing business. Of course, it is a question as to whether the essentials of good milling can be briefly summarized, but the views of a few successful millers, as given in the foregoing list, are worthy of some consideration.

One Aspect of the Wheat Price Situation.

Winter wheat prices at the principal Southwestern markets are at the lowest level of the past 10 years, yet some traders continue bearish in their views and are trying to pound the market downward, a tendency which has been followed for the past 30 days. However, there are factors in the wheat trade considered bullish in the extreme, with prices as low as they are now, and not a few of the prominent winter wheat millers believe that values are just about as low as they will go this year.

This country as an exporter is governed to a large extent by the foreign demand for wheat and flour. Export business in new crop winter wheat has been fairly heavy thus far this season, but not in proportion to the volume of the crop. This has been a bearish factor, but it appears that foreigners have been holding off. Broomhall, one of the recognized world authorities on wheat consumption and production, expresses the attitude of foreigners as regards American wheat as follows:

"Private estimates regarding winter wheat production in the United States are very optimistic, but it is thought present prices discount the large crop. The American winter yield represents but 15 per cent of the world's total, and other countries do not promise large."

Of course, there are factors in wheat trade that would indicate still lower prices. But the fact that corn is selling around 80c per bu. at most country points in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma, and that elevator bids for wheat are principally around 60c, or an actual difference of 20c in the cost of corn and the selling price of wheat, leads some of the more conservative millers to believe that farmers will feed wheat rather than sell the golden grain and pay such a large premium for corn. In years of normal corn production farmers generally receive a premium of more than 15c to 25c for wheat over corn, but with the tables turned and the premium on corn farmers in a financial position to hold their wheat may not take kindly to the new order of prices. So, if the holding tendency is of any large proportions at all, wheat prices may reflect it.

The statement that foreign requirements of wheat and flour to be supplied principally by this country are larger than usual has been taken into consideration only partly by wheat pit operators. Millers in the Southwest report the heaviest export flour business of the past five or six years, and exports of wheat have been larger than a year ago. But a quietude in new export wheat business for the present is reported.

At the Southwestern Millers' League meeting in Kansas City last week several millers declared that wheat is worth more than 60c per bu. at country points, no matter how large the yield, and that if they were farmers they would certainly hold out for 65c per bu. Probably this view is held by a large number of wheat growers, and rather than sell wheat freely many farmers may hold.

Millers Wish Foster Dwight Coburn Well.

It is fitting indeed that the retirement of Foster Dwight Coburn as secretary of the Kansas Department of Agriculture should occur on the same day as the announcement that Kansas had surpassed all its previous records and those of any other state in the country in wheat production. Much credit is due the retiring secretary for the production record set by Kansas, a record which will not likely be exceeded in the near future. The crop year ending with the retirement of Secretary Coburn makes Kansas one of the greatest wheat-producing districts in the world for its size, if not the greatest, and not a little credit is due the secretary for his successful work the past score of years. The retirement of Secretary Coburn is a loss to the Kansas milling industry. Fortunately, however, Mr. Coburn's choice of a successor in Jacob C. Mohler represents the best product of the state.

It is said that Coburn is the man who put Kansas on the map. He was the best press agent that Kansas or any other state in the country ever had. To the fact that he was a stickler for facts is due much of the success of his advertising for Kansas.

Coburn had opportunities to become Governor of the state of Kansas and to represent it in the Senate at Washington, but refused to leave the secretaryship of agriculture. The development of Kansas as an agricultural state started rapidly when Coburn took office, about 21 years ago, and it was his faith that Kansas could raise two blades of grass where only one grew before that made the state what it is agriculturally.

Secretary Coburn's publicity work regarding Kansas was written in an individual, rare style. He is a master of English, as is well illustrated by the following, taken from one of his folders:

"Memory is a marvelous painter and paints the things we love best. It pictures to one who has strayed the corn silking in the fields he used to own, the wheat yellow for harvest, the alfalfa stretching away in a carpet of purple and green, richer than the rugs of Persia. It portrays to him the apple tree and the elms as they whispered to the children at play in the shade; points to the roses in the corner of the garden, and in infinite detail paints a thousand things that touch the heart and prove memory's whimsical power. Happy is the man who wakes to find that he has wandered from Kansas only in a dream."

F. D. Coburn, as he signs his name, certainly deserves the thanks of the people of Kansas, and they have not been thankless. Mr. Coburn's work during the past 21 years has been recognized, and the milling industry, not only of Kansas, but the entire Southwest, feels that the choice of one of his pupils, Jacob C. Mohler, as his successor is not only the best choice that could have been made, but is a recognition of Coburn's great work. Millers will join with other interests in wishing a happy retirement for the former secretary.

Tennessee Bleached Flour Ruling.

Bleached flour sold in Tennessee must bear upon the sack, in letters of not less than one-half inch in size, and as part of the principal label, the word "bleached" or the words "bleached flour," according to a ruling promulgated by Commissioner Lucius P. Brown of the State Food and Drugs Department. The ruling says: "For the purpose of this ruling any chemical treatment of flour whereby it is whitened is to be considered as bleaching, and flour so treated must be labeled as prescribed." The ruling takes the place of one previously in effect, which made the sale of bleached flour in the state illegal.

Another Premium View.

"To our mind the premium schemes do an injury to any business and the one who uses them publicly admits the article he places on the market is not worth the money asked for it, and offers a little "to boot" to even things up, and gives the consumer a cheapened idea of the article in question. Not only does it cheapen the article in the sight of the consumer, but it will naturally create another form of competition in the milling business, which will probably end with a kitchen cabinet with each sack of flour, making the competition a question of the prize instead of a competition of quality in the product manufactured.

"'Swat the premium scheme and schemer' should be the slogan of the mills, and swat them so hard that they will stay down for the count."

Demurrage, $5 Per Day

Railroads to Keep Equipment Moving From Gulf and Atlantic Ports.

Millers and grain dealers, in conference with railroad officials at Wichita on July 1, agreed that in order to hurry empty cars back from Gulf and Atlantic ports, the grain carrying railroads should put into effect immediately demurrage charges of $5 per day on box cars, after allowing 72 hours for unloading. The old rate was $1. This agreement was entered into by railroad officials at a conference held with representative millers, grain dealers and bankers.

Railroads that concurred with the demurrage resolution were the Santa Fe, the Rock Island, Frisco, Gould lines and the Texas & Pacific. The Kansas City Southern may also become a party to the agreement later.

Railroad representatives also agreed to insist upon a foreign road delivering an empty car to the road furnishing it with a loaded car.

The number of cars required to move the Kansas wheat crop was estimated at 175,000. There are 22,500 empty cars on sidings awaiting loading. Railroad men believe that transportation of the wehat can be accomplished with little delay, if cars are loaded to capacity and are unloaded without delay when the destination is reached.

Millers are making every possible preparation to handle the wheat crop in their sections. Many fear a car shortage, and are suggesting to the trade that flour deliveries during the heavy wheat movement may be delayed to some extent. However, as flour offers as much tonnage as wheat, millers do not believe that they will be discriminated against in the matter of furnishing empty cars.

DAMAGE TO MONARCH MILL.

Large Hopper Scale, Filled With Wheat, Breaks Supports.

A receiving scale and hopper, containing 75,000 pounds of new wheat, broke away from the supports on the fifth floor of the newly remodeled Monarch Mills, of Hutchinson, Kan., and crashed to the ground floor, taking everything before it. About 10,000 bushels of wheat was scattered over the ground floor and all the milling machinery on the first, second, third and fourth floors directly under the scale and hopper was demolished. A space about 15 feet square was gutted from top to bottom.

The accident will delay the starting of the remodeled plant, which was ready for operation.

How Premiums Are Started.

W. H. Marshall, secretary of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club, says in a recent bulletin:

"Will soft wheat go to a premium over hard? is a question often asked. To correctly answer, the cause of premiums should be considered. It is not a question of justification of the premium itself so much as it is a question of what brings about the premium and who does it. It happens this way: A grain dealer, and more often a scoop-shovel dealer, will pay a little more for wheat than a miller would pay at the same station and under the same circumstances. In other words, such a dealer will pay above the market. The dealer does not know what he is to do with the wheat, but he is willing to wager his ingenuity, believing he will be able to find a miller who will relieve him. When the time comes for selling, instead of such a grain dealer having to depend for relief in the markets upon which he should have based his calculations, some local miller can be induced to meet the grain dealer's views. Having found relief at home, which was his original expectation, the grain dealer is again ready to begin another crusade, expecting to again land upon a miller."

WINTER WHEAT YIELDS LARGE.

Quality Better Than Expected in Most Winter Wheat Districts.

Threshing returns from all over the winter wheat states confirm the estimates of large yields, and the quality of the new wheat is reported as above expectations. Among the reports received are the following:

Don McKay, Hastings, Neb.: "The harvesting of the wheat crop has progressed rapidly during the week and a few more days will see the entire crop in shock. According to reports received at this office, the quality of the wheat is far above expectations, being of the dark variety, rich in gluten content and testing 60 to 63 lbs. Many had thought that, owing to the excessive moisture, wheat would be of the yellow variety and low in gluten content. It is a little early to get a line on the average yield, but returns from several sections would indicate 20 to 22 bushels for the state of Nebraska."

J. F. Burgner, Grand Island, Neb.: "The weather has been quite favorable for the harvesting of the new crop, and in the southern portion of the state, including the Platte Valley, the greater portion of it is in the shock. The quality seems to be superior to any raised for years. There has been some threshing done and the yield is very satisfactory."

W. H. Marshall, Joplin, Mo.: "Judging from uniform reports reaching me, the wheat yield will exceed expectations. In many districts threshing has not progressed enough to yield much information. In other districts there were considerable threshing operations before the rain, and from each of these districts it is unanimously reported that the yield is larger than has been expected. And, comparing the actual threshing returns with the average yield of last year, there is established an important increase, and, if the experience of these districts in which considerable threshing has been done correctly reflects the experience to be in the districts not yet tested, the aggregate crop out-turn in every county in this section will be substantially more than any estimate known to this office. The acreage harvested is uniformly shown to be larger than previous estimates. Reports show but one isolated instance where no increase in acreage is shown, while large and important districts report from 50 to 100 per cent increase, although 20 to 25 per cent increases are popular figures."

Frank Foltz, Oklahoma City, Okla.: "Harvesting is about completed in Oklahoma and Kansas, and, with the exception of a few isolated sections, threshing returns are satisfactory and fully up to the highest expectations. The wheat market has been declining gradually from day to day, but general rains over Kansas and scattered rains in Oklahoma during the past few days have temporarily stopped threshing and have caused a slight upturn in the market. The export bids on July 3 were from ½c to ⅝c higher than a week previous. I do not believe that we have yet seen the low price for wheat. There has been an enormous amount of wheat sold for export for shipment during July, and this slight upturn in the market, coupled with threatening weather, has a tendency to make country dealers hesitate about selling any more wheat until present contracts are pretty well cleaned up. If we have clear weather for a few days threshing will be resumed in full blast and the movement will become general all over the country."

Black Rust Reports

Conditions Favorable for Damage in Spring Wheat Territory.

Needed moisture has fallen over practically the entire corn belt, and fear of drouth damage in Missouri, Illinois and a considerable area in the Southwest has been temporarily removed. The crop generally is making seasonable progress, is well advanced and promises a yield of about 2,895,000,000 bushels, against 2,446,988,000 bushels last year. Winter wheat harvest is practically completed, and yields and quality reports indicate that the most optimistic forecasts on the harvest have been verified. Spring wheat territory has been subjected to excessive moisture, with low temperatures, and conditions are favorable for "black rust" development. Some complaints of excessive moisture damage to oats are coming in from the Northwest. The crop in the principal growing belt is well below expectations.

Snow's Report From South Dakota.

Crop Expert B. W. Snow on Monday issued the following report on "black rust" conditions in the Northwest:

"Last Wednesday my agent in South Dakota reported rust and sent me rusted wheat samples. I have spent three days in checking up this report and find a considerable area in which black rust is generally present in the southern counties of the state. I found it in every field examined at Yankton, Tyndall, Scotland, Mitchell and Salem, each point representing a different county. In a large share of the fields it is present in its final stage on the head stem. Fifty miles further north, at Iroquois, Huron and Woolsey, an occasional affected stalk can be found, but it requires search. From there north as far as Redfield there is no trace. The outbreak is not in the important wheat section, and if confined to where now visibly present would not be serious, but it is scatteringly apparent along the southern edge of the big producing territory."

The Crop Scare in 1904.

Excessive wet weather in the Northwest, accompanied by low temperatures, have revived talk of "black rust" damage to spring wheat, and recall the big "black rust" scare of 1904, when wheat prices advanced 24⅛c a bushel in 30 days.

That year the late Corwin H. Spencer, of St. Louis, and a party of Chicago grain men were touring the Northwest when they discovered "black rust" in wheat, something that had never been known to the trade before. Very quietly they began to buy wheat, and accumulated a line of several million bushels before the trade awoke to what was going on. On July 25 they sent in first damage reports, and soon the commission house wires were flooded with sensational crop news. In leaps and bounds from a price of 87⅞c the September wheat option in Chicago rose to $1.13¾ by Sept. 13, and most of the advance came by Aug. 22, when the high price of that month at $1.12 was recorded.

During the excitement prices rose 3 to 4 cents a bushel on many days. On Sept. 6 wheat had declined from its high point of $1.12 in August to $1.02½, but quickly rose again. The final price for the September option was $1.11. Mr. Spencer and his Chicago followers cleaned up a fortune on the advance.

Crops in Middle States.

The Missouri state crop report of July 1 showed much needed rain on the last day of the month, which materially improved the outlook over the entire state, as drouth was becoming a serious menace in many counties. Unfortunately, the figures in the report were compiled before the rain came, so that allowance should be made for improvement not shown in the following forecast:

The condition of corn for the state is 81, with a condition of 82 northwest, 78 central, 80 southwest and 68 southeast. The plant is thrifty, of excellent color and under seasonable conditions should show satisfactory yields. Acreage is 98.6 per cent of last year's crop, grown on 7,537,270 acres.

Wheat harvest was one of the earliest in the state's history. Less than 1 per cent of crop is uncut. Of 2,156,637 acres seeded last fall, only 1.5 per cent was abandoned. Threshing returns indicate yield of 17.1 bushels per acre for the state, against 16.1 last year. Yield 35,000,000 bushels. Prices average 10 cents below last year's. Much wheat will be fed instead of sold. The condition of oats is 56. Of original acreage, it is estimated 69 per cent will be harvested.

The Illinois state crop condition report as of June 20 showed a decrease of 1 per cent in area planted to corn, with 2 per cent increase in northern Illinois, a decrease of 1 per cent in central Illinois and 4 per cent in southern Illinois. Corn's condition 92 per cent of normal, or 15 points better than last year. Very little bug damage in northern part of state, but some in southern and central sections. Winter wheat condition 93 per cent, or 96 in northern Illinois, 92 in central and 90 in southern. Oats condition 61 per cent, against 90 per cent May 1. In northern Illinois condition 91 per cent, central Illinois 61 per cent and southern Illinois 33 per cent.

The Kansas state crop report placed winter wheat's condition June 30 at 98; last May 96 and last June 63. Crop about 160,000,000 bus., against 86,515,000 bus. last year. Yield 18 bus. to acre. Corn condition 93.8; last June 85. Acreage 5,500,000. Oats condition 87; last year 49; acreage 1,470,000.

The Oklahoma state crop report placed the wheat yield per acre at 19 bus., against 12 last year. Corn condition 82; June, 81; last July 83, and last October, 35, when crop was 52,000,000 bus.

New Crop Buckwheat.

The 1914 crop of buckwheat is just being sown. The acreage is yet an unknown quantity, but the cost of the seed has been exceptionally high, owing to its extreme scarcity, so it is possible that the acreage will be restricted on that account. Further, the quality of the seed sown is poorer than usual, owing to frost damage betore maturity, and may not germinate well. Weather and soil conditions promise a favorable start for the growing crop.

Owing to heavy damage before maturity, the last domestic crop of buckwheat was the smallest in years, so that, even supplemented with free Canadian buckwheat, there was far less grain available for milling than usual. The market opened the season at considerably higher prices than had ruled the previous year, and continuously advanced throughout the season.

The course of buckwheat prices for many years warrants the statement that the values of this cereal are more largely governed by the ratio of supply and demand than those of any other cereal. So that this year, with an exceptionally heavy demand assured for the opening, prices are apt to open on a fairly high basis unless the crop is very large and moves very freely at the opening of the season. All other cereals are to a certain extent inter-dependent as to price because of the possibility of substitution. But this is not the case with buckwheat. Notwithstanding the large crop of all other cereals, buckwheat prices will not be affected if the buckwheat crop is not large.—The Blodgett Milling Co.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., July 6, 1914.

Liberal offerings of new hard winter wheat flour were made by Kansas City and Southwestern mills during the past week to domestic trade, but volume of sales was disappointingly small, especially to Eastern markets. Some buying was recorded on the advances in wheat futures, caused by the rust scare in the Northwest, but even this bullish trend did not result in any large purchases. Country mills are offering established brands of 95 per cent flour at $3.05@3.10 in bulk, Kansas City, net. Some of the larger mills in the state have made prices of $3.45 on 80 per cent patents in cotton sacks, but business booked at this figure has not been up to the usual new crop contracting. General range of prices on 95 per cent new crop flour for July-August shipment is $3.15@3.25 in jutes, Kansas City.

Importers on the Continent and in the United Kingdom seem to recognize that present flour prices are low. Contracts for export flour have been the heaviest of the past four or five years. Several Kansas City mills have booked lots of 50,000 to 75,000 bags of hard winter wheat straights to go to the United Kingdom and the Continent. Reports from the country mills indicate that more than 25 per cent of the output of some mills for the next three months will move for export. Cabling is active now, and acceptances of bids by mills allow for a good profit. Foreigners have been bidding 10@20c higher prices than domestic buyers on new crop flour for 30 to 60 days' shipment. Although clear has been exported in largest volume, business in straight flour has been good.

Eastern buyers figure on a basis of $3.50 in jutes, delivered New York City rate points for all of their supplies of new crop 95 per cent flour. This would equal less than 60-cent wheat, which level is not at all likely. Some business has been done by country mills on a basis of $3.75 for 95 per cent flour in jutes. However, Eastern buyers are disposed to hold off until more definite news regarding the spring wheat crop is known. Another rust scare like that of the past week, which put Minneapolis prices up more than 2¾c in one day, is what is needed to start flour business in the East.

Bakers in the immediate Southwestern states and in Central states are asking for prices on new crop flour, but their views are too far out of line. Quite a number of bakers are figuring on contracting new crop 80 per cent patents at $3.40 for 180 days' delivery. Iowa bakers are 20c out of line. Some have sufficient stocks to run them until the latter half of September and into October, and are of the opinion that prices will be as low then as now. Many believe that the heavy winter wheat movement to market will demoralize conditions and result in unusually low prices.

Cracker bakers are not taking on any soft wheat flour in any appreciable volume. Some Southeastern trade has been contracting, but even with prices below $3.90 for 80 per cent patents at mill, buyers are looking for still cheaper values. Established trade is taking some new crop flour on a basis of $3.90 in cotton sacks, Kansas City.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for July-August shipment, $3.15@3.25 per bbl; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $2.50@2.75 per bbl., according to quality and grades; second clear, $2.25@2.40.

Irregularity in Mill Feed.

Bran developed further weakness during the past week, but shorts and middlings had some strength, with supply rather scarce. Bran sold down to a level of 80c for prompt shipment, while last half July offers were below 78c in round lots. Some mills offered bran for August-September-October shipment at 80c, but no trading was done at this figure. Most country mills are anticipating a reaction in bran prices last half of July, and believe that present prices are lower than the small output warrants.

The big premium of shorts over bran is commanding some interest in the market. About 45 days ago, bran and short were selling at the same price, but now there is a premium of practically 32c for brown and gray shorts over bran. With mills offering bran freely for prompt shipment at 84c and shorts at $1.12 for brown grades and up to $1.16 for white grades, there is some basis for belief that the spread is too wide. Some mills believe that bran will go higher, rather than shorts lower, but most of the buying trade is of the opinion that shorts are too high, and prices will go lower when mills start operations on a bigger scale.

Demand for bran last week was rather dull. Mills are not offering freely, but even with the short supply, offerings were hard to move. Some business was done with Eastern market on a basis of $21 per ton for bran, but not in heavy volume.

Principal demand for shorts came from local territory. Missouri and Arkansas were good buyers. However, the trade is taking only for immediate needs. They have an opinion that present prices are too high and are not stocking up. Some dealers are taking bran for August shipment around 80c, Kansas City.

Few dealers are figuring on bran below 75c, but some believe that they will be able to get all the supplies they will want at this figure. Eastern resellers are bidding Kansas mills around 77c for bran, August shipment, Kansas City basis, but mills are not willing to sell at this figure.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 80c per 100 lbs.; shorts, $1.12@1.20; fancy white middlings, $1.30; red dog, $1.35@1.40.

Linseed and Cottonseed Meal.

Prices of linseed and cottonseed meal were steady throughout the past week. Demand for cottonseed meal was of fair volume, considering the feeding operations in states adjoining this market. Linseed meal sales were about in proportion to the cottonseed meal moving. Quite a demand for less than carlots from Missouri points was in evidence, and some carlot sales were made to Kansas points. Linseed meal is quoted at a range of $34@34.25 while cottonseed is steady at $32@32.50.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, old wheat, 98s cotton or jute, $4.20@4.40 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $4@4.20; first clears, $3.20@3.50; soft wheat patent, old wheat, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $4@4.50 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $3@3.30; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $1.45@1.55 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $1.40@1.50; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $1.45@1.55 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.40@1.50; graham flour in small sacks, $2@2.10 per 100; whole wheat flour, in small sacks, $2.10@2.20 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180 lbs., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 80@82c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.35; white shorts, $1.25.

Linseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $34.

Cottonseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $32; ton lots. $32.50.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station.

Kansas—Hard winter patent, old wheat, $4.50@4.60 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $4.30@4.40; bran, 85@95c per 100; mill run, $1.05; brown shorts, $1.14@1.20; white shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 40c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, old wheat, $5@5.10 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $4.50@4.70; bran, $1.01; mill-run bran, $1.25; white shorts, $1.35; corn meal, 34@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5@5.20 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $4.60@4.80; corn meal, 17-lb. sacks, 36c; bran, $1.15 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $5.30@5.40 per bbl.; hard wheat ffour, high patent, $4.50@5 per bbl.; bran, $1.25 per 100; shorts, $1.40@1.45; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

The new flour warehouse of the Enns Milling Co., Inman Kan., has been completed. It has a capacity of nearly 100 cars and is fireproof.

W. L. Kneeland, who purchased the McPherson Mill & Elevator Co., McPherson, Kan., several months ago, plans to put the mill in shape for operation.

Several Kansas mills have started exclusively on wheat, while others do not plan to grind the new grain until late in July. This is about 15 days earlier than in 1913.

Incorporation papers have been taken out by the Gateway Milling Co., Kansas City, a flour jobbing company. Incorporators are David H., Eleanora and Marian M. Kresky.

The Kemper Mill & Elevator Co., Tonganoxie, Kan., is installing two 150-horse power steam boilers in a new power house adjoining the mill. Other improvements are being made.

New sifters and other machinery are being installed in the plant of the Ismert, Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, which will raise the capacity of the plant several hundred bbls. Mill will have output of 2,500 bbls. when work is completed.

The New Era Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kan., will start work soon on a new office building adjoining the mill. Plans have been made for a building 17 by 90 feet to cost $6,000. Repairs on the 100,000-bu. elevator of the company have just been concluded.

Officers of the new Cain Milling Co., Atchison, Kan., are: A. S. Cain, president and mill manager; U. B. Sharpless, vice president; John R. Schmitt, secretary and treasurer. These with Charles Linley and A. Wulfkuhler, Leavenworth bankers, compose the board of directors.

William E. Kruse, for nine years assistant head-miller at the plant of the Bowersock Mills & Power Co., Lawrence, Kan., is now head miller for the Leavenworth Milling Co., Leavenworth, Kan. He took the place of J. R. Chapman, who has taken charge of the Springfield, Mo., mills of the John F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co.

The Bowersock Mills & Power Co., Lawrence, Kan., is planning to double its present concrete elevator storage capacity of 250,000 bus. No contract has been awarded yet, and R. C. Jackson, manager of the mill, says that nothing definite has been decided upon yet as regards the duplication of the present tanks.

W. A. Fuhrman, head miller for the past 15 years, and R. A. Stehwein salesman and assistant manager for the past 12 years, of the Bushton Roller Mills, have been taken into partnership with C. F. Stehwein, and the company will hereafter be known as the Bushton Mill & Elevator Co., Bushton, Kan. The plant is now being operated on new wheat.

Additions to the plant of the Ada Milling Co., Ada, Ok., now undergoing construction, include a 500-bbl. corn meal mill, 30,000-bu. steel storage tanks and a new power room. More than $30,000 is being spent on improvements. The flour mill is being overhauled and new machinery is being installed. It will be ready for operation the latter half of July.

The Maney Export Co., Oklahoma City, Ok., has been organized by J. W. and John Maney and Henry Schafer, with capital of $50,000 to do a general business in grain and mill products, both foreign and domestic. The new company has taken over the business of the Millers' Grain Co., and will occupy the offices of that company at 610 Insurance Building. C. W. Bleuler will manage the Maney Export Co. A specialty of wheat for export will be made by the company. Also the export trade in flour of the several Maney mills will be handled by the new corporation.

Additions to the grain elevator capacity of the Southwest during the past six months are estimated at more than 10,000,000 bus. Kansas City alone has added nearly half this amount, and a large number of mills in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Nebraska have made large additions to their storage. Most of the work done this year has been on fireproof lines, especially re-inforced concrete. Should the corn crop of the Southwest pass through the summer with a high average condition, elevator construction work will boom, similar to the activity just before the winter wheat crop was assured.

N. M. Vilm to Operate Howard Mill.

The Howard Mills Co., Wichita, Kan., now being operated by the Wichita Flour Mills Co., under lease, has been purchased by N. M. Vilm, formerly part owner of the Baden-Vilm Milling Co., Winfield, Kan., who will operate the plant. J. E. Howard, who built the mill in Wichita in 1900, and who started the Howard Mills Co., in Wichita, more than 20 years ago, will retain an interest in the company. The old firm name will be retained.

The lease under which the mill is operated will end the latter part of July. The plant will be taken possession of immediately by Mr. Vilm and put into shape. It will be started on new crop wheat. Mill has capacity of 250 bbls.

Flour for Doughnuts.

Specialty in flour making is meeting popular demands. Just recently the popularity of self-rising flour became pronounced, and it was taken up by a large number of millers in the winter wheat sections. Then came the ready-shortened flour of the Larabee Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kan., sold under the brand Bisflo. Pancake flour is an old and tried preparation, while special pastry and biscuit flours have proven successful sellers. The latest addition to specializing in flour is a special doughnut flour, sold under the trade mark Priscilla Prepared Doughnut Flour.

The La Rose Elevator Co. has been incorporated at La Rose, Ill., by C. C. Davis, E. H. Young and A. H. Barlow.

Media Grain Co., capital $2,400, has been incorporated at Media, Ill.

St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., July 7, 1914.

There was a further shading in our prices last week, especially on ie soft grades, which were offered onsiderably lower without bringing ito the market any distinct improve- ient in demand. Buying was light i all directions, and there was noth- ig in the market news or crop de- elopments to indicate when a change o better trade conditions may be ex- ected. An increased movement of ew winter wheat to market had a earish influence, as weather for har- est over practically the entire grow- ig belt has been such that the crop s enormous in yield, of perfect qual- ty and being gathered and threshed t an unusually rapid rate. Expecta- ions are that the primary markets vill be swamped with new wheat ar- ivals during the next fortnight and he trade is shy of purchases on this ccount.

Aside from the infinence of the big rop of winter wheat, there is a grow- ng belief that flour prices are near- ng bottom. The cheap level of wheat s proving very attractive to foreign uyers and although export sales are arge compared with last year, there ire some good authorities who assert hat the full export business booked n the past month for 30-day shipment s much larger than has been given ut, and has been covered up so as ot to advance prices while foreign- rs accumulate supplies. Some ex- perts say that wheat is so cheap, that fter "renters" and farmers who had a bad season last year have sold heir wheat, there will be little in- centive to offer supplies, and that the movement will fall materially below present expectations. If so and ex- port demands are uncovered on the basis mentioned, the entire flour and wheat market might easily work into a healthier position, especially if any damage from black rust should de velop in spring wheat or in Canada, or a partial crop failure take place in any of the leading foreign wheat pro- ducing countries.

Charles Hezel, of the Hezel Milling Co., East St. Louis, is an optimist on the flour outlook and thinks prices are grounding on bottom. Mr. Hezel says that in crop years like the pres- ent, it is human nature for prices to be depressed below their intrinsic value, and that the future wheat mar- ket is the course used to mold senti- ment. He declares, with wheat near 70 cents in Kansas City, and the farmer barely getting his money back, that the speculative side, with its in- fluences on legitimate trade, has been carried far enough, and that from now on the market will be governed by supply and demand, and not by talk of what the winter wheat harvest has brought forth.

Mill Feed Is Dull.

Mill feed was easier again last week, and the market lacked snap. Buying was mostly for current needs, and what business was booked for later shipment was made at price con- cessions. While the heavy run on new wheat and the first grinding of feed is on tap, sentiment is decidedly bearish. There is little in the situa- tion that suggests better market con- ditions for several months to come, despite the old crop supplies were cleaned up completely before the new feed crop comes in. This market was relatively high some weeks ago as compared with Kansas City and West- ern markets and the decline here has been the more severe on that account. Recent rains have improved pasturage in St. Louis territory and have re- stricted buying to a minor extent. Most of the business booked is local in character, although some few or- ders are being placed by the eastern trade and small lot shipments are be- ing made South. In the late week, hard bran in 100-lb. sacks was of- fered at 88c and soft at 90c for July- August-September shipment, and not taken; hard middlings for week's shipment were quoted at $1.23 and a sale of 10 cars July-August shipment was recorded at $1.03. White hom- iny feed sold at $25 per ton.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute) —Patent at $3.35@3.60; straight, $3.20 @3.30; extra fancy, $3.10@3.15; fancy, $2.85@3.00; low grades, $2.70@2.80.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute) —Old patent at $3.80@4; straight, $3.65@3.75; first clear at $3@3.10; second clear, $2.75@2.90; low grades, $2.60@2.70.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Pat- ent at $4@4.05, and clear at $3.50@ 3.60.

Rye Flour—In a jobbing way at $3.36 jute and $3.95 wood.

Mill Feed—(East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks). Quote for quick or im- mediate shipment; hard bran at 88c and soft bran, 90@92c; middlings, $1.23@1.33; oat feed, $11.50 per ton; new green alfalfa meal at $18.50 per ton, old at $20 per ton. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.06 and middlings, $1.30@1.40.

St. Louis Cash Grain.

There was a slightly better tone in the cash wheat market in the late trading last week, after prices showed early pressure on a break in futures to the low level of the year. Demands were not overly broad, however, un- til futures rallied, then there was a considerable scramble of elevators and exporters to buy. The new run of wheat is increasing daily and until the flush movement indicates what volume of wheat is to be expected in the primary markets, the trade in gen- eral will not take hold in earnest. Much will depend on who sets the pace in the early buying, for elevators and storage houses are bare of wheat and there are so many holes to fill, that should good buying develop from strong interests, the rank and file may be expected to follow the lead. The good quality of the new grain is also a strong appeal to buyers, both do- mestic and foreign, and during the week houses with foreign connections reported further large bookings for shipment in late July and August. Final quotations on No. 2 red wheat were 77½@78¼c; No. 3 red, 74½@ 77c; No. 4 red, 75c; No. 2 hard, 79¼ @82c; No. 3 hard, 76@78c.

Cash corn was irregular to lower in sympathy with futures, which were bearishly influenced in the late week by rains over the corn belt. Dealers expect materially lower prices for corn later on; as compared with wheat prices it is abnormally high, and the cheap wheat will permit of heavy feeding of the fine grain in place of corn. Oats was easier in sympathy with the other grain.

St. Louis Notes.

Advanced rates on grain in Illinois, which were suspended by the Illinois Public Utilities Commission to July 1, have been resuspended until October 15.

In the case of the Rea-Patterson Milling Co., Coffeyville, Kan., against the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Rail- road, the Interstate Commerce Com- mission has ruled as unreasonable the present rates from points in Kan- sas and Missouri on wheat milled in transit at Coffeeville, Kan., and the product reshipped to destinations in Oklahoma.

The St. Louis Millers' Club will hold a special meeting on July 10 at the Mission Inn, Grand and Magnolia avenues.

George H. Backer, president of the St. Louis Rail and Equipment Co., and wife will leave Wednesday for a three months' tour of Europe. Mr. Backer has been a member of the Merchants' Exchange for years, and formerly was a partner in the well- known milling firm of Backer & Fusz.

Thomas Akin, head of the commis- sion company which bears his name, left last Friday for his summer home in Connecticut. Mr. Akin is one of the oldest members on the Merchants' Exchange and in the past has been the chief figure in several sensational grain deals. He expressed the opin- ion the day he left that wheat futures had struck the lowest level they will reach on the crop.

Darius Miller, president of the Bur- lington railroad, who was in St. Louis week, said Kansas farmers would realize $100,000,000 for their wheat crop, which should assure unusual prosperity for the state and a heavy traffic for the railroads handling it. Mr. Miller said the crop prospects in the Southwest were such as to jeopar- dize any prospects of railroads in that section obtaining a 5 per cent in- crease in freight rates. He is, how- ever, very optimistic over the busi- ness outlook.

Members of the St. Louis Mer- chants' Exchange at a special elec- tion, July 2, voted a new rule, to take effect on July 10, which establishes an open competitive market in "grain to arrive," where during the whole day upon which the exchange is open for business buyers and sellers of wheat, rye, corn and oats may gather and freely buy and sell these com- modities. The rule provides a charge of ½c a bushel for handling and oth- er expenses, in addition to other charges prescribed by the rules of the exchange.

Edward M. Flesh, president of the C. H. Albers Commission Co., and chairman of the entertainment com- mittee of the St. Louis Business Men's League, is one of a committee arranging a dinner to be given July 21 to representatives of that organ- ization, who recently returned from a commercial tour of South America. The representatives are preparing a report on trade conditions in South American countries which should prove interesting to the milling and grain trade, as considerable St. Louis business is now going that direction.

St. Louis millers and grain shippers are interested in a call by the Public Service Commission on July 1, sum- moning every railroad in Missouri, to which the maximum freight rate law applies, to a conference in Jefferson City on July 21, at which the question of the joint filing of through rates will be taken up. The railroads have not filed their joint tariffs with the commission. The maximum freight laws require the roads to carry a shipment an equal distance over two or more lines for the same charge as over one line. St. Louis millers and other business interests have advised the commission that where a ship- ment is handled over two or more lines that each makes an initial charge, which increases the freight to the shippers materially.

Marshall Hall, president of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, has ap- pointed the following delegation to represent the Exchange at the twenty- first annual convention of the Na- tional Hay Association, to be held in Cedar Point, Ohio, July 14 to 16: Walter H. Toberman, chairman; D. W. Clifton, F. M. McClelland, John D. Mullally, A. F. Eaton, E. J. Pauley, J. W. Dye, Martin Mullally, Henry M. Wise, V. C. Tice, Dan. S. Mullally, J. W. Bryan, Fred Deibel, F. W. Ros- kopf, Erich Picker. Arrangements have been made for a special car to take the delegates to Cedar Point. Walter T. Toberman, chairman, has arranged for headquarters at the con- vention and will provide features of the entertainment and for the adver- tising of St. Louis as a hay market while the convention is in session.

BARGE LINE ON RIVER STARTS.

First Boat Begins Trip From New Or- leans to St. Paul.

Barge No. 5 of the Inland Naviga- tion Co. left New Orleans on Monday for the initial trip in the New Or- leans-St. Paul direct barge service, that is expected to develop a new business on the Mississippi. John H. Bernhard, head of the corporation, is making the trip, accompanied by New Orleans business men, newspaper men and magazine writers.

The first trip will bring some profit to the company, for the barge is car- rying a through cargo to St. Louis. At St. Louis the barge will take on board a number of business men and writers who will make the trip to St. Paul.

The company has established agen- cies between New Orleans, St. Louis and St. Paul. The officers have cov- ered all intermediate points and the interest manifested all along the route in the initial trip is said to in- dicate very strongly there will be a healthy and permanent revival of river traffic.

Local officers of the corporation said they anticipate no difficulty in securing return cargoes, chiefly of flour from the Minnesota mills.

Large Exports From New Orleans.

Wheat exports from New Orleans this season will eclipse any previous year and bid fair to go ahead of those of any port, except perhaps Balti- more. With the season just begun, the steamship agents have booked for sailings from July to December 1,500 loads of 8,000 bus. each, or 12,000,000 bus. of wheat. This is to all Euro- pean points, but mostly to Rotter- dam, Havre and the Mediterranean ports. The movement for the Kansas crop has begun and is coming in in trainloads. For July-August 10 full cargoes are booked, and for August- September the movement will be much heavier, although not in full cargoes. In fact, the situation is such that traffic men are seriously consid- ering if the terminals here are ade- quate to handle the cars, or the ele- vator capacity equal to the situation. The average load booked per steam- er is about 120,000 bus., although some have only 80,000. Bookings are coming in at the rate of 35,000 bus. at a time, and one day an agent booked 2,000,000 bus. without leaving his tele- phone.

The condition is phenomenal, and grain men are thankful that the ocean tonnage is not short, as the rates would then be prohibitive. Most of the bookings are coming from Kansas City, but it is stated that after the Kansas and Nebraska crops were moved they would continue from St. Louis, Chicago and Minneapolis. Up to date 100 steamers will be required to take the bookings and more orders are coming daily. Heretofore grain has been used for trimming cargoes of cotton or general merchandise, but the big grain carriers which have been leaving Baltimore and Norfolk will have to come here for their sup- plies. Most of the routings are com- ing Missouri Pacific.

Grading of Wheat and Corn.

C. B. Riley, secretary Indiana Mill- ers' Association, makes the following suggestion: "We suggest that you be careful about the grading of wheat and corn. The government corn grades are now in effect and the dif- ferent inspectors throughout the country are very technical in their grading, because of the desire to qualify under federal authority for inspecting interstate grain, so it is highly important that you grade care- fully and accurately. In many locali- ties in the state dealers are insisting upon 59-pound basis for No. 2 wheat in the place of 58 pounds as form- erly."

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., July 6, 1914.

The Chicago flour trade displayed some activity the past week, not so much in the sales of flour, but the interest shown by buyers in new wheat values. The Kansas and Oklahoma range of quotations continues wide. The claim is made by some of the Kansas mills that it is impossible for them to quote 95 percent patents at less than $3.65 jute, Chicago, although it is known that some of the mills have sold at considerably less. One Nebraska mill is known to have sold 3,000 barrels at $3.10 bulk, Chicago. This was the low price for the week.

Many samples of the new Southwestern wheat have been received in the Chicago market and the condition is not very favorable, but the trade is hopeful that the new crop will show up to better advantage when they get deeper into it.

Considerable sales of new Illinois soft wheat flour were made by several millers who visited Chicago. Full patents were sold at $3.40 bulk or $3.55@3.65 jute. Grinding of new wheat has been begun by some mills in the Southern half of the state, which is about ten days earlier than former years. The new grain is spoken of very favorably by those who have seen it, but the few samples sent from hard wheat mills to local buyers have not shown good color, although the strength is said to be very good.

Although spring wheat millers are not doing much in this market at present, the average miller believes that flour is not likely to prove a drug on the market. This opinion is borne out by the manufacturers holding their output at full rates. The previous week's recession failed to induce any considerable amount of trade and millers fail to see the benefit of any further price reduction.

Export trade possibilities on this crop seem to be the center of interest, more so than for some time. Connections with local mills and middlemen are being renewed by importers and a very good movement of flour is anticipated after grades are established.

A report erroneously made that black rust had developed in the spring wheat country caused wheat prices to go higher the early part of the week. A local crop expert reported red rust, and as the conditions in the Northwest were favorable for the development of the black plague, there were some in the trade who made the error of calling the red rust, the kind that is death to the wheat plant. The advances were sharp, and when it became known that a mistake had been made there was a general unloading by early buyers and sharp losses were seen in consequence. Considerable apprehension exists in regard to the wet weather in the Northwest, as a change to hot weather would be apt to cause black rust development. Many of the local traders have changed from a bullish to a bearish position on the coarse grains. Mill feeds suffered a decline this week and it is expected there will be a big drop in the prices as soon as the mills begin grinding new wheat.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $5 10 per bbl; standard patents (basis jute), $4 15@4.25; straight, $3.90@4 10; first clears, $3.50@3.75; second clears, $2.60@2.80.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Made from old wheat: Patent, $4@4.20; straight, $3.80@4; fancy clears, $3.40@3.70; standard clears, $3.15@3.40. Made from new wheat: Patent, $3.50@3.85; straights, $3.25@3.75. New clears not offered.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Made from old wheat: Patent, $4 10@4.20; straight, $3.90@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.50, low grade, $3.15@3.35; Michigan 10c higher; patent, $4.20@4.35; straight, $4.05@4.15. Made from new wheat: Patent, $3.55@3.90; straight, $3.35@3.60. Clears not offered.

Mill Feed (100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat brain, $18@19.50; standard middlings, $22@22.50; red dog, $27@27.50.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $2.75@3.05; dark, $2.50@2.80.

Coast Flour—Patent, $4.55@4.70; straight, $4.30@4.50.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.60@1.65 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots delivered, and yellow corn meal $1.55.

Chicago Notes.

Fred Boudreau, for 35 years a member of the Illinois state grain inspection department, died June 28.

Chas. B. Spaulding, secretary and general manager of the New Century Co., Chicago, left on Wednesday for the Northwest, to be gone the balance of the week.

Chicago cash wheat interests were advised by leading exporters at the seaboard that importers will take hold in a larger way when the markets steady down for a few days.

It is stated by agents of transportation lines that there are no more boats available for July-August shipments, but that plenty of room may be had for September engagements.

The largest wheat cargo ever taken out of the Chicago river, 318,000 bushels, was carried by the steamer George W. Barnum a few days ago. The wheat was loaded at Armour A and B elevators.

A. R. Bingham, of Liverpool, England, who has been in the grain trade there for 50 years, visited Chicago during the week. He stated that the object of his visit was to get new ideas regarding the wheat crop.

John Nicholson, of the Kaw Milling Co., Topeka, Kan., was a Chicago visitor during the week, as was also Siegmund Steeg, of New York, who travels the central and eastern states for the Leavenworth Milling Co., of Leavenworth.

President Marcy, of the Armour Grain Co. confirmed export sales of 1,000,000 bushels of old and new-crop wheat for one day in the latter part of the week, which, he said, practically cleaned up all of the Chicago old-wheat stocks.

Flour inspectors at Chicago report that they found a number of cars of flour received during the recent hot weather, arrived here with a temperature of 104 to 108 degrees. Many claims have resulted for short weight on account of the extreme hot weather.

The Santa Fe offices at Chicago gave out the information recently that the harvest returns to agents and officials from Kansas was the means of the company raising their estimate from 130,000,000 a month ago to 170,000,000, based on yields reported to this time.

Chicago houses received advices recently which claimed that Baltimore is overbidding Chicago for wheat in central Illinois, and for hard wheat as far west as Omaha. These reports also showed indications that the seaboard was buying red wheat in Indiana and Ohio at better than Chicago prices.

It is the general impression that the Litchfield (Ill.) Mill & Elevator Co., which went into the hands of a receiver following the failure of the LaSalle Street Bank in Chicago, is indebted to a spring wheat miller for something like $8,000 for flour. Another claim for about $900 is made by a Kansas mill it is said. David Davis, of Litchfield, is receiver.

The steamer Othello, with a cargo of 235,000 bushels of Argentine corn, was unloaded at Montreal this week. This cargo is one of those originally bought for Chicago shipment, but will probably be distributed throughout New England. Although the cargo was loaded in Argentina in wet weather, the corn graded No. 2 yellow, being in good condition.

Mail reports were sent to W. P. Anderson from Missouri points, claiming yields in the vicinity of Versailles fully one-third over previous reports. He was also advised that wheat is being sold by the farmers for Chicago shipment from the machines in the fields and that the July movement marketward is liable to be hampered only by the lack of cars for transportation.

Among the visitors to Chicago were: A. G. Neary, who has been engaged by the Listman Mill Co., La-Crosse, Wis., as its eastern New York representative; Otto Swaller, of the Williamson Milling Co., Clay Center, Kan., who is making a business trip to the eastern markets; M. D. King, of the M. D. King Milling Co., Pittsfield, Ill.; S. A. Campbell, L. G. Campbell Milling Co., Owatonna, Minn., and Geo. J. Jenks, Huron Milling Co., Harbor Beach, Mich.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., July 4, 1914.

All grades of flour were up 5@10c per barrel last week in sympathy with the stiffness of the wheat market. The demand was a trifle better for the city and country, but the export situation was its salvation. The Mexican oil districts developed a strong call for Kansas clears and straights and this is likely to continue to increase as long as the revolution prevents Mexican mills from operating. Stocks are light on all grades except spring wheat, but city buyers are still holding off on the theory that prices will go from 30c to 40c lower.

Kansas new wheat flour was irregular in quotations, ranging from $3.50@3.80 for high patents. There was a premium of fully 80c per bbl. on old wheat, the offerings of which were scarce. Some Kansas mills were cutting to effect sales in the city. Oklahoma was offering 95 per cent patents at $3.55@3.65 per bbl., basis cotton for immediate shipment, with 5c less per bbl. if for first half of July delivery. There was some complaint on the score of moisture and the bakers were refusing to buy new wheat until it could be better dried out. Some were buying old wheat to mix with the new to get the required consistency. Old wheat values were $4.60@4.70 for high patents in cotton, with proportionate reductions for straights and clears.

Minnesota and Dakota mills were free offerers in the market, but did little business, on account of the heavy stocks in bakers and dealers' hands. Country mills were willing to cut prices, but the Minneapolis territory made advances of 5c per bbl. instead. Some sales were made where bakers and confectioners were low in stock and took spring wheats through preference.

There was a fair demand for soft winter wheat flour in the city and country. Prices held firm, even the new wheat grades maintaining their value in spite of bumper crops. Mills are said to be experiencing some trouble in getting wheat, on account of the backwardness of the corn and oats crops in Illinois, Missouri, Indiana and Ohio. It will be short, it is claimed, and predictions are made by local brokers that farmers will have to feed their wheat instead of being able to sell it to the mills for flour.

Some bakers say soft wheat flour of the new crop is too damp also and refusals to buy were heard on that score. However, it was generally thought that the higher prices were the deterrent factor rather than the dampness. Old wheat was quoted, basis cotton and jute, at $4.40@4.60 for high patents; $4.15@4.25 for straights; $3.90@4 for extra fancy, and clears, $3.70@3.85. New wheat was quoted at $3.90@4 for patents, with straights and extra fancy proportionately lower.

Mill feed was down 1@2c per 100 lbs. in cotton and jute and there was practically no demand outside of a few dairies. Bran was quoted at $1.14@1.16 per 100 lbs. and shorts at $1.20@1.25 per 100.

New Orleans Notes.

H. A. Frazer, traffic manager of the Aetna mills at Wellington, Kan., was in New Orleans last week. He reported that prospects were good for Kansas flour in New Orleans and vicinity.

Horace L. Pitcher, a local flour broker, returned last week from the soft wheat territory in Illinois. He said that soft wheat prices would be well maintained because of the bad condition of corn and oats. He predicted that Illinois farmers would have to feed their stock wheat as they did last year.

Eph Rosenberg and John Jumonville, flour brokers, returned last week from another trip to Kansas, where they bought a train-load of hard wheat flour, 7,500 bbls., some weeks ago. They sold 3,000 bbls. of it to Mexico in the oil fields near Tampico and made arrangements for another train-load for delivery some time in July.

Flour exports out of New Orleans this season will go far ahead of any other year, according to the predictions of brokers and steamship men. It was stated today that the failure of the Russian wheat crop had caused an extraordinary demand from ports in Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Turkey, Austria, Holland, France and Denmark, besides the usual exportations to Germany, the United Kingdom and the Baltic states. Bookings of flour for the Mediterranean and Adriatic states already amount to 500,000 sacks for sailings from July to December and the season is only four days old.

Globe Elevator No. 1 at Superior, Wis., was recently damaged by fire to the extent of $5,000.

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New York

New York, July 6, 1914.

During the past week, there was a decided lull when compared with the previous week insofar as buying was concerned. The trade have supplied their requirements and the market during the early part of the week continued to look and act extremely weak. Toward the latter end of the week, when the market especially in the Northwest, reached somewhat higher levels and flour prices were advanced, buyers simply drew out of the market to await another reaction to lower levels. The trade were not in the least impressed with the advance, as they felt it was only a natural upturn after the rather radical decline which had been experienced, and they felt at the end of the week that the advance had about run its course and that in all probability lower prices would shortly again be in order. Rumors of black rust damage in the Northwest were not taken seriously in this market, in fact were in most instances held up to ridicule, as in the first place it was pointed out that as far as records show there was only one crop in all the history of wheat in this country which was at all seriously damaged by this pest.

The trade in this market are not by any means heavily bought ahead on flour, and the general inference is that during July and August a good volume of business will be turned over on flour of all kinds. Spring patents were generally held at from $4.15 to $4.35 in jute, although it was reported that in the early part of the week, when the wheat market was lower, that several of the large Minneapolis mills made cut prices at $4@4.10 jute, old wheat for July-August shipment. As the trade made some fairly good purchases the previous week for immediate wants, they were not in the market during the past week except for an odd lot here and there of a particular brand to replenish stocks. It is understood that some of the Northwestern mills have commenced to make prices on new crop spring patents for September-October-November shipment and purchases have been reported as low as $3.90 jute, but these prices were made before the wheat market advanced at the latter end of the week.

There was no activity of consequence to be noted for Kansas flour. Quite a few samples of new crop 95 per cent straight were received in this market during the past week and the quality from first examination appears to be fairly satisfactory. The trade, however, are not anxious as yet to make any purchases of note, as they feel the tremendous Kansas wheat crop will naturally depress prices so as to make it possible for them to buy at lower values. There has been some fair business done during the last month on new crop stuff at around $3.75 to $3.85 in sacks, and some mills have even made sales as low as $3.65 in sacks.

Spring wheat clears were quiet during the week and prices were nominally unchanged. Fancy brands were quoted at $3.75 to $4 in sacks. Kansas flour was of no interest to the trade and as far as can be ascertained, there were no more offering on the old crop and no quotations had been made as yet on new crop stuff.

Winter wheat flour showed no change in price for the week and the trade were not especially interested in same. Straights were held at $4.15 to $4.25 on old wheat and new straights were held from $3.90 to $4 in wood. Not much change was noted in mill feed prices during the week and values were held fairly steady, although demand on same was very dull. City bran in bulk was held at $22.50 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.40@4.60 in bbls.; straight, $4.30@4.40 in bbls.; clears, $4@4.25 in bbls.; low grades, $3@3.30.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.75@4.85 in bbls.; straights, $4.15@4.25 in bbls.; clears, $3.75@3.95 in bbls.; low grades, $3.15@3.50; new straights, $3.90@4 in bbls.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $4.35@4.65; straights, $4.20@4.35; clears, $3.60@3.70; low grades or low clears, $3.25@3.40; new straights, $3.65@3.80.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $22.00; standard middlings, $25.00; flour middlings, $28; red dog, to arrive, $30; oil meal, $32.50@33; city feed, bulk bran, $22.50; 100-lb. sacks, $23.75; middlings, $22.50@30; red dog flour, $31.

Notes.

E. C. Merton, Omaha, Neb., was a visitor on 'change during the week.

L. E. Broenniman is spending his vacation at his home at Watertown, Wis.

D. G. VanDusen left on last Thursday for a week's vacation in Pennsylvania.

L. A. Mennel, of the Harter Milling Co., Toledo, Ohio, was a visitor here on last Friday.

One Antonio Siragusa, a "claimed to be" flour merchant of 4321 East Twelfth street, has been taken into custody by the police on a charge of kidnaping. This party was in the flour business a few years ago, at which time he made a failure, which was rather disastrous to some of the mill agents and millers.

W. E. Carter, who up until about two years ago was one of the active flour brokers in the New York market and who since that time has been managing the New England office of the Listman Mill Co., at Boston, Mass., severed his connection with that concern on July 1, and it is understood that he will continue in the flour brokerage business at Boston.

Runkle & Peacock, Inc.

At the annual stockholders' meeting of Runkle & Peacock, Inc., George G. Sauer was elected president, A. B. Shindler vice-president and C. P. Hostetter secretary and treasurer. H. W. Peacock retired from the company on account of ill health. The grain and flour department of the company has been enlarged. Additional salesmen have been employed, and trade will be pushed more actively than heretofore in the United States and in Mexico.

The Star elevator, at Melville, N. D., owned by P. Blewett, was destroyed by fire.

The E. W. Shelley Grain Co., Sherwood, O., has been incorporated for $12,000.

The Alex Mill and Elevator Co., Alex, Okla., was recently incorporated for $5,000.

The Weyauwega Milling Co., Weyauwega, Wis., will begin rebuilding its plant very soon. The capacity of the mill will be increased, electric motors installed and the mill run full time.

The A. Waller elevator at Henderson, Ky., sustained a $5,000 fire loss, covered by insurance.

The Oak Leaf Milling Co., Oak Ridge, Mo., has been incorporated for $10,000.

The Shontz Grain Co. has been incorporated for $8,000 at Smithshire, Ill.

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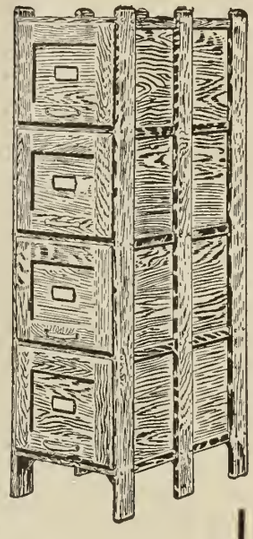

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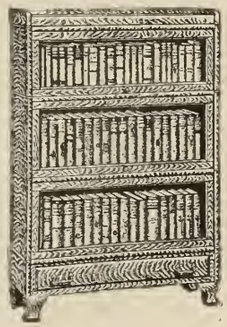

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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., July 6, 1914.

Business in corn products during the past week was irregular. Jobbers bought on the slight advance in the market, but when prices showed a decline, trading was in smaller volume. Prices were mostly unchanged from the preceding week. Early advances of five cents were quoted, but the market at the close was steady at the same quotations of a week ago, the advance having been lost. Kansas City corn mills operated on half time schedules last week, and reported demand as taking all of output. Stocks of corn good in local warehouses are light.

Southern Illinois and Iowa mills are still at a price advantage in Southeastern and Southern markets. Kansas City mills were able to work some goods in Texas and to Louisiana, but most points in that state reported prices from Southern Illinois as about 10c to 20c per bbl. under views of Kansas City mills.

Cream corn meal in small paper sacks sold at $1.60 to $1.65 per 100 lbs. in carlots last week. Some buyers were able to buy at $1.55, Kansas City basis. Dealers in Southern markets are carrying fair stock of table goods, and with indications pointing to a steady market for next month, buyers there can see no reason for replenishing stocks heavily. Most of them are taking for their immediate needs only. They expect prices on new crop corn goods to be much lower than ruling quotations, and will probably not buy in large lots until after corn crop harvesting starts.

Demand for corn chop is light. Some fair sales were made to Arkansas and nearby Southwestern states, but current sales reflect the good pasturage in the country. Missouri is a fair buyer, and shipments to Kansas are rather heavy for this period of the year. Chop is quoted at $1.30 to $1.35 in 100 lb. sacks, f. o. b. Kansas City. Some mixed cars of chop and meal are moving to Oklahoma.

Interior mills report a slow demand for corn goods. Most country stations are paying 80c for corn and the resultant product is selling higher than wheat flour. This is a factor that is also being felt in Southern markets.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.60@1.70 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.60@1.70 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, burlap bags, natural, $1.60@1.65; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.30@1.35 per 100; corn bran, in 100-lb. bags, 75@85c per 100.

Cincinnati, O., July 6, 1914.

The cash corn market was lower, which resulted in corn products being lowered. All corn product prices were reduced five cents. The bulk of the arrivals of corn shows fine quality. Corn millers are taking advantage of the fine quality of corn and buying liberally. Locally the demand was especially good for small lots. Outside trade also bought rather freely. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.30@1.35; corn chop, $1.25@1.30.

Nashville, Tenn., July 6, 1914.

Although the feed corn market declined about 2c last week, white milling corn remained steady. It is very scarce at present, but demand in Nashville trade territory is at low ebb. Dealers are not buying corn products in larger quantities than necessary for immediate consumption. Millers quote prices as follows f. o. b. Nashville in 96-lb. bags: Best bolted meal, $1.90; best pearl meal and grits, $1.90@2.

New York, July 4, 1914.

Prices on corn goods were fairly steady during the week and there was no improvement in the demand to note.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.50 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.40@1.45; coarse, $1.35@1.40; hominy, $4; granulated yellow, $3.80; corn flour, $1.75. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.82; grits, $1.83; flakes, $2.15.

Corn prices at New Orleans last week were stationary with comparatively little demand for corn goods, except meal and grits. The July rains have saved the corn crop of the state and Mississippi and were worth millions to the farmers. Parishes in the sugar district are growing a bumper crop; in fact they have so much corn developing to be harvested in late August that they do not know how to market it. Many are buying cattle and hogs so as to turn their corn into meat, pork and milk. and there is some talk of shipping it into northern corn belt states. Texas will also take some of the surplus.

The following are ruling quotations on corn goods f. o. b. New Orleans, in carlots, basis cotton and jute: Cream meal, $3.60@3.65; standard meal, $3.40@3.50; grits, $3.65@3.75; corn meal, $3.60@3.70; hominy, $3.75@3.85; unbolted meal, $26.50@27 per ton; corn chops, $1.42@1.45 per 100 lbs.; corn bran, 90c@$1 per 100 lbs.

Mississippi

Jackson, Miss., July 4, 1914.

There is no improvement to speak of in the flour situation through this territory. The buyers are divided as to their ideas about prices, some think flour has not reached the low price yet; however, those that think the prices have reached the bottom are not booking. Quite a number of flour salesmen are out with new prices, but claim business is very dull. It is difficult to give correct quotations for this market at present. as new wheat flour prices are unsettled.

Notes.

A. L. Gilster, vice president Steelville Milling Co., Steelville, Ill., is calling on his trade through Mississippi this week.

H. M. Glenn, southern representative for Meek Milling Co., Marissa, Ill., is among his friends here in the interest of the mill.

Tupelo, Miss., July 4, 1914.

Both jobbers and retailers are complaining of the slow movement in flour. The dry weather through this section has caused business in general to drop off, as it has been fully sixty days since a good rain has visited this territory.

Notes.

Chas. Moore, of Moore & Rogers, merchandise brokers of New Albany and Tupelo, has just returned from an extensive trip through Illinois and Missouri, visiting the mills they represent.

D. H. Bailey will erect a grain elevator at Loveland, Iowa.

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Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., July 6, 1914.

Wheat is being bought at local stations in Tennessee and Kentucky at 70c to 75c, which is not materially different from quotations last week, after a decline of 4c to 5c, resulted from the movement of the new crop.

With flour reduced to a basis of $4.35 to $4.40 for standard patent, dealers have been somewhat more liberal in their orders, and a good shipping business is being enjoyed by the mills. Export trade has been better, about 5,000 bags being shipped during the week. Inquiries by foreign buyers have been received in great number, but quotations made by the mills in response to bids on large orders have not been satisfactory.

The extreme drouth which existed during and preceding the wheat harvest dried out the wheat faster than usual, and millers report that the crop is in ideal condition for grinding.

Feed declined from $1 to $2 per ton during the past week. Bran is now quoted at $23 to $24 per ton in a small way, and shorts and middlings at $27 to $28.

The report of the Nashville Grain Exchange at the close of business for the week last Friday showed the receipts of 378 cars of grain during the week. It showed stocks on hand to be as follows: Wheat, 77,200 bushels; corn, 158,500 bushels; oats, 199,500 bushels; flour, 36,000 barrels.

Memphis. Tenn., July 6, 1914.

The flour business has been very dull here this week, both with the jobbers and the retailers. However, all stocks are very low and the jobbers will begin to order out on their new contracts within the next few days, just as soon as the mills feel that they are safe in shipping the new wheat flour. This section enjoyed a good rainfall recently and every one is feeling much more optimistic than for some time. Regarding prices, will say that they are so varied that it is useless to try to quote same in a way that is anything like accurate. The same is true of the wheat feeds.

The Swanders Grain Co. has been incorporated at Swanders, Ohio, for $15,000.

Cottonseed Meal Substitute for Meat.

J. B. Rather, first assistant chemist of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, has investigated the digestibility of cottonseed meal when mixed with three parts of wheat flour or corn meal to one part cottonseed flour, and the results of his experiments show that cottonseed meal is a valuable substitute for meat in human tissue building qualities. Mr. Rather says of cottonseed meal:

"Cottonseed meal has been used as a human food to some extent for a number of years in Texas and other Southern states. Its use is not confined to those classes who are too poor to buy meat. Several Texans have made bread out of a mixture of wheat flour and cottonseed meal, and have been using it in their homes for a number of years. A bakery in Ennis, Tex., has featured cottonseed meal bakery products, and cottonseed flour has been advertised largely by J. W. Allison of Ennis.

"Cottonseed meal contains a larger percentage of protein than any other vegetable product grown. Cottonseed flour, the name under which cottonseed meal is sold for human consumption, is choice meal, practically free from hulls, or the so-called bran of the cottonseed, and is almost an impalpable powder. Cottonseed flour is put through a roller mill. It is bright yellow in color, free from any trace of rancidity, and possesses a sweet odor. It is unsafe to use cottonseed meal for human food without dilution of some sort, and it is best used in a mixture of wheat flour or corn meal. A mixture of 20 per cent cottonseed flour and the remainder wheat flour or corn meal is probably the best mixture.

"The digestibility of proteins in cottonseed flour is just nine-tenths that of wheat flour. The digestibility of the fat is high, but that of carbohydrates low. The palatability of cottonseed flour, when mixed with wheat flour, the ratio of one to four, was found to be equal to that of straight wheat flour or corn meal. In the palatability tests all of the cooked products were eaten and relished by a three-year-old child who had never yet failed to make it known when he disliked any article of food offered him. The cost of the proteins in cottonseed meal as compared with that of meat is just one-twentieth, and compared with eggs one-fifteenth."

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Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., July 4, 1914.

With practically all of the wheat in South Platte territory in shock and cutting in full blast on the north side, the State Board of Agriculture places the crop of this state at 79,400,000 bu., as against 60,484,472 bu. last year.

No new wheat has been received in this market as yet. The price, however, has declined 8 cents during the week.

Millers here made but slight changes in flour prices, although slight reductions have been made in some parts of the state.

General quotations are $4.40@4.60 for patents with straights 20c a barrel less.

City mills and jobbers are still quoting $4.50 to their local trade. Mills are running light, business reported fair for time of year.

There has been another big drop in mill feed prices, quotations here being around $16 for bran in car lots and with ample supply for the demand.

Interior mills have reduced $1 a ton, quotations now being from $20@21 per ton. Shorts are in better demand and bringing $23@24 per ton.

Nebraska Notes.

Reports indicate an increase of 10,000,000 bu. in the oat crop of this state over that of last year, making a total of 62,000,000 for 1914.

Frank Fox, formerly of the Boelus Mills, Boelus, Neb., has taken up the management of a grain and lumber business at Schaupps, Neb.

Wheat sown with but two pecks of seed to the acre on the Diehl farm, near Hastings, Neb., promises a yield of 40 to 50 bus. per acre. In the same field where wheat was sown four pecks to the acre, the yield will not average so high.

A late decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission has opened up for Omaha the wonderful grain producing sections in Southwestern Montana, to which, heretofore, this market has been denied access owing to the lower rate to the Minneapolis market.

A deal has been closed whereby N. P. Nelson has disposed of his interest in the Ashland Milling Co., Ashland, Neb., to H. A. Dimmich of Silver Creek, and the new owner has already taken possession. Mr. Nelson will retire from the milling business altogether. Early in July he will start for Europe, where he plans to travel for several months. The new owner of the mill will overhaul it and begin operations early in the new crop year.

Nebraska had a good representation of millers at the meeting of the Southwestern Millers' League in Kansas City on June 30. Nebraska millers present were: Chauncy Abbott, Sr., Schuyler; H. K. Schafer, Omaha; Roy Davis, Gibbon; Fred Zwonechek, De Witt; H. Aksamit, Wilber. Mr. Zwonechek and Mr. Aksamit motored down from De Witt in about 18 hours, making almost record time. They reported harvesting work general over the territory they covered.

The plant of the Amboy Milling Co., Amboy, Neb., was completely destroyed by fire the night of June 28. The entire mill and elevator was a complete loss, which amounted to between $40,000 and $50,000. No insurance was carried. The mill was owned by Frisbe Bros., and has been in steady operation during the past several years. It was built 35 years ago, and a good trade had been established at various points in the state. The fire started during a severe electrical and rain storm, and an electric flash is believed to have caused the fire. Six cars of flour and grain on a side track at the mill were also burned beyond salvage. No plans have been made for rebuilding, but the complete loss of the plant and the fact that no insurance was carried are factors against the erection of another mill, according to a statement issued by the owners.

Cutting of wheat in Nebraska is well under way in all sections of the state, while threshing is making good headway in the southern counties. Farmers are beginning to market their wheat, and present indications are that the movement will be of unusually large proportions within the next 30 days. Several points in the state have already moved carlots to Kansas City and Omaha, and the quality of the wheat has been good. Quite a number of mills in the state are down making repairs for the new crop. Some millers in the state estimate that Nebraska will harvest a crop of 90,000,000 bus, or 20,000,000 bus. more than a year ago. However, this figure is the maximum estimate. A conservative estimate is between 75,000,000 and 80,000,000 bus. Omaha grain dealers believe that the Nebraska yield this year will be larger than Kansas production in 1913, which totaled 86,000,000 bus. The average yield per acre for the state is also expected to exceed the figures of a year ago.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., July 6, 1914.

Buyers are showing a little more activity in taking up new crop flour. Millers express the opinion that the movement will be in full swing in another week, as dealers and bakers are getting practically all of their old stocks cleaned up. Prices show a slight fluctuation, but millers still believe they are too low.

A slight improvement is seen in mill feed, which a week ago ran from $20@21 and now is $21.

Flour production in Indianapolis mills for the last week (five days) was 1,722 bbls., compared with 4,273 in the preceding week, 5,081 for the corresponding week of 1913 and 3,926 for the corresponding week of 1912.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $3.95@4; straights, $3.55@3.60; clears, $3.35@3.40.

Northwestern Spring Wheat Flour—$4@4.05.

Mill Feed—$21 a ton, f. o. b. Indianapolis; bran, $20@21; middlings, $22.

Flour prices are on wood basis, with 15c reduction in cloth and 20c reduction in paper.

Indiana Notes.

The flour mill at Canaan, belonging to Marcus Taylor, burned with a loss of $6,500 and insurance of $2,000.

The H. E. Kinney Grain Co. received the first car of new crop wheat from southern Indiana. The car graded No. 1, weighed sixty-one pounds to the bushel and sold only two cents under old wheat prices.

The annual report of the secretary of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, William H. Howard, shows total assets of $323,820.63 and surplus assets of $106,261.15. The receipts of the year, including the balance at the beginning of the year, amounted to $110,858.52, and the disbursements amounted to $104,953.43. The amount of wheat inspected was 2,475,600 bu.; corn, 16,956,400 bu.; oats, 7,716,000 bu., and hay, 1,626 cars.

BURRELL

Engineering and Construction Company

1102 Webster Building

CHICAGO

Designers and Builders of Fireproof Grain Elevators and Mills.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., July 4, 1914.

Business has been fair this week in one and two car lots for quick shipment. Most of the mills have dropped their selling figures and are getting their share of the business.

Dealers still complain of slow collections. A great many men are out of work and it looks as if it will be some time before the mills resume. The coal regions are very quiet with only a mine here and there working. The operators do not expect a good run until the fall months, as the iron mills are not making any inquiries for coal.

We will cut wheat next week and outside of a spot here and there, will have a large and sound crop in every way. Only heard of one sale of new soft wheat flour.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices in full and mixed cars f. o. b. Philadelphia:

Flour—Spring patent (wood basis), $4.40@4.65; straight, $4.20@4.40; clear, $4@4.20; low grade, in jute, $3@3.10; winter patent (basis wood), $4.50@4.90; straight, $4.15@4.40; clear, $3.85@4.10; extra, $3.40@3.65 (no new quoted); Kansas patent (basis jute or 98-lb. cotton), $4.40@4.00; straight, $4.20@4.35; clear, $3.65@3.80; new about 35c less on patent and straight.

Western Rye—In sacks, $3.40@3.60; Pennsylvania, in wood, $3.60@3.70.

Feed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring red dog, $29; flour middlings, $27; standard middlings, $25; bran, $23; Kansas middlings (100-lb. sacks), $27; bran, $24; winter middlings, bulk, $27; bran, $24.

Notes.

A. M. Bennett, of Minneapolis, was visiting the 'Change.

Max Brose has bought out the Ellis Bakery at Madison, N. Y.

William B. Savacool, for many years a flour and feed dealer at Perkasie, Pa., died, aged 80 years, at Doylestown, Pa.

James G. Booth, of Lancaster, aged 15 years, and whose arm was mangled in Graff & Swope's flour mill, has brought suit for $10,000.

The annual convention of the Tri-State Retail Feed Dealers' Association of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey was held at Wilkes Barre last week.

The State Inspectors are busy looking after the weights of flour in sacks. There will be something doing soon, as the inspectors know how to make their commissions.

The local shippers of corn refused to put into effect the Federal tests that were to go into use July 1. They claim it is arbitrary and will effect the business of this port.

The Pennsylvania State Master Bakers elected M. S. Sullivan, of York, Pa., president; John Haller, of Altoona, Pa., first vice-president; Chris Gunzenhauser, of Lancaster, second vice-president; L. A. Kley, of Phoenixville, secretary, and W. A. King, of Wilkes Barre, treasurer.

Alabama

Mobile, Ala., July 6, 1914.

The condition as regards flour continues dull and unsettled. Local stocks are comparatively light, and a good business is expected when jobbers consider prices have reached the proper level. Quite a number of mills have named prices on new crop, while others are yet to be heard from. Prices are showing no change from last week.

Quotations on mill feed continue lower. Prices for July shipment in some instances show as much as 26c per cwt. difference under prices made a week to ten days ago. The demand continues good, with all surrounding territory buying freely. Locally, though, stocks are only taken on for immediate requirements.

Some very low prices were made on Colorado alfalfa hay during the week. Choice was quoted at $17@17.50, which is just one dollar less than ruling prices. Not a great deal was done on this basis, as dealers are not taking on stocks in large amounts, due, no doubt, to fear of hay heating. Jobbers report business as being satisfactory in all feed lines.

Quotations are as follows: Soft winter wheat, wood basis; highest patent, $5.25; standard patent, $5@5.10; extra fancy patent, $4.50@4.60; shorts, $1.50; bran, $1.30@1.35; corn chops, $1.55@1.60; pearl meal, $1.75; cream meal, $1.65; No. 2 white corn, 88c; No. 2 yellow or mixed, 86c; No. 2 white clipped oats, 50c; No. 3 white oats, 48c; chopped alfalfa hay, $19@20; No. 1 timothy, $23; prime c. s. meal, $30; feed meal, $26; c. s. hulls in 100-lb. sacks, 70c; mixed feeds show a variation in price from $26 to $32.

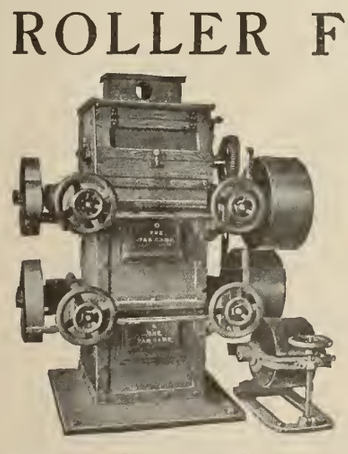
Notes.

Henry Forchheimer, of M. Forchheimer & Co., has been called to the bedside of his father-in-law, who is reported very ill in California.

C. P. Dumas, president of Dumas Grocery Co., has returned from a motoring trip through Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee. He states crops, etc., look very good, and that average yields are expected.

The Cargill Grain Co. will remove soon from Minneapolis to Milwaukee, where it will have offices in the First National Bank Building.

ROLLER FEED MILLS



are especially adapted for grinding graham flour, rye meal, fine table meal, barley and other small grains.

We can save you some money on that mill you intend buying.

Write us today for our prices.

Decatur Foundry Furnace & Mach. Co., Decatur, Ind.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., July 6, 1914.

The cash wheat market here is still breaking, and tended to bring down the prices of flour this week, which were lowered five cents. New wheat is being received here.

Kansas brands are in better demand. While the trade is not taking hold in exceptionally larger quantities, prospects look very good. A sharp break will likely be made in the Kansas flour prices soon. Some of the agents here received new Kansas wheat flour, and they offered it at exceptionally low prices, and at that found it difficult to get buyers.

The cash rye market was lowered again this week, and the prices of rye flour declined in sympathy with the reduction. All grades of rye flour were lowered 5 cents a barrel. City pure and Northwestern blended are the only grades selling very well.

The mill feed market is shot to pieces. A further reduction was recorded this week. Bran and mixed feed prices declined 50 cents, while middlings dropped 75 cents to $1. There is not much demand noted locally, and very little shipping business is being done.

Cincinnati quotations are:

Winter Flour—Patent, $4.10@4.30; fancy, $3.70@3.85; family, $3.10@3.35; extras, $3@3.15; low grade, $2.70@2.85.

Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.40@4.75; straight, $3.85@4.25; first clears, $3.50@3.75.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.20@4.65; straights, $3.60@4; first clears, $3.30@3.45.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended rye flour, $3.75@3.85; city pure, $4.05@4.15; city blended, $3.85@4.05.

Ohio Notes.

James Ellis, a well-known flour and grain merchant of the Chamber of Commerce, celebrated his 65th birthday anniversary.

C. Mercer & Co., of New Carlisle, has just bought the grain elevator of Mr. Peffley. The elevator will be used as a seed mill.

Joseph Van Leunen, the ex-president of the Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange, and who had been confined to his home with a bad case of lumbago, is again able to get around on 'Change.

The total receipts of flour at Cincinnati this week amounted to 27,889 barrels, compared with 24,628 last week, and 24,872 a year ago. The shipments this week were 24,872 barrels, compared with 22,872 last week, and 21,982 a year ago.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce has been requested to take up the matter of indorsing a movement for the establishing of an International Commerce Commission for the purpose of steadying the world's prices of staples.

Alfalfa

New Orleans, July 6, 1914.

From present indications, an attempt will be made soon to enter Louisiana as an alfalfa state. This will be done by the installation of artificial drying machines so that the crop can be cured without spoiling. The great drawback to alfalfa in Louisiana has been the excessive moisture. It is claimed that a process has been demonstrated by the government experts which will cure and dry it in a few hours artificially so that it can be baled or converted into meals. Plans are under way for the growing of alfalfa on a large scale in the sugar district and the old sugar houses are to be used as drying and baling houses. Louisiana is the greatest natural hay state in the union and with the introduction of a successful process for curing alfalfa, it may surprise the western and intermountain states by taking away their market in the South, Southeast and Cuba. These are the predictions now made, and the sugar planters are in such extremities that they are liable to make a trial of alfalfa so as to rejuvenate their lands and make them revenue-producing.

Alfalfa trade was active here last week. Oklahoma and North Texas were offering hay, choice, at $15.50@16 per ton, f. o. b. New Orleans, and meal at $18.50@19. Many firms began re-stocking and several round lots were sold for delivery throughout the next six months. Mixing firms are getting rid of old stock meal as fast as possible, to make room for the new crop.

Old stocks here are rather inferior, much of it being snow damaged. They have been pretty well cleared up, so the feed-millers will enter the new season in good shape. Quotations for meal and mixed feeds ruled as follows, f. o. b. New Orleans, carlots, basis cottons and jutes: Choice meal, $20@21.50 per ton; No. 1, $18.50@19 per ton; prime, $16 to $18. Mixed feeds, molasses mixed, $23@24 per ton; grain mixed, dry, $26@28 per ton, according to grade and quality.

Nashville, Tenn., July 6, 1914.

Dealers report a reduced demand for alfalfa hay and products on account of the recent harvest of oats and other feed crops in the Southeast, which are larger than usual. The outlook for the local alfalfa crop is better, as the drought has been broken up by several good rains in the past week or ten days. Cuttings have been heavier this week, and the Western product has not been in good demand among the dealers.

Quotations f. o. b. Nashville are as follows: Western alfalfa, $15.50 to $17.50; local, $15.50 to $16.50; molasses and dry stock feed, $31 to $33; alfalfa meal, $30.

The cost of manufacture in the alfalfa milling and mixing industry has not been figured to the nicety as in some other industries. Some of the prominent men in the alfalfa products business ascribe the reason for the failure of so many alfalfa meal mills after the first boom in the industry to inaccurate figuring of the cost of manufacture. Most mills figured the same cost for grinding as their competitors, notwithstanding the fact that their operating cost was higher. Others did not include depreciations on their machinery in the selling price of their products, and when old machines had to be replaced the profits of past years were reduced considerably. However, this is not true of the present-day alfalfa millers. Many are figuring closely all items that should go into the cost of manufacture and are asking a good profit on meal. Mixers are also following the same plan, and the alfalfa milling and mixed feed industry is on a surer footing today than ever before.

Charges Grain Monopoly in Utah.

Suit was filed in the district court of Salt Lake City, Utah, June 13, by two stockholders in the Utah-Idaho Elevator Co., against that company, the Colorado Milling and Grain Co. of Colorado, the Globe Grain and Milling Co. of California and several others, charging the defendants and others under the control of J. K. Mullen, of Denver, were conspiring illegally to control the price of wheat and other grains in California, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Nebraska and Kansas, and asking for an injunction.

It is alleged by the plaintiffs, R. E. Miller, of Salt Lake City, and John L. Barr, of Denver, that J. K. Mullen, operating through the Colorado Milling and Elevator Co., controls about 100 mill and elevator plants in the states named.

No action has been taken on the suit by the district court at Salt Lake City. It is a question whether the suit is taken seriously by those who filed action. To control the price of wheat and other grains in Kansas and Nebraska alone, the crops of which have an annual valuation of more than $750,000,000, is beyond the power of all the millers in the two states, not accounting for the absurdity of one man controlling the prices.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: J. Gibson, Courtney, S. D., seed planter; J. C. Klave, Elk Point, S. D., seed corn tester; G. C. Phillips, Brookings, S. D., cow tail holder.

The Union Grain & Hay Co., of Cincinnati, will build a $4,000 elevator at Sixth and Mill Creek.

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary. Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Allegheny,: Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Binghamton*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	29.00	38.00
Boston*	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Buffalo*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Cincinnati	17.00	17.00	8.00	18.00
Chicago	12.00	12.00	8.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.50	20.50	11.50	18.50
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Erie, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Indianapolis	16.50	16.50	8.00	16.00
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	32.50
Kansas City	.....	.....	7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky.	17.00	17.00	8.00	19.00
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	35.00
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	10.50	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	.....
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	28.70	28.70	19.70	25.00
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75	.....	14.00	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	6.00	10.00
Philadelphia*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Portland, Me.	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	25.70	17.50	22.00
Rochester*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Schenectady*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Scranton, Pa.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	29.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00	.....	14.00
Syracuse*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Terre Haute, Ind.	15.00	15.00	6.00	16.00
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.50	20.00	34.00
Toledo, Ohio	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Troy, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Utica, N. Y.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Washington, D. C.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Wheeling, W. Va.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at these points.

Lake and rail points marked with * take a rate two cents less than above quoted rates during lake and rail season.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—LOCATED ON TWO RAILROADS

(Mo. Pacific and A. T. & S. F.) 400 Barrel Modern Mill in center of Kansas Wheat Belt, at Great Bend, Kans. Liberal terms to right parties. See or write

G. H. HULME, Great Bend, Kans.

BEST CLOTH CLEANER

Peterson's Patent Cloth Cleaner

Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.

Write for sample.

CREAM CITY CAN WORKS

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

GAS AND OIL

ENGINES

for Natural Producer Gas, crude and low grade fuel oils.

Standard sizes 10 to 1000 H. P.

Highest economy, best workmanship, close regulation. Reliable in operation.

Gas Producers for power and fuel use any kind of coal.

A new 50 H. P. Muncie oil engine for sale at a sacrifice. Write now. Exclusive territory to good agents.

The Jacobson Engineering Co.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Before Passing this Page

THINK!

If you discovered a hole in your flour spout that was leaking 50 pounds of flour a day into the feed spout, how long would it take you to have it fixed?

OUR CATALOGUE

will show you that there are leaks in the best mills and also tell you how *we stop them.*

If you are not practical in your milling knowledge, then

Refer this Book to Your Head Miller

In it he will find valuable information and also things not so dry along milling lines. It is his duty to inform you of needed improvements, and to suggest means to obtain better results.

He is the pivot on which turns your profit and loss.

Write us for catalogue and points on what happened at the Buffalo Convention.

THOS. McFEELY CO.

Philadelphia

E. A. Pynch Co., Minneapolis, Minn., N. W. Agents.

Wheat on the Farms
Roads are Impassable
Flour Orders Delayed

Plant of Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kans., Built by

There are many mills which need more wheat storage to carry over the periods when wheat supplies dry up because there is no chance for farmers to deliver wheat. Same condition applies to car shortages.

Concrete re-inforced storage tanks will solve this problem for you.

WHY NOT
WRITE TO

Otto J. Lehrack Const. Co.
408 West 59th St,
Kansas City, Mo.

New Wheat Flour

Must be properly aged, whitened and conditioned by the *Alsop Electrical Process* in order to meet the requirements of discriminating housewives and bakers.

If you have not installed the Process, it would be greatly to your interest to do so at once, thereby placing yourself in position to compete with other progressive Millers who cater to trade demanding pure white flour.

Write us for particulars.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Iowa

Des Moines, Iowa, July 6, 1914.

Flour buyers and millers are just as far apart on new crop business as for several weeks, the declines in the market being adverse factors. In some sections, buying of new crop flour for August delivery was rather heavy, due to the advances last week, as the result of reports of rust damage in the spring wheat country, but not many dealers are giving credence to these reports. Some mills are quoting as low as $4 for winter wheat patents of the new crop delivered Des Moines basis points. However, buyers are bidding as much as 25c below these prices for 80 per cent patents, but have secured no acceptances of their offers. Another factor that is against trade in any large volume now is the delay in the heavy new wheat movement in the Southwest. With the movement light, mills are disposed to hold prices rather stiffly.

Old crop trading is limited principally to spring wheat brands. Southwestern mills are delivering some old flour on contracts, but are not accepting any more business for straight old wheat flour. Prices on blended flour are about 20c higher than straight new wheat patents. Local Iowa mills are still grinding old wheat, and will be able to offer old wheat patents up to the close of July.

Northwestern mills are offering spring wheat patents for immediate shipment at $4.70@5, the latter price being for an extreme short patent. Business is rather slow, established trade being only buyers. Most jobbers in the state are keeping out of the market, awaiting new flour from the Southwest, which is selling at a discount of as much as 70c under spring wheat brands.

Kansas mills are offering new crop flour for August shipment, but little has been booked. Bakers are filled up, and will not be in the market until September. Other jobbers have sufficient stocks on hand to keep them going for about 30 days, and will not replenish until new crop prices are established.

Mill feed is lower, and a dull demand is in evidence on bran. Standard middlings are scarce, but prices are weak. Sales of bran last week were made at $1 lower prices than in the preceding week. Standard middlings were quoted at about 50c per per ton lower. Fancy white middlings are weak, and in some instances 50c lower.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.50@4.90: straight, $4.30@4.70; fancy clear, $3.50; low grade clear, $3@3.25.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $5; family patent, $4.60 @4.80; clear, $3.50@3.60; red dog, scarce at $1.65.

Mill Feed—Bran, $19@20.50 per ton; standard middlings, $24@24.50; flour middlings, $29.50@31.

IOWA NOTES.

The Essex Roller Mills, Essex, Ia., are making improvements in their plant, preparatory to new crop grinding. Stearns & Sons operate the mill.

The 30,000 bu. elevator at Sherman, Ia., was completely destroyed by fire on June 19. A stroke of lightning started the fire. Several thousand bus. of corn and oats were in the elevator at the time of the fire.

Condition of corn in Iowa is good. Rainfall has been normal, and sufficient to induce rapid growth in the corn fields. No adverse factors have been noted thus far in any section of the state, and with the high temperatures prevailing, some sections report tasseling.

Winter wheat harvesting started in Southern Iowa last week, and is expected to become general during this week. Threshing will immediately follow cutting of the wheat, and the movement to market will probably start in the course of the next 10 days. Elevator men are bidding rather strongly for wheat. At some points in the state farmers are asking 75c for wheat. Some has been contracted at this figure by mills in the southern counties.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.: F. Gessner, Deep, N. D., grain shock scoop; R. J. Muir, Minneapolis, Minn., traction wheel; H. Schoener, Freeport, Minn., garden plow; F. Wilde, White Lake, S. D., plow coupling.

Among the delegation that left for Cedar Point to attend the convention of the National Hay Association were Phny Gale, Edward Turrell, Charles Maguire, Frank Collins, Joseph Costello, Edward Richter and Ralph Gray.

The Farmers' Grain Co., Kane, Ill., has been incorporated for $10,000.

EXPECT BIG EXPORT TRADE.

(Continued from Page 7)

dled several thousand bags of flour weekly since it filed through rates with the commission.

Among those who were in attendance at the meeting were:

Kansas—Henry Lassen, George King, F. D. Stevens and C. V. Topping, secretary, Wichita; A. J. Hunt and H. H. Hill, Arkansas City; George Hibbs, Osborne; Armin Fassler, H. L. Sherburne, J. B. Nicholson and David Page, Topeka; C. L. Roos, Wellington; C. M. Lord, Wamego; H. H. Starkweather, Clay Center.

Missouri—W. H. Marshall, secretary of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club, Joplin; W. B. Burns, St. Louis.

Oklahoma—Jno. Ruth, Kingfisher; E. R. Lehman, Geary; H. Dittmer, El Reno; George Sohlberg, Oklahoma City.

Nebraska—Roy Davis, Gibbon; H. K. Schafer, Omaha; Chauncy Abbott, Sr., Schuyler; Fred Zwonechck, De Witt.

Kansas City—L. E. Moses.

A 50,000-bu. elevator at Melville, N. D., owned by the Star Elevator Co., of Jamestown, was completely destroyed when a lantern carried by an employe exploded while he was in the wheat pit. Although the man, John W. Huff, was 40 feet from the landing place when the explosion occurred, he saved his life. The elevator will be rebuilt.

An addition to the Cassady & Whiting elevator at Whiting, Ia., will increase its capacity to 40,000 bus.

Leading Grain Dealers of St. Louis.

Morton & Co.
Grain - Hay - Seeds
COMMISSION ONLY
Merchants Exchange Bldg.
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

WHEAT FEEDS GRAIN FLOUR
ANNAN, BURG & Co.
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DEALERS
ESTABLISHED 1880
A.B.C.
ST. LOUIS MISSOURI
MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL GRAIN DEALERS ASSOCIATION

Toberman, Mackey & Co.
GRAIN AND HAY
"Fastest Growing Commission House in America."
St. Louis Kansas City

St. Louis, the Market Center

Scene in Cash Grain Department of
St. Louis Merchants Exchange

Ballard - Messmore Grain Company
General Commission Merchants
Grain, Hay and Seeds
520 Chamber of Commerce
St. Louis
Member St. Louis Merchants Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade.

The Consignment House
of St. Louis.
PICKER & BEARDSLEY
Commission Company
Grain, Hay and Grass Seed
Making no Track Bids, Your Consignments do not Conflict with our purchase.

ED. F. CATLIN
408 Merchants Ex. St. Louis, Mo
I Make a Specialty of Milling Wheat, Always Ready to Submit Type Samples.

W. C. GOFFE, G. S. CARKENER, G. C. MARTEN, Jr.
GOFFE & CARKENER CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Grain and Hay Receivers

Marshall Hall, Pres.
E. L. Waggoner, V-Pres.
W. L. Green
Commission Co.
Hi-Grade Milling Wheat
Kiln Dried Corn
Feeding Cereals.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., July 6, 1914.

Alfalfa products trade during the week was dull, with most business in mixed feeds limited to nearby territory. Prices were fairly steady throughout the week. Mixers refused to make any concessions on mixed alfalfa feeds, although buyers were willing to take in large amounts at $1 under manufacturers' views. Grain mixed feeds were steady throughout the week, while molasses alfalfa meal had some strengthening factors. New crop meal is not in good condition for mixing. None has been used thus far by local mixers, because of the danger of heating during storage period.

Movement of new crop meal marketward has been unusually light, compared with a year ago. Rains have interfered with grinding in Oklahoma and Kansas, while Nebraska mills have not yet started. Some are offering new crop meal at around $17 per ton in 100-lb. sacks, delivered Kansas City rate points, but none have any to ship for immediate delivery. Most contracts are being made for July-August shipment. Kansas mills are offering at $16.50, but because of uncertain conditions in some sections of the state, no definite date for delivery is bein made.

Kansas City dealers who have contracted the output of several mills are holding choice and No. 1 new crop meal at $17 f. o. b. Kansas City. Some cars are being received at this market, but mills are not grinding steadily now, most of them awaiting a period of dry weather.

Trading in old crop meal is very light. Supplies are scarce, and mills in the Southwest have no old hay on hand. Some is coming from Colorado, but prices for Colorado No. 1 old crop meal are around $20 per ton. Some No. 2 meal is on the market, but the demand for this is not large. Prices range down to $16.

Volume of business in mixed feeds is light, but about the same as a week ago. Southeastern states continue steady buyers, but are only taking in carlots to fill holes in stocks. Some buyers aer expecting mixed feed prices to show a material reduction when new crop meal is used by mixers and are trying to keep purchases down at a low point.

Receipts of alfalfa hay at Kansas City during the past week were excessive, and the market showed a material reduction of more than 50c per ton. Some grades were quoted 75c lower for the week. Quality of alfalfa was only fair. Much hay is arriving in heated condition, and is selling around $7 to $8 per ton. Demand showed no increase during the week, and the big receipts glutted the market. Some alfalfa is being shipped to Eastern and Southeastern states, but the outside demand at this market is light. Shippers demand choice No. 1 hay, and say they have no outlets for lower grades.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfyalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice new crop meal, $16@16.50; No. 1 old, $18@20; No. 2 old, $15@16.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $20@21.50; No. 2, $18.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molassses Feeds (sacked)—$25@26.50; alfalfa grain dry mixed, $28@28.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $13@13.50; No. 1, $11.50@12.50; No. 2, $7@9; No. 3, $5@6.50; standard, $9.50@11.

Kansas Report on Alfalfa.

The June report of the Kansas Department of Agriculture said of alfalfa conditions in the state: "Increased sowings of alfalfa last fall and this spring also contributed to a shortage of available land for corn. It is shown by assessors' figures for 42 counties that have made their official returns, that the increase in alfalfa acreage is nearly 16 per cent, suggesting a probable area of 1,200,00 acres, widening the already broad margin by which Kansas has been leading all other states in its growing. The first cutting was heavy, likely averaging a ton and a quarter or more on the entire acreage, making a tremendous aggregate of the richest forage of which the world has knowledge. A second cutting, somewhat lighter, has been harvested from the majority of the fields, and in these a third cutting is on the way.

While alfalfa has given an extra good account of itself, native pastures and meadows are by no means up to their usual standard in the eastern two-thirds of the state. This is an echo of last year's dry weather, which was so detrimental to native grasses in that territory.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Rainfall is interfering with meal grinding in all sections of the Southwest. The movement of meal the first month of this new crop year has been lighter than for several seasons. Most mills were unable to fill contracts for June delivery of meal, because of damp hay. However, there is every prospect that July will be a favorable month as far as alfalfa grinding is concerned, and that deliveries of meal will be large.

Alfalfa meal millers and hay men in the wheat belt of the Southwest believe that they will feel a car shortage to a larger degree than any other shippers. One prominent alfalfa meal miller says: "Wheat makes a much larger tonnage per car than does alfalfa meal or hay, and gives much larger returns per car. For this reason, I believe, that in case of a car shortage, railroads will be likely to discriminate against meal and hay shippers in the matter of furnishing cars to them. This can be done by railroads, and is a factor that enters into the present market situation."

Nebraska ranks second among the states of the Union in the production of the king of forage crops—alfalfa—and it is cutting three and four crops a year. As to quality, Nebraska ranks with Kansas, the biggest producer. Now, considering that Nebraska has only 50,000 farms growing alfalfa, compared with 114,000 producing corn and 65,000 producing wheat, it is not hard to figure out that in a short time the Cornhusker state will greatly increase its acreage to alfalfa. The alfalfa meal milling industry in Nebraska is a large one, and is growing in proportion to the increase in production. Much of the new land being cultivated annually in the state is being sown to alfalfa.

Cincinnati, O., July 6, 1914.

All descriptions of alfalfa products were lowered this week. There is practically no demand noted locally, while the shipping business is only fair. Most buying is for small lots, as the buyers declare that they do not care to lay in large supplies, when there is a possibility of the market going downward. Grain mixed alfalfa meal seems to show the best demand, while the other products sell rather slowly. Quotations are: Grain mixed alfalfa meal, $26@26.50; mixed feed, $25.50@26; molasses feed, $27@27.50.

St. Louis, July 7, 1914.

There was practically no change in conditions in the alfalfa meal market last week. Stocks of meal here are light, arrivals small, but improving in quality, and the demand continues to represent entirely purchases for current needs. Prices hold up remarkably well considering the recent wide declines in mill feeds and an easier tone in the corn products markets, but best opinion is that a lower range of values is inevitable when the flush movement of the new crop meal is on the market. Much of the strength in quotations is due to the relatively small stocks of old meal, which are in strong hands and not being forced for sale, excepting in small amounts at steady prices. The unsatisfactory condition of the first cutting of alfalfa has had a steadying influence on values, as arriavls in all markets have been in a "hot" or "heating" condition. Recent shipments, however, have been better grade, and best opinion is that the second cutting will prove of high quality. Little if any business has been booked here for future shipment, as the trade is inclined to wait on full arrival before purchasing to replenish depleted stocks. Most of the demand is coming from the Southeast and South, but even this is hardly up to seasonable volume. Recent rains have improved the alfalfa crop in this neighborhood, and in Illinois the state report of June 20, makes the condition of the crop 100 per cent in Northern Illinois; 88 per cent in Central Illinois, and 74 per cent in Southern Illinois. The latter section, however, has had considerable moisture since the report was made up. Quote new green alfalfa meal at $18@18.50 and old at $20 per ton. Alfalfa molasses meal without grain, $21@21.50, and with grain, $25@27. Quote alfalfa hay at $13@14 for No. 2; No. 1 at $15@16, according to quality. The market is steady on good grades, but irregular otherwise.

The Humboldt Milling Co., Humboldt, Tenn., after several months of idleness, will resume operations on July 1, with F. C. Streufert, a miller of McKenzie, Tenn., as the new manager.

Spring wheat was damaged in Iowa by continuous rains, but winter wheat will all be cut in southern Iowa by July 1, and is reported as being of good yield and quality.

Joseph Sardeson, a pioneer miller, died recently at the age of 75, in his home in Minneapolis.

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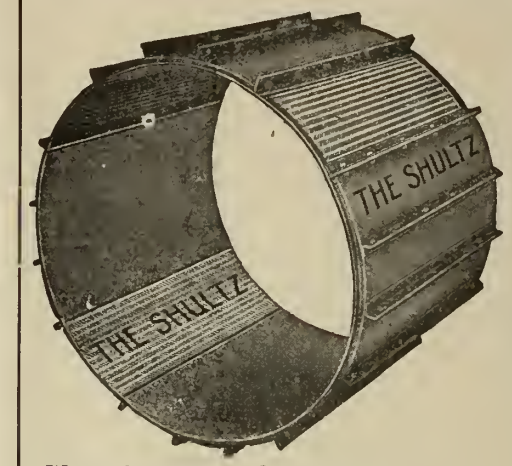

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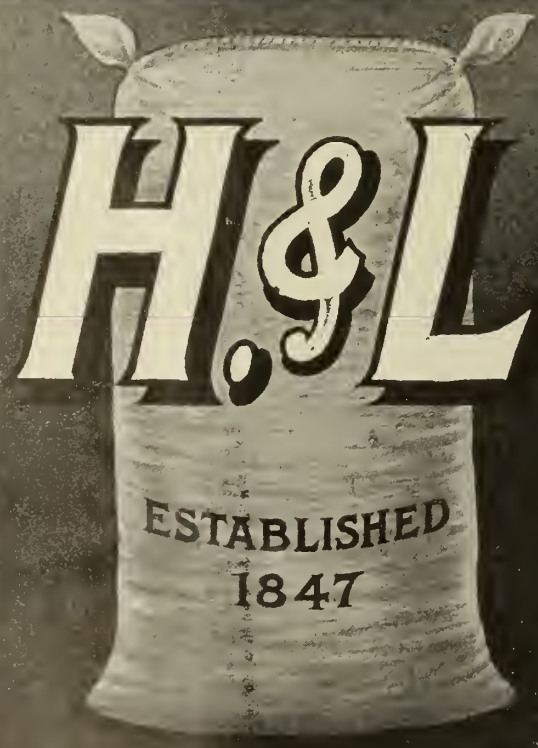

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built good and strong and with tremendous capacity for grinding everything that comes along, extremely fine or coarse. It will reduce any kind of whole grain, screenings, bran, hulls, alfalfa hay, coal, charcoal, etc., etc., etc.

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FOR SALE—A 75-bbl. flour mill complete. Richmond make. Will sell the building with mill or will sell the flour machinery to party wanting to move it and retain the building. If interested address W. E. Quin, Fort Payne, Ala.

FOR SALE—One No. 6 Invincible scourer and one Barnard & Leas, three high rolls, screenings grinder. Address The Aetna Mills Co., Wellington, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP—One 16-foot attrition feed grinder, fine condition, Barnard & Leas flour packer; several reels, good as new; flour bleacher and double horizontal agitator; one horizontal wheat scourer, several iron split pulleys, one Draver dust collector. Address Galena Mill & Elev. Co., Galena, Kan.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A competent manager for a flour milling, grain and coal business established with $50,000 investment. Applicant must invest $20,000 in the business and be able to hold down job. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 219, St. Louis, Mo.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 to 500 bbls. capacity. Am married, 28 years of age, have had 12 years' experience in hard wheat mills. Prefer Kansas or Nebraska, but will go anywhere for good position. References furnished. Address D. B. Libbee, Dawson, Neb.

WANTED—Position as head or second miller by a young man who is a competent miller and able to keep a mill in repair and running order. Will go any place on short notice. Address Box 144, Laurel, Neb.

WANTED—Position as head miller or superintendent in mill of 100 to 500 bbl. capacity. Spring or winter wheat or corn goods. Middle age, and 17 years' experience in some of the very best mills. Reference exchanged. Can do ordinary repair work and keep mill in best of running order. Would consider small investment in a good going business. Address Lock Box 474, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—Position as head miller in good mill of 100 to 500 bbl. capacity. I am thoroughly up-to-date in modern milling, and capable of obtaining the best results in quality and yield. Am married, 30 years of age, have had more than 12 years' experience in different mills. I do not use liquor in any form. Can furnish satisfactory recommendations as to character and ability. Give capacity, make of machinery and wages paid in first letter. Address Head Miller, 710 Ninth avenue, Shenandoah, Iowa.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 barrels and up. Have had charge of mills from 150 to 2,000 barrels. Can furnish very best of references. Can keep mill in good repair, have my own tools. Married. Can come at once. Wish a situation where there are good schools. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 203, St. Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WAREHOUSE OPPORTUNITY—Will sell part interest to party having goods to store each year, to help build Kansas City warehouse. Present warehouse running, with extra ground, switch and dock available. Warehouse 4220 St. John Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

New Texas Feed Mill.

The Egan Milling Co. will erect what will be one of the largest feed mills in the country at Dallas, Tex. Ground has already been broken for the structure, which will be completed by Oct. 1. The new mill will have grain elevator capacity of 75,000 bus. and will have warehouse storage of 100 cars of hay and products. Also molasses storage of 100,000 gallons will be built.

The mixed feed department of the plant will make 40 tons of grain mixed feeds, including alfalfa feeds, per hour. The chop mill will grind 4(tons of chop per hour, part of whicl will be used in the mixing plant.

The officers of the new company are: M. M. Egan, one of the early managers for the Peavey grain interests in the Northwest, president; C F. Egan, superintendent, and R. L Scott, general manager. All three have had experience in the grain, feed and milling industries.

Heavy Southwestern Movement.

With the first car of wheat from Nebraska here today, all hard winter wheat producing states have started their movement of new crop wheat to this market. Receipts of new wheat on Monday of this week were in excess of 100 cars, and the daily movement the remainder of the week is expected to be maintained at this figure. Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri are already shipping in heavy volume.

First car of Nebraska wheat graded No. 2 red and tested 61 lbs. to the bu. It brought the top price of the market.

New soft wheat is selling at a discount of 2c under hard, which is quoted at 74@75c. Old hard wheat sold up to 90c, but receipts totaled only a few cars. New hard wheat declined 3c on Monday, while new soft was practically unchanged to ½c lower.

Twenty-eight more prosecutions were started this week at Harrisburg against that many dealers for selling bleached flours. All were winter wheat flours, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Michigan and Kansas.

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olume Twenty-four | TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1914. | Number Seven

What Is "Good Will?"

Case Where the Contract of Sale Did Not Protect.

By E. J. Buckley.

Here is a problem that comes to ıe from Albany, N. Y. Doubtless it as had a counterpart in the experi- nce of many readers hereof; cer- ainly it is likely to unless watch- ılness is exercised:

"Last April, 1914, we purchased rom the former owners the retail epartment store business which we re at present conducting in this ity. We paid a good round price or the stock and fixtures and a rice which I personally considered —though my partner did not—ex- essive for the good will. There was ut a short agreement of sale, and inally a bill of sale.

"It was our understanding when ve bought that the owners of the usiness—there were two brothers— ntended to go West for the health of one of the, and start a dry goods usiness somewhere on the Pacific oast. We were astonished, there- ore, to learn from good authority, which we have confirmed, that they have rented another store here and ntend to open even a larger business than they had before, on or about August 1. If they are allowed to open, of course it will make so much more competition for us, and some of our trade will be lost, as they are well known in the town, while we are strangers. I have examined the bill of sale, and it mentioned good will as part of the assets for which the price was paid. Is there no way in which we can stop these people from opening up again? Does not the term 'good will' mean an agreement not to open up again for a certain length of time?"

I very much regret that I can say practically nothing which can help these people out of their difficulty, but I can offer their example as a warning to other people who may be about to buy a business.

Except in Ohio and New Jersey, "good will" does not mean any such thing as this correspondent hopes it does. Here is a standard definition of good will:

"The advantage or benefit which is acquired by an establishment, beyond the mere value of the capital, stock, fixtures or property employed in it, in consequence of the general public patronage which it receives from constant or habitual customers, or on account of various factors, such as good location, or good reputation, etc."

A shorter and better definition is "the probability that it will continue to do the business it is doing now." For this, under the name good will, buyers of businesses pay a sum over and above the value of the stock and fixtures, and it is worth it, for a going business, making a profit every year, is surely a different proposition than so much stock and so much fixtures.

The good will of a business passes to the buyer when the business is sold, whether it is expressly mentioned in the bill of sale or not. It would of course be possible to sell a business without selling the good will, but very unusual unless its assets were sold at auction.

But the mere sale of the good will does not carry with it an obligation not to go into business again, except in New Jersey and Ohio. It ought to, and does under the old English rule, which Ohio and New Jersey have adopted. Certainly if I have bought "the probability that a store will continue to do the business it is doing now," I have a right to demand of the person who sold it to me that he shall not reduce that probability by re-engaging in the same business and attempting to get the same customers. That is so fair a rule that it seems strange it should not be the general rule. But in all states but the two named a man who sells his business, and with it the good will, may open precisely the same kind of a store next door the very next day. Of course provided there is no stipulation in the agreement that he shall not enter the business again for a certain period. There should always be such a stipulation, for it constitutes the buyer's only protection aaginst the situation which is now confronting this correspondent.

The man who has sold a business without such a stipulation, even though he has charged for good will, can go even further than merely to open a store—he can advertise it and can even solicit his old customers for it. Neither in his advertising, nor in his solicitations, however, must he represent that it is his old business he is advertising or soliciting for, but that is cold comfort, in most cases.

There is but one thing to do—tie up your seller with an iron-clad stipulation that for a certain time he shall not re-engage in the same business in your neighborhood.

Omaha Grain Rate Lowered.

Omaha and Minneapolis were placed on an equal footing in grain rates from points west of Billings, Mont., last week by an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, compelling the Burlington and the Great Northern railroads to establish equal rates to the two cities. The commission also ordered the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul to reduce its differential in favor of Minneapolis on grain from Montana, South Dakota and North Dakota from 5 cents to 2 cents per 100 lbs.

The Great Northern and Burlington rates on grain to Omaha were 5 cents higher than those to Minneapolis from the same stations. This differential was maintained on rates from all stations in western Montana. As a result, Omaha was shut out of Montana fields, the differential in the rates sending most of the grain to Minneapolis.

The Great Northern and the Burlington had contended that they were entitled to a higher rate to Omaha than to Minneapolis because of the two-line haul, it being necessary to transfer the grain from the Northern Pacific to the Burlington at Billings. The commission declared that a higher rate would be justifiable for a short two-line haul than for one haul of equal length, but that "we have not been disposed to consider the necessity for such higher rate as controlling in the matter of long-distance hauls."

A report from Minneapolis says that baking tests of a car of new winter wheat received from the southeastern part of Kansas show the quality to be fully as good as bluestem spring wheat of the best sort and better than the ordinary. Gluten content is high.

Much Wheat to Be Fed

Shortage of Corn and Feed Will influence Feeding of Wheat.

Among wheat traders considerable is being said regarding the feeding of new wheat. Especially is this true of Kansas and Nebraska, where the shortage of corn is most severe and where the harvest of wheat is the largest ever recorded. The Department of Agriculture has estimated that the 1913-14 wheat crop year in the Southwest witnessed the feeding of about 45,000,000 bus. of wheat, which is the largest amount ever fed in the history of this country. Conditions now, in the opinion of some grain men and millers, indicate that a large amount will be fed this year before the harvesting of the next corn crop.

One argument that is being used by grain men is that of the present price differential between corn and wheat. Generally, in normal crop years, corn commands a discount of 15c to 25c under wheat, but the reverse is true this year. Corn is now selling at a premium of 15c to 25c over wheat throughout Kansas and in some parts of Missouri and Nebraska. At points where country elevator men are bidding 60c to 65c for wheat, the same operators are selling corn to farmers at 75c to 80c. Grain men figure that farmers will feed wheat rather than sell it at a discount of 20c under corn, and then buy the high-priced corn. Of course, this condition will remain only until the corn harvest begins, but much wheat can be fed in this interval.

A factor in the present feeding of wheat is the light heavy feeding operations in the Southwest. Rains have improved pastures wonderfully, and most of the cattle are being grazed, without any corn or other feed. Demand for corn at Kansas City and other Southwestern markets is reported as light, which is accounted for partly by the fact that wheat is being substituted for corn, but principally because cattle and other live stock are being grazed.

Some conservative grain men believe that probably 8,000,000 bus. of wheat will be fed in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Oklahoma before Oct. 1.

Qualify as Public Elevators.

The Kansas Flour Mills Co. has filed a $100,000 bond with the Kansas Secretary of State, which qualifies the approximately 100 elevators of the company as public warehouses. This means that all of the grain handled by the company at these elevators will be subject to state inspection. The filing of the bond is regarded as a distinct victory for the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department, which has not received the support of the mills.

Several years ago the Kansas City mills withdrew their elevators as public warehouses in order that all grain purchased would not be inspected twice, as the Kansas City Board of Trade inspection prevailed at this market. According to George B. Ross, Kansas Chief Grain Inspector, other mills will likely follow the Kansas Flour Mills Co., and make their elevators public warehouses.

Farmers Stacking Wheat.

Rainfall in Kansas and other Southwestern states has resulted in a large number of farmers stacking their wheat. Millers are urging farmers to do this, as stacking affords some protection against damage by rain. J. C. Mohler, now secretary of the Kansas Department of Agriculture, has issued a circular urging farmers to stack wheat. The circular says:

"Wherever practicable farmers should stack their wheat. It is particularly important this year, owing to the tremendous wheat crop and its accompanying problems. Stacking clears the land for early plowing, and experience has proven early plowing advisable. The grain goes through the sweat in the stack and this improves its quality, its color, condition and test. Stack threshing may be done at any convenient season, by fewer men and when the temperatures are lower.

"This year there are other weighty reasons for stacking. The Kansas yield of wheat is far above the average, but the facilities for handling it are practically the same as in recent years. An important feature in stacking this year is the influence it may have in maintaining and bettering prices, by holding the wheat on the farms away from the glutted markets. It is imperative to the farmer's best interests to hold prices at the highest level."

Export Wheat Demand.

Some advices indicate that more than 35,000,000 bus. of new crop winter wheat has been sold for export to the Continent and the United Kingdom for shipment in July, August and September. Much wheat has been sold to the United Kingdom for July shipment, and some exporters are wondering where they will be able to get the wheat to fill these contracts, unless threshing activities enlarge and a larger movement to market starts. Most of the contracted export wheat has been sold on a basis 2c and 3c lower than the present cash market. The movement of export wheat in July may have a tendency to maintain prices, unless the country marketings improve. Receipts of wheat at the principal hard winter wheat markets have been unusually light so far this season. Buyers consider the present price level as much as 5 cents above normal, resulting from the light wheat movement. Other factors are also keeping prices up, and this is causing some mills to go slow in booking new crop flour, where buyers are discounting the market 2c to 4c per bu. Seventy-cent wheat at Kansas City is the basis most buyers are figuring on, but cash prices are 5c—and in some instances 10c—above this figure.

Harvesting of Rye.

Harvesting of new rye in Wisconsin is now nearly completed, so that it is possible that marketing may begin by July 15. Prices of old rye have already declined to a new crop basis, but the wheat mix used in the blended grades is still—and will be for 60 days—on an old crop basis. Rye feed, the offal product, shows a material decline, partially offsetting, as far as the cost of pure rye is concerned, the lower prices for rye grain.—Blodgett Milling Co.

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Two Factors in Export Trade.

While the opportunity for increasing export business in flour, both present and prospective, is considered the best for years, millers must profit by the mistakes of the past if the old time export business is made permanent.

It is not necessary to remind those millers who are experienced in exporting flour that the greatest objections of the buyers in foreign markets are the considerations which millers gave the least attention to. The mistakes which have been complained of repeatedly are thus summed up—Uneven Quality and Delayed Delivery.

There are millers who have maintained throughout the years of diminishing export business an established business of some proportion. It has not always been a profitable business, but their brands are established by quality and well known for uniformity. In these markets, they will continue doing a larger business, while other mills are seeking an entrance Others can profit by the example of keeping up the quality of the flour and giving sufficient attention to the transportation of their shipments that the buyers will be pleased not only with the quality, but with the service which goes with it.

In connection with the question of quality, the Southwestern Millers' League has undertaken to establish a standard for export flour and identify it with a brand of quality and give it the guaranty of the organization. If 95 per cent hard winter wheat flour could be exported instead of the cut straights, the stuffed straights and the variety of blends which have posed for a full straight flour, what an impetus would be given the export business. The quality of flour rests with the millers and a united effort to establish a standard quality for export flour will accomplish more thany anything else to regain the prestige which made exporting a profitable and satisfactory business for many years.

The delay of shipments is another matter and one which must have the continued attention of millers, railroads and the steamship companies. It is at a particularly opportune time that the winter wheat millers seek the co-operation of steamship companies operating from the Gulf ports. The conference being arranged by the Southwestern Millers' League should endeavor to secure not only an equalization of wheat and flour rates, but the steamship companies should be assured that millers will have their shipments at the ports ready for the scheduled departure of the boats upon which space has been contracted. The steamship companies cannot provide adequate service and cannot justify a parity of wheat and flour rates unless the shippers carry out their part of the mutual agreement and keep their shipments moving to the ports on time.

This season can be not only a banner year for the exporting of flour but can be the initial one in a series of years when exporting will be profitable. But the two essentials of uniform quality and regular delivery must be maintained throughout the season, if the results are as favorable as they appear at the beginning of the new crop year.

Bringing the Railroad to the Wheat.

The history of the settlement of a new country, especially that which is adapted to the raising of grain, is that a railroad crept into the section with hope as an incentive and the promoters believed that the country might be settled in time to justify the expenditure of the capital used for construction. History further shows that unless as a feeder for a large railroad, these prairie lines went through bankruptcy and receiverships, while the country was growing and developing to a point where it provided sufficient traffic to pay interest and operating charges.

But times have changed somewhat. It was not always the railroad which built up the country and made it possible to live therein, as the railroad barons of Wall street would have us believe. In the case to be cited, the country and its inhabitants are there first and already have the business for a railroad if it will just lay the track and rails and run a wheezy engine and some box cars down the line for the wheat and other products ready to be transported.

The railroadless counties referred to are in Eastern Colorado, just across the Kansas line between the trunk lines of the Burlington and the Rock Island. The farmers of that section—in three or four counties—have asked the Burlington railroad to loan them old rails and ties that they may construct the line themselves and allow the railroad to operate it. The farmers do not need passenger service with Pullmans or dining cars, for they say they all have automobiles and can easily furnish their own passenger department. But they need freight service and they need it badly enough to make the most remarkable offer which a railroad company ever received from the granger element of the citizenship of the United States.

The farmers making the application are in the district between the Burlington and Rock Island lines, in territory about 69 miles wide and 100 miles long. It is now necessary for any farmer in the district to haul his crops at least 30 miles to get them to a railroad—to Wray, on the Burlington, or to Burlington on the Rock Island.

Thirty years ago, when the first settlers went into that section they believed the Burlington would run one of its lines through their country; but that line stopped over in Kansas, and the lines that came into Colorado went north or south. As a result of thus being "passed up," the early settlers and the thousands who have gone into that district in recent years, have been compelled to depend in large part for their supplies on "freight trains" of the pioneer days, with bulls, mules or horses as the motive power, and such teams are still being run through the country. Even the butter fat gathered by the farmers for the creameries along the railroads is carried to market behind the horses, the rural mail carrier picking up the cans as parcel post shipments.

And this is in the country which has been termed "The Great American Desert." The traveler to Colorado and the coast, until recent years, little knew of the possibilities of this country. It seemed inhabited by prairie dogs, rattlesnakes, a few ponies and thin cattle and wide brimmed white hats covering what was termed "cowboys."

To the believer that the world's wheat production is to be passed by the world's consumption and consequently famine will come to this earth, we commend a look at Western Kansas and Nebraska and the bordering states in the so-called semiarid belt. Wheat. Wheat. Wheat. Wherever wheat was sown, there may be found wheat in the shock, in the stack and on the way to market. A land of prosperity is this, but next year—well, let next year take care of itself, for it has been known to rain two years in succession in Eastern Colorado.

How to Prevent Car Shortage.

Under the above caption Secretary E. J. Smiley of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association presents some practical and sensible suggestions which can be followed to good advantage by all shippers:

"How to prevent a congestion of freight traffic in the near future is a question that is agitating the minds of railroad men, grain dealers, millers, receivers and producers. Several meetings have been held at Wichita where different plans and suggestions have been made to prevent congestion of traffic. There is no doubt but what the Southwest has produced more wheat than the carriers will be able to haul in the next six months. Owing to short crops past season, and the financial stringency, a great many farmers will be compelled to dispose of their grain at the earliest possible moment in order to meet pressing obligations. We believe, however that practically all of the land owners can hold back a part of their crop, either putting it into stack or threshing from shock and holding part of it in the bin.

"We do not care to be classed with certain farm journals which are recommending that the farmer hold his wheat for higher prices. Some of them are advising the farmer to hold for one dollar a bushel. No man knows what the price of wheat will be six months or one year hence. Should the United States produce 900,000,000 bushels of winter and spring wheat, and other countries produce an average crop, there is a possibility that wheat may sell much lower than present values. When you take into consideration that the United States only produces 15 per cent of the world's whole wheat crop, you can readily see that we really have little to do with fixing world's prices. If the producer will hold back a part of his wheat, it will prevent serious freight congestion and in all probability will prevent a further material decline in prices within the next 30 or 40 days. In order to avoid this congestion, all interests must co-operate and work together. The elevator owner must release equipment as soon as possible and not insist upon holding equipment during the free time allowed; the terminal elevator, or mill, must unload promptly upon arrival. We believe that if shippers will omit any special routing on their shipments, except such as may be necessary, in order to comply with the instructions given them by the buyer, this will give the carriers an opportunity to move such shipments via the quickest route and most expeditious manner.

"In years past it has been customary for lumber dealers, as well as other merchants in the interior, buying in carload lots, to hold box car equipment long over the free time allowed, as it was in many instances cheaper for them to pay the $1 per day demurrage than to employ extra labor to unload promptly. To prevent this delay, we have recommended that the present car service charge be raised from $1 to $3 per day. We believe that if our present Public Utility Commission would authorize the carrier to make this charge little if any, of equipment would be delayed, either in loading or unloading. What the Utilities Commission will do, with reference to this proposition, we are not prepared to say at this time. If each member of this association will take the trouble to advise this office of delays in loading or unloading box car equipment at his station, or at blind stations where no agent is lo-

ated, we will promptly report to the operating department of the different Kansas lines, and believe that some good will result. Will you not do this?"

Early Movement of Wheat

Threshing Returns Confirm Estimates of Large Yield Winter Wheat.

Correspondents' reports indicate that black rust still is prevalent over scattered areas of the spring wheat belt, but generally speaking the crop is making progress under more favorable weather conditions and a high average condition is being maintained. Rain is badly needed for corn in Missouri, Illinois and sections of the Southwest. So far, however, damage to the crop from recent dry weather and high temperatures has been small, as the soil was in good condition from early heavy precipitation and recent scattered showers to withstand considerable drouth. General rains, however, would vastly improve the general outlook. Winter wheat harvest is completed under perfect conditions, and the yield and quality of the grain is beyond the most optimistic expectations. The movement to market should be at its height within the next 10 days.

BIG RECEIPTS IN KANSAS CITY.

Railroads Bring 792 Carloads Into Kansas City for Export.

Kansas City, Mo., July 13, 1914.

Railroads brought into Kansas City about 1,000,000 bushels of wheat today, the largest receipts on record for so early in the season.

There were 792 carloads on 12 railroads. The receipts were made up largely of wheat that had been bought to arrive and most of it already has been sold, chiefly for export.

Samplers of the Board of Trade inspection bureau and the Missouri and Kansas inspection bureaus were busy all day getting samples of wheat from each car as they stood in the freight yards, and as soon as grades are reported and instructions can be given the wheat will be switched to the various elevators, weighed and loaded out again and forwarded to the seaboard for export.

Several thousand cars of wheat have already moved out of Kansas and Oklahoma to Galveston and New Orleans to be loaded on vessels there.

The Government Report.

Thirty million bushels of wheat were added to the prospects of the crop during June by the excellent weather conditions, making the forecast of the crop, as announced last week by the Department of Agriculture, 930,000,000 bushels, a new record.

The acreage planted to corn this year was only slightly less than that of last year, while the condition of that crop was 1 per cent better than the 10-year July average condition, making the prospects good for a crop estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 2,868,000,000 bushels. That would be better than the average for the last five years.

A 200,000,000-pound decrease in the tobacco crop is indicated, a total crop of 733,000,000 pounds being estimated.

Report in Detail.

Details of the acreage, condition on July 1, indicated acre yield and total production, interpreted from condition reports of the various crops, follow:

Winter Wheat—Area planted, 35,387,000 acres, compared with 31,699,000 last year; condition, 94.1 per cent of a normal, compared with 92.7 per cent on June 1, 81.6 per cent on July 1 last year, and 80.2 per cent, the 10-year average on July 1. Indicated yield, 18.5 bus. per acre, compared with 16.5 last year and 15.6, the average for the past five years. Estimated total production, 655,000,000 bus., compared with 638,000,000, the June forecast, 523,561,000 produced last year and 441,000,000, the average for the past five years.

Spring Wheat—Area planted, 17,990,000 acres, compared with 18,485,000 last year. Condition, 92.1 per cent of a normal, compared with 95.5 on June 1, 73.8 on July 1 last year and 84.4, the 10-year average on July 1. Indicated yield, 15.3 bus. per acre, compared with 10 last year and 13.3, the average for the past five years. Estimated total production, 275,000,000 bus., compared with 262,000,000, the June forecast, 239,819,000 last year and 245,000,000, the average for the past five years.

All Wheat—Area planted, 53,377,000 acres, compared with 50,184,000 last year. Condition, 93.4 per cent of a normal, compared with 93.7 on June 1, 78.6 on July 1 last year, and 81.7, the 10-year average on July 1. Indicated yield, 37.4 bus. per acre, compared with 15.2 last year and 14.7, the average for the past five years. Estimated total production, 930,000,000 bus., compared with 900,000,000, the June forecast, 763,380,000 last year and 686,000,000, the average for the past five years.

The amount of wheat remaining on farms July 1 is estimated at about 32,236,000 bus., compared with 35,515,000 on July 1, 1913, and 23,876,000 on July 1, 1912.

Corn—Area planted, 105,607,000 acres, compared with 105,820,000 last year. Condition, 85.8 per cent of a normal, compared with 86.9 on July 1 last year, and 84.7, the 10-year average on July 1. Indicated yield, 27.3 bus. per acre, compared with 23.1 last year and 25.9, the average for the past five years. Estimated total production, 2,868,000,000 bus., compared with 2,466,988,000 last year and 2,450,000,000, the average for the past five years.

Oats—Area planted, 38,383,000 acres, compared with 38,399,000 last year. Condition, 84.5 per cent of a normal, compared with 89.5 on June 1, 76.3 on July 1, 1913, and 83.7, the 10-year average on July 1. Indicated yield 31.3 bus. per acre, compared with 29.2 last year and 30.6, the average for the past five years. Estimated total production 1,201,000,000 bus., compared with 1,216,000,000, the June forecast, 1,122,000,000 last year and 1,131,000,000, the average for the past five years.

WINTER WHEAT.

States.	Condition—1914.	Condition—10-y. av.	Acre yield.	Production.
New York	94	86	21.2	7,600
Pennsylvania	87	88	16.7	21,900
Maryland	94	87	16.9	10,400
Virginia	90	88	12.6	9,850
North Carolina	93	87	10.8	6,600
Ohio	92	77	18.4	38,500
Indiana	91	80	17.3	43,000
Illinois	87	80	17.2	44,400
Michigan	93	79	18.3	16,100
Iowa	91	88	22.8	10,000
Missouri	89	81	16.0	40,800
Nebraska	95	80	21.8	68,200
Kansas	100	72	19.0	151,000
Kentucky	101	83	14.7	11,000
Tennessee	101	85	12.9	9,200
Texas	80	73	13.2	14,300
Oklahoma	100	70	17.5	43,100
Montana	92	91	27.6	13,300
Idaho	95	94	29.0	9,800
Washington	95	92	27.2	32,600
Oregon	96	91	24.5	15,200
California	95	76	19.5	7,900
Spring Wheat—				
Minnesota	88	85	15.4	62,000
North Dakota	94	85	13.2	95,900
South Dakota	92	80	13.8	48,200
Washington	92	88	20.2	21,800

The Co-Operative Bakers' Milling Co. has been incorporated in Chicago for $100,000 by Joseph J. Langer, D. B. Brillow and L. Meister.

Oppose Trade Bill

Senate Debates "Unfair Competition" Clause of Interstate Trade Bill.

Washington, D. C., July 13, 1914.

Attacking the administration Interstate Trade Commission bill on the floor of the Senate today, Senator Reed of Missouri, Democratic member of the Judiciary Committee, urged that the Interstate Commerce and Judiciary committees get together to work out trust legislation jointly, with consolidation of all pending measures on the subject in view.

Senator Reed's attack, directed particularly at the section relating to "unfair competition," was followed by assaults from other members of the Judiciary Committee, and later it developed that an unsuccessful effort already has been made by the Interstate Commerce Committee to have the Judiciary Committee co-operate with it.

Senators Reed and Hoke Smith of Georgia were reported to favor the suggestion, but other members of the Judiciary Committee declined to yield sole jurisdiction over the Clayton anti-trust bill. Senator Reed was drawing a resolution on the subject when the senate adjourned.

Senator Reed declared the "unfair competition" section of the Trade Commission bill would dispel public sentiment in favor of trust legislation without giving the people a single remedy not already accorded them by the courts. Moreover, he declared, he did not believe the people ever would sanction a bill which would place the business of the country in the control of a board governed by no rule of conduct except its own concepts of right and wrong.

Senators Newlands and Saulsbury of the Interstate Commerce Committee repeatedly urged Senator Reed to suggest amendments to the trade bill to make it more specific.

Senator Nelson of Minnesota, another member of the Judiciary Committee, attacked the trade bill as merely "nibbling" at the trust problem while pretending to solve the entire problem. He declared the unfair competition section would act as a protection to trusts which had felt the uncomfortable effect of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Senator Newlands demanded a vote on the unfair competition section so that the country might know if senators were in favor of preventing big concerns driving out of business little competitors before the big concerns quite reached the state of monopolies.

Senator Borah declared the Sherman anti-trust law as interpreted by the Supreme Court prohibits acts tending to monopolize as well as monopolies.

"There is plenty of law," he insisted. "What we need is somebody to enforce it. What we need is to put a few big fellows where they belong."

"In places of honor?" interrupted Senator Nelson, who is strenuously opposing the confirmation of Thomas D. Jones, a director of the International Harvester Co., as a member of the Federal Reserve Board.

The Judiciary Committee continued its work of whipping the Clayton bill into shape and expects to complete its draft of the measure tomorrow. The section relating to punishment of individuals is being rewritten to make it more binding.

Oehler & Hosmer are installing a new set of rolls in the Chaseburg, Wis., mill, which will increase the capacity.

The Elmdale Elevator Co., Elmdale, Mich., has been incorporated with a capital of $10,000.

The Sidney Grain Co. has been incorporated at Sidney, O., for $30,000.

The Southwestern Grain Situation.

Fairly dry, hot temperatures prevailed over the Southwest during the past week and helped threshing, which is backward in most sections of Kansas and Missouri. Rains have interfered with wheat threshing, and in many sections of Kansas farmers are stacking wheat, in order to prevent damage by rains. The movement to Kansas City and other Southwestern markets has been disappointing so far, receipts first two weeks of July being about half of the anticipated movement. Prices of the new crop wheat are about five cents per bushel higher than if there had been a normal movement to market.

A factor that some millers have taken into consideration and which has been a material factor in flour trade is the direct to Gulf export movement of wheat. With threshing slow, most of the small movement is finding is way to the Gulf. Exporters who made sales for July shipment have been rather pushed to get the wheat to fill these orders, and this has resulted in a big proportion of the present country marketings moving direct to the Gulf. Cash prices at Kansas City and other points have advanced in consequence.

No. 2 white corn in Kansas City last week sold at one and one-half to two and one-half cents over No. 2 red wheat. No. 2 white corn is scarce and it commanded a premium of 8½c over No. 2 mixed.

Elevator operators in Kansas City are not disposed to pay present high prices for wheat and put it in storage. This accounts for the rather small increases in elevator stocks.

The supply of breadstuffs in the United States decreased about 19,600,000 bus. On June 1, stocks of flour and wheat in store were 56,995,000 bus., while on July 1 they were 37,412,000 bus.

Reports on wheat threshing returns in Kansas received last week are as follows: Claflin, 18 bus.; Great Bend, 22 to 24 bus.; Arkansas City, 25; Newton, 25 to 35; Inman, 25; Lyons, easily 20 bus.; Wellington, 25; Abilene, 23; Ellinwood, 20; Concordia, 20 or better; Dodge City, 18; Halstead, fully 23; McPherson, about 25; Hutchinson, about 25; Caldwell, 24 to 25 bus. average, and Russell, 20.

Omaha received its first car of new wheat on Monday, July 6. Two cars were received on that day. Both came from the same point, and tested 60½ lbs. to the bushel, and graded No. 2. The Maney Milling Co., Omaha, purchased the first two cars.

"Exporters in filling their sales are diverting large quantities of wheat from Kansas City for movement direct to Galveston," said a Kansas City elevator man last week. "Additional export business is being booked from day to day. Recent rains must also be given credit for retarding the movement to Kansas City, as threshing has been delayed. Just as soon as the weather becomes dry enough there will be heavy threshing and big receipts, but July may show much lighter arrivals than last year."

The Moss bill providing for the grading of grain under federal supervision and inspection will be favorably reported to the House of Representatives within the next few weeks. It is likely that the bill will be passed by the House this session. Framed by a sub-committee of the committee on agriculture, the bill gives the government much less authority than the grain inspection measure of Senator McCumber. Grain may be sold and shipped in interstate trade by sample or private brands without corresponding to government grades, but the bill is explicit in the requirement that grain cannot be shipped by grade unless it conforms to government grade.

DeLong Bros. have bought the elevator of J. B. Johnson at Darien, Wis.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., July 13, 1914.

A little more inquiry was noted from jobbers during the past week by Kansas City and Southwestern mills, but buyers were not in sympathy with the advance made by mills. In consequence, volume of business was about the same as in the preceding week. Generally, advances of about 10c per bbl. were made in quotations on new crop flour for August shipment. Lowest price for 95 per cent flour, as made to Kansas City jobbers by country mills, was $3.05 bulk, delivered Kansas City. Some mills are asking up to $3.50 in sacks for straight flour, but no trading is being done on this basis. Range of prices of 80 per cent patents in Kansas City is $3.50@3.75, net.

The light wheat movement in the country is delaying new wheat grinding. Elevator men report wagon deliveries so light that they have advanced their bids, but this has not materially increased the movement. Mills are not getting enough wheat to start on full-time runs yet, and quite a few are down altogether.

The government report on wheat, issued last week, was quoted freely by Eastern jobbers, who are bidding around $3.50 for 95 per cent flour in jutes delivered New York. Counter offers of $3.75@3.90 by Kansas mills were not accepted. Little business has been placed in Eastern markets. New York buyers are confident that they will be able to buy all their flour wants at $3.50@3.60 in jutes, and are not bidding higher now. Some of the prices bid by New York brokers are on a basis of 55c wheat, while the lowest price at which mills have been able to buy wheat is 60c, and mostly 65@70c.

Foreigners take a better view of the situation. Although cabling is less active than several weeks ago, mills made quite a number of contracts with buyers on the Continent and in the United Kingdom last week. Most mills in the Southwest have sold a large percentage of their clear flour output of the next three months for export. Sales of export patents last week were at about $3 net to mills, in bulk, Kansas City basis. Some sales of cut straight were made at 25c under this figure.

Established cotton sack trade has not yet taken hold of new crop flour, and are still using old wheat flour. Carlot buyers in the Central and Southwestern states have made some purchases of 80 per cent patents at $3.70, Kansas City, in cotton sacks, but many are holding off, expecting to get established brands at $3.50 in sacks.

New soft wheat flour sales are light. Some inquiry from cracker bakers is noted by southeastern Kansas mills, but most sales have been made to established trade in Southeastern states. However, contracting of soft wheat flour has been much less than a year ago. Prices of soft wheat patents are on the same level as hard winter wheat brands, or about $3.60@3.90 in cotton sacks. Better brands are held at $4, and buyers are looking for a reduction of as much as 30c before contracting.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for July-August shipment, $3.20@3.50 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $2.50@2.75 per bbl., according to quality and grades; second clear, $2.25@2.40.

Bran Strong; Shorts Weak.

Considerable strength developed in bran during the past week, prices advancing from the low point early in the week of 80c per 100 lbs. to a range of 84@86c. Offerings are very light and few carlots can be bought at the higher level. Shorts, on the other hand, were weak throughout the week. Declines in prices ranged from 3c to 5c. At the close buyers were paying $1.09@1.12 for gray shorts, while pure white shorts were offered at $1.16 by country mills. Middlings are scarce. Quotations range from $1.23 to $1.25. Offerings are mostly in mixed cars.

Undertone in bran is strong and further advances are expected. Country mills are holding back offerings. One jobber analyzes the situation as follows: "The bran market has been dragging along around 80c, but no buyers were in the market at this figure. Finally, when quite a few shippers who had made July contracts at 75c realized that the light operations in the Southwest were curtailing the supply of bran and that they could not buy at the low figure, these short interests entered the market for supplies at ruling prices rather than default on their contracts. This started the market upward. In view of the fact that mills are starting on new crop later than last year, I believe that bran prices will go up to 90c before Aug. 1, but as soon as the stress of July contracts is over bran will go much lower."

Immediate Southwestern states were fair buyers of mill feed last week. St. Louis jobbers were also bidding strongly in this market, and on Saturday offered local jobbers around 84c for spot bran, but none could be had at this figure. Mills are asking 85c for bran to arrive this week, and are quoting higher prices for last week in July shipment.

Weakness in shorts was not caused by liberal offerings, for just the opposite was the case. The big differential between bran and shorts prices, which was 32c, was the principal factor.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 84@86c per 100 lbs.; shorts, $1.09@1.16; fancy white middlings, $1.23@1.25; red dog, $1.25@1.30.

Cottonseed and Linseed Meal.

Linseed meal had a strong tone all of last week, but the demand was light and sales were in single carlots. Prices at the close in carlots, Kansas City basis, ranged from $32.10 to $33. Cottonseed meal was in fair demand. Kansas was the biggest buyer in this market. Iowa feeders reported light supplies of cottonseed meal on hand, but did not replenish last week. Prices of cottonseed meal are $32@32.50.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, old wheat, 98s cotton or jute, $4.20@4.40 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $4@4.20; first clears, $3.20@3.50; soft wheat patent, old wheat, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $4@4.50 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $3@3.30; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $1.45@1.55 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $1.40@1.50; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $1.45@1.55 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.40@1.50; graham flour in small sacks, $2@2.10 per 100; whole wheat flour, in small sacks, $2.10@2.20 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180 lbs., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 84@86c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.30; white shorts, $1.20.

Linseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $32.10@33.

Cottonseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $32@32.50; ton lots, $32.75.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station.

Kansas—Hard winter patent, old wheat, $4.50 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $4.30; bran, 85@95c per 100; mill run, $1.05; brown shorts, $1.14@1.20; white shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 40c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, new wheat, $4.70@4.80 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $4.20@4.30; bran, 90c; mill-run bran, $1.10; white shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 34@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $4.90@5; corn meal, 17-lb. sacks, 36c; bran, $1.05 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $4.90@5 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $4.40@4.50 per bbl.; bran, $1.25 per 100; shorts, $1.40; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack.

Kansas City Flour Output Light.

Kansas City mills made only 18,800 bbls. of flour during the past week, but this was an increase over the preceding week, when the output was only 18,000 bbls. Two weeks ago the production was 27,500 bbls. and the corresponding week a year ago 27,400 bbls. The light output the past week was due to labor trouble at two of Kansas City's mills, which necessitated their shutting down the entire week. Another mill was shut down for repairs.

Wheat Holding Tendency Grows.

Although grain dealers still expect record receipts of wheat in Kansas City from now on, it is generally recognized that there is a growing determination on the part of farmers to hold as much of the tremendous crop as possible for a higher market. Statements from the national Department of Agriculture, from Dean Jardine of the Kansas Agricultural College and articles in various farm papers are stimulating a holding tendency among producers. These statements, as a rule, point to the probability of a great export business, their general tenor being to the effect that wheat prices will be at the lowest level of the year this summer. Lack of holding facilities will undoubtedly force much wheat marketward that would otherwise be held. Reports seem to indicate that farmers will hold at least half of their crop. The rising prices on corn the past week constitute a factor in the marketing of wheat which is of no little importance in view of the experiences of Southwestern farmers with feed during the past year.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

The Emporia Elevator & Feeding Co., Emporia, Kan., was chartered last week. Capital is $30,000.

About one-fifth of the total wheat crop of the United States will be harvested in Kansas, should the yield be 180,000,000 bus.

Fire destroyed the elevator at Grantville, Kan., July 5, causing a total loss of $6,000, with only $4,000 insurance. About 1,000 bus. of wheat were consumed.

Hot dry winds would be welcomed by farmers whose wheat was unthreshed before the wet weather. Reports from most sections of the state indicate that the rains caused much damage to wheat and some sprouting.

New No. 2 hard wheat sold down to 72c on the Kansas City Board of Trade July 13, while a car of old turkey brought 92c, a premium of 20c.

The Guthrie Mill and Elevator Co., Guthrie, Ok., was awarded army and navy contract for 500,000 lbs. of flour. President Frank Gresham bid for the mill.

The E. A. Wales Milling Co., Harper, Kan., will start operating its new 205-bbl. mill next week. The plant is electrically driven. It is three stories high and of concrete construction. E. A. Wales is the principal owner.

Arthur Stern, assistant sales-manager of the Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., Schuyler, Neb., is spending his vacation in Kansas City. He reports a good quality of wheat as being harvested in Nebraska, and fine prospects for new crop trade.

Delay in the resumption of operations at the Monarch Milling Co., Hutchinson, Kan., caused by the falling of a large receiving scale, will not be as long as first believed. Damage is being repaired rapidly and a new scale has been ordered from the factory, which will probably be put in place within a fortnight or three weeks.

H. G. Wilson, transportation commissioner of the Kansas City Board of Trade, has been asked to become head of the traffic bureau of the Toledo commercial organization. Mr. Wilson attended a meeting of the executive committee of the National Industrial Traffic League at Chicago, and from there went to Toledo to look over the field.

The Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, Kan., had a very satisfactory business during the 1913-14 crop year, as shown by the reports read at the annual meeting on July 4. All of the old officers of the company were re-elected: Henry Lassen, president and general manager; A. C. Jobes, vice president, and C. M. Jackson, secretary and treasurer.

T. J. Blakey, of the Blaker Milling Co., Pleasanton, Kan., was a visitor on the Kansas City Board of Trade July 9. "Wheat harvesting is completed in our territory, but threshing is backward," said Mr. Blakey. "Rains have interfered and I believe will cause much sprouting of wheat. New crop flour trade is rather quiet, but prospects are very bright and we expect a good business this crop year."

The first use of the warehouse provision of the laws of Oklahoma being coupled with the antitrust statute of the state was made last week when the Kansas Flour Mills Co. was granted permit to do business as a public warehouse at its elevators. In granting the license, Judge Steen invoked the anti-trust statute in the following terms: "The license is issued on the condition that the applicant does not become a member of or affiliate with any trust, monopoly, combination or association, with persons or corporations having the object of controlling the price of wheat or other cereals." The warehouse law of Oklahoma provides that any elevator with capacity of more than 25,000 bus. must make application to the district court for a permit to operate as a public warehouse. Judge Steen stated that he would refuse to grant a warehouse permit unless the antitrust law is coupled with the warehouse statute.

Corn markets over the country are unsettled, accounted for by the new government grading rules, which went into effect on July 1. Most buyers continue to judge samples according to the old grading rules before making any bids.

The New Munich Farmers' Co., New Munich, Minn., has been incorporated for $20,000, to do a grain, hardware and implement business.

St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., July 13, 1914.

There was a slightly better demand n the flour market last week, and, lthough the price range was not ma·erially higher, business generally as on a more healthy plane. An en·arged volume of orders developed in he late week, both for domestic and oreign requirements, and it was emi-officially reported that earlier in he season larger export sales had een made than were announced, ow·ng to the relatively high position of heat at that time. A slightly better one in the future and cash wheat as a sentimental bullish influence n flour, and many of the best-posted raders in wheat voiced the opinion hat prices are low enough, despite he record crop figures of 930,000,000 ushels forecasted by the July gov·rnment crop report.

Stocks of flour are so small at all mportant points that the early out·ut of new flour should find a ready narket, as soon as the trade is con·inced that values of wheat have eached a level legitimate with the rop yield. From the export stand·oint there is every reason to believe hat the United States is facing the argest export business in its history, especially as the new crop wheat is of such excellent quality and the prices of flour and wheat products are so ow as to be attractive, and foreign·rs are buying and have booked head large quantities for distant shipment. Wheat conditions are not favorable in France, Russia and In·lia, and with America's great crop of cheap wheat there is no question of doubt but that the flour trade is facing an uuusual call in the not dis·tant future; and, as it will come with shelves practically bare in all direc·tions, there is every chance that it will last throughout the year, or until the surplus of the present crop is cleaned up.

During the week export transac·tions were reported of soft and hard patent to the United Kingdom, hard straight to the Continent and patent to Mediterranean ports, besides some flour elsewhere than Europe, in part to West Indies. Prices were withheld generally, although some sales were on basis of $3.30@3.50 bulk for soft patent and $3.58 bulk for hard patent. On Saturday prices quoted for export were not generally acceptable. Sat·urday's sales were 359 sacks old fancy at $3 jute; one car new soft patent at $3.20 bulk; 1,000 bbls. new hard 95 per cent (direct order) at $3.40 bulk; 350 bbls. new soft patent (direct order) at $4.10 wood; 2,000 bbls. and one car soft patent, also 4,000 sacks (1405) soft patent to the United Kingdom.

The output of flour at the following mills last week was 37,700 bbls., against 20,500 bbls. the preceding week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), none; Stanard-Tilton Mill·ing Co. (Aiton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), none; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 9,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 13,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 1,200; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 600; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 2,200; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 7,500; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 600.

Mill Feed Is Steady.

Mill feed was in better request in the late week and prices averaged rather sharply higher on a free move·ment, mainly in forward deliveries. Opinion is slightly mixed over the fu·ture of prices, but there has been some good buying in the market in the past week, and many dealers are inclined to follow this lead and pur·chase at least a portion of their re·quirements at the prevailing level of values. The wide spread in bran and shorts is causing considerable com·ment, as some time back prices were much nearer together, while offerings of the latter are still firmly held. There is a growing belief that the re·cent break in bran has about dis·counted the big crop of wheat, and that buyers will enter the market very freely in the near future, or as soon as indications point more confi·dently to the fact that wheat prices have struck bottom.

Prices in the Southwestern markets showed some firmness, and had a sentimental influence on this market. Late sales were: Hard bran at 93c and soft at 95c; soft middlings, prompt shipment, at $1.33; hard bran, July-August shipment, at 92c and 93c, and soft, July-August shipment, at 95c; mixed feed, July-August, at $1.01, and 30 days shipment at $1.02½ and $1.03; soft bran at Illinois country points at 92½c.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Soft patent, $3.35@3.50; straight, $3.20@3.30; extra fancy, $3.05@3.20; fancy, $2.80@2.95; low grades, $2.70@2.80.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Old hard patent, $3.80@4; straight, $3.65@3.75; first clear, $2.95@3.10; second clear, $2.75@2.90; low grades, $2.65@2.70.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent, $4.10@4.20; clear, $3.50@3.60 jute.

Rye Flour—In a jobbing way at $3.65 jute and $3.95 wood.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote for quick shipment: Hard bran at 93c and soft at 95c; mixed feed at $1.02@1.03; middlings, $1.20@1.40; white hominy feed at $25 per ton; oat feed, $11.50, and No. 1 green alfalfa meal, $18.50 per ton. At city mills to city trade, 100-lb. bran at $1.02@1.03, and middlings at $1.25 for brown to $1.35@1.50 for white.

St. Louis Cash Grain.

Cash wheat was strong and higher in the early week, in sympathy with futures, but in the late markets prices shaded off and closing quotations were only slightly advanced on the full trading. The market was a very animated proposition all through the week. Receipts were exceptionally heavy for this time of the year, but the quality of the grain was of record-breaking fineness and buyers were in the market both for domestic and foreign account. There was a good inquiry from both millers and elevator interests, and, despite the liberal offerings, at no time during the trading was there any surplus carried over. Lessening crop prospects in some of the foreign countries helped to sharpen the appetite for American grain. Elevator interests express the opinion that a healthy demand for cash wheat will prevail for some time to come, and base their opinion on the abnormally low price of the commodity as compared with all other food products and the high cost of living in general. They point out that speculatively the wheat market invariably is depressed below its intrinsic value in times of great harvests, and that this year the crop is of such magnitude that the decline in values may have been overdone early, especially as elevators and warehouses were bare of grain and the opportunity has prevailed of filling empty bins with new wheat of the most excellent quality at prices which look like panic figures compared with quotations of a year ago. Quote No. 2 red wheat at 77@79c; No. 3 red, 75½@77c; No. 4 red, 75c; No. 2 hard, 79@96c; No. 3 hard, 77@78c; No. 4 hard, 74½c. Cash corn was strong and 2@3c higher on the week. Dry weather over the growing belt and strong futures were the backbone of the buying. Oats were firm and higher on light receipts and in sympathy with corn.

St. Louis Notes.

Daniel C. Miller, formerly one of the heaviest traders on the St. Louis market, but now located in Chicago, was a visitor on the Merchants' Exchange last week. Mr. Miller expressed the opinion that wheat was nearing the bottom of the decline.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 55,560 bbls., against 48,480 bbls. the preceding week. Since Jan. 1, 1,608,790 bbls., against 1,585,330 bbls. last year. Shipments last week 65,390 bbls., against 52,130 bbls. the preceding week. Since Jan. 1, 2,005,180 bbls., against 1,843,585 bbls. last year.

The new rule on "grain to arrive" become effective on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange Monday, and prices were set for the day by bids of members. Considerable confusion resulted from members not being familiar with the rule. Fred W. Seele, John L. Wright and W. T. Brooking have been appointed as the "to arrive" committee.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 1,181,855 bus., against 814,122 the preceding week. Shipments 644,880 bus., against 193,570 bus. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 377,509 bus., against 389,077 bus. last year. Of the present stocks 20,581 bus. is No. 1 red wheat, 290,083 bus. No. 2 red, 1,353 bus. No. 1 hard winter and 2,042 bus. No. 2 hard winter.

It may be news to a number of millers that there is a firm of analytical chemists in St. Louis which makes a specialty of analyses of flour, grain and feeds. The Hinrichs Laboratories, 4106 Shenandoah avenue, is the firm in question, and is comprised of Carl G. Hinrichs and Gustavus Hinrichs, and they have a well-equipped laboratory and have been engaged in wheat analyses and baking tests of flour for leading mills for some time.

Efforts are being made by several important milling and grain interests to have the Missouri Pacific Railroad construct an elevator in St. Louis similar to the one controlled by the railroad at Kansas City, as it is pointed out that under the new rule permitting hard winter wheat to be delivered on contract without the former penalty of 3c a bushel the elevator room in St. Louis will have to be increased.

The St. Louis Millers' Club held a mid-summer meeting at the Mission Inn last Friday evening, which was largely attended by St. Louis and outside members. President E. D. Tilton presided. David Wiegmann, of J. F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co., and E. P. Jones, of the Millers' National Insurance Co., were elected as members. C. Porter Johnson, Charles Espenscheid, Charles F. Rock, F. A. Milnor, E. P. Andrews and Roy Waggoner responded with interesting and entertaining address on different phases of the milling business.

FLOUR REVIEW OF LOUIS FULZ.

Louis Fulz, of the Regina Flour Mill Co., St. Louis, is a close student of grain and milling conditions, and his reviews are of great interest to the trade. Under date of July 1 he wrote:

"The winter wheat crop is made, 10 days earlier than normal. It is up to expectations—more in some places, less in others—good quality everywhere, for the dry weather, amounting to a drouth, has permitted maturity and harvesting to proceed without damages thus far. The great excess over other years, however, is in the hard wheat crop of Kansas.

"Our large crop has been advertised to all parts of the world, causing an intense bearish feeling affecting even the farmers. Speculators sold the future markets down, down to the lowest, before a carload of new wheat was received, and this while stocks of wheat from the previous year's big crop were rapidly disappearing to the vanishing point. In our last we said that our country's commercial stocks might be down to 20,000,000 bus. at this date. They were down to 14,999,000 on the 27th ult., and today are probably only 13,000,000, for we expect the next visible supply report, on Monday, 6th, will show another decrease. Farmers' stocks of old wheat are also at a minimum—they have sold out. In St. Louis we have received about 500,000 bus. of the new crop, and it has disappeared, having only 59,000 bus. in our elevators today, the export demand being so great, European shortage being nearly as big as ours.

"The trade at large, bakers and jobbers have kept off the markets, reducing their stocks to the lowest limit, awaiting bottom prices. We notice a turn upward now. Farmers that can hold will not accept present prices, many will feed to animals, coarse grain and hay being scarce. When the conviction is felt that lowest prices have been seen we may expect activity and better prices. Small risk to buy now."

Mill Strike Situation.

Two of Kansas City's mills, the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co. and the Kansas City Flour Mills Co. plant, were shut down all of last week, partly because of labor troubles. Union labor agitators had sent an ultimatum to the mills that all of their employes should be unionized before July 1, and asked for an eight-hour day and made other demands that were unreasonable. The ultimatum of the union men was ignored. Although some picketing is being done by union labor sympathizers, the two mills resumed operations today, July 13, and are now running full time. Employes of the mills who walked out, because of the refusal of the union labor requests, were replaced by imported packers and sweepers. No trouble is expected from the union men, as similar demands were made a year ago and were refused by the mills without consequent trouble.

Milling and Grain News received advice to the effect that the Cargill Grain Co. would remove its headquarters from Minneapolis to Milwaukee, and so stated in last week's issue. It has since developed that this rumor, which it seems has been widely circulated, is erroneous, witness the following statement by John H. McMillan, of the Cargill Co.: "We maintain, and have long maintained, an office in Green Bay, Wis. For greater convenience in handling our business we have decided to remove the Green Bay office to Milwaukee. To that extent the Milwaukee rumor is true, and that is all there is to it."

The Superior Terminal Elevator Co., Superior, Wis., will rebuild on the site of Belt Line Elevator M, which was burned down last April. The new elevator is to cost $145,000, will have a storage capacity of 400,000 bus., will be fitted with modern machinery for handling and cleaning grain, and the handling capacity will be increased. The contract for erection has been awarded and the foundations are nearly completed.

The Reliance elevator, at Norwood, Minn., recently sustained a fire loss of $17,000.

The Emporia Elevator and Feed Co. has been incorporated at Emporia, Kan., for $30,000.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., July 11, 1914.

The flour situation is somewhat healthier as the demand shows signs of improvement, and this demand comes mainly from domestic buyers, although there has been a great deal of business done on export account.

Shipments of flour made from new wheat, while small, are coming from many points in the Southwest, and it is anticipated that the total receipts will be liberal by the middle of July. It is said that quite a quantity is being turned out by the mills of the winter wheat belt and that some Chicago millers have already ground some of the new wheat. The Northwestern mils show an inclination to hold on to their flour, owing to the scarcity of cash wheat in that section and the firm price at which it is held. It is apparent that millers are in a position to dictate prices for the present at least, although the crop is the largest ever known, and while there have been some price reductions, millers in general are holding to value in a stronger manner than for several years past.

The developments in the spring wheat country for the next few weeks promises to be the chief factor in the wheat trade. The winter wheat crop has been pretty well sized up and has lost a good deal of its effect on prices, although the hedging pressure is a factor not to be ignored. The heavy rains in the Northwest have caused a rank growth of wheat, and with unfavorable weather conditions, serious losses would be bound to occur, which would partially offset the tremendous yield of winter wheat.

It is expected by those who are best posted on the movement of wheat to Chicago, that there will be deliveries during the last half of this month of possibly 10,000,000 bus. These deliveries will be made up almost entirely of No. 2 red winter, as the hard wheat has been sold to go out and it will not be available for the use of speculators in the way of evening up their position. It is expected that the receipts of wheat at Chicago this month will break all records, as enormous quantities have been purchased to come here.

The cash demand for wheat the latter part of the week was fairly active, but there was not much pressure to sell and the jobbers are trying hard to get wheat to fill sales already made. Boats are waiting to be loaded and so far, the wheat has been coming in too slow to permit of rapid loading. It is understood quite a lot of wheat has been sold for shipment the 20th of this month. An easier tone was displayed in the cash market, although fair premiums still prevail for No. 2 hard spot, or for prompt shipment from the country.

Millfeed prices have been reduced and the irregularity of values, together with the light demand have placed the feed situation in a serious condition.,

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $5.10 per bbl.; standard patents (basis jute), $4.15@4.25; straight, $3.90@4.10; first clears, $3.50@3.75; second clears, $2.60@2.80.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Made from old wheat: Patent, $4@4.20; strilght, $3.80@4; fancy clears, $3.40@3.70; standard clears, $3.15@3.40. Made from new wheat: Patent, $3.50@3.85; straights $3.25@3.75. New clears not offered.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Made from old wheat: Patent, $4.10@4.20; straight, $3.90@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.50; low grade, $3.15@3.25; Michigan 10c higher; patent, $4.20@4.35; straight, $4.05@4.15. Made from new wheat: Patent, $3.55@3.90; straight, $3.35@3.60. Clears not offered.

Mill Feed (100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $19.50; standard middlings, $22@22.50; red dog, $27@27.50.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $2.75@3.05; dark, $2.50@2.80.

Coast Flour—Patent, $4.55@4.70; straight, $4.30@4.50.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.60@1.65 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots delivered, and yellow corn meal $1.55.

Chicago Notes.

Report from Marseilles, Ill., stated that fire damaged the Bruce grain elevator.

Concrete is being poured for the new elevators of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. at Alton, Ill.

Reports from Urbana (Ill.) in the last few days state that the threshing yields from 20 to 35 bu. per acre.

Plans have been filed by the J. H. Murphy Feed Co., 2410 W. Sixteenth street, Chicago, for a one and one-half brick grain drying plant, to cost $6,000.

James G. Webster, representing the New Prague (Minn.) Flouring Mill Co., is leaving Chicago this week with his family for a vacation in Northern Wisconsin.

Ernest Stott, son of David Stott, the Detroit miller, is now connected with one of the Chicago grain houses. Mr. Stott has taken this step to insure a thorough training in the grain business.

A message from Peoria states that a car of new No. 2 red winter received there tested 60 lbs. and was pronounced by one of the Peoria millers as the best new wheat he ever saw. It came from Fulton county.

Edward Andrew, ex-president of the Board of Trade, was presented with a handsome bouquet of American beauties on July 9, by his fellow members, in honor of his 56th birthday. Secretary Merrill made the presentation.

A picnic was held the past week at the "House-That-Jack Built" by members of the Young Men's Board of Trade Club. There was a baseball game between the "fats" and the "leans," as well as many other athletic games.

Henry Stemper retired from the Rosenbaum Company May 1 to embark in the grain trade for himself at Winnipeg. Mr. Stemper was in charge of the export department of the Rosenbaum Company for a number of years.

John P. Gibbons, who has finished his first year in charge of the Illinois State Grain Inspection Department, was tendered a banquet by the members of his department and also received a handsome diamond ring from his co-workers.

Ground was broken a day or two ago for the new home of the open Board of Trade, which is to have a building of its own on Sherman street south of the Insurance Exchange building, and directly opposite the Chicago Board of Trade.

Thomas Dunne, for 20 years in the employ of the Logan-Bryan Co., has been promoted to the position of solicitor for that firm. Mr. Dunne's acquaintance in stock and grain circles is extensive and he received many congratulations upon his advancement.

Millers have been buying some wheat on the Board of Trade the past few days. They were looking around for fair sized lots for shipment to interior points, which shows that some of the farmers are unwilling to part with their wheat around the present price levels.

Among the visitors to Chicago the past week were: H. H. King, of the Sheffield-King Milling Co., Minneapolis, en route to his home after a month's vacation with his family in the East; A. L. Goetzmann, secretary and general manager of the Listman Mill Co., La Crosse, Wis., on his way East.

Samples of flour have been offered in this market recently by the receiver for the Litchfield (Ill.) Mill & Elevator Co. It is said that he is anxious to dispose of all stock on hand. Practically all lake vessel room has been booked for August and vessel agents are now asking 5c for wheat from Chicago to Montreal.

The head of one of the largest grain houses in Chicago, in a recent conference, stated that the Northwestern condition must be closely watched. That the wheat market has been in such a depressed state for a long period that traders seem to feel that on any little rally, short sales are warranted. There are many, however, who fail to fall in with this attitude feeling that prices later in the season are likely to drag lower, frequent rallies are sure to be seen.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., July 10, 1914.

A good supply of new wheat has been received here this week and the quality of the grain is excellent. This week the price of flour lowered 10 cents. Prospects for Kansas flour looks very bright and a sharp break which was predicted last week is likely to occur within a few days. The Kansas flour which was received by agents here was offered at exceptionally low prices.

A still further reduction was recorded this week in the mill feed. There is very little demand locally in bran and mixed feed and the prices which declined 50 cents last week stayed at that point.

City pure and Northwestern are the only brands selling in the rye flour market here. All grades in the rye flour market have been lowered five cents. The cash rye market continued to lower this week and the prices of rye flour which declined in sympathy with the cash rye market, continued on its downward course.

Cincinnati quotations are:

Winter Flour—Patent, $4.05@4.25; fancy, $3.65@3.80; family, $3.05@3.30; extras, $3@3.15; low grade, $2.70@2.90.

Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.40@4 75: straight, $3.80@4.20; first clears, $3.50@3.75.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.20@4.65; straights, $3.60@4; first clears, $3.25@3.40.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $3.70@3.85; city pure, $4@4.10; city blended, $3.85@4.

Ohio Notes.

The delegates to the National Hay Association meeting at Cedar Point, O., next week, will leave Monday over the C. H. & D. Railroad.

Seth C. Foster, the oldest member of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, died Wednesdoay of last week at his home at Glenmary and Riddle road, after an extended illness.

The first car of No. 1 fine new wheat from Central Illinois was sold on the floor this week. It was the first No. 1 wheat in the market in many days. It weighed 62½ pounds to the bushel.

The total receipts of flour in Cincinnati this week amounted to 27,874 barrels, compared to 27,889 last week, and 24,854 a year ago. The shipments this week were 24,885 barrels, compared with 24,872 last week, and 21,893 a year ago.

The Grain and Hay Association of the Chamber of Commerce at Cincinnati has asked the Board of Directors to send Inspector Ed. F. Dennis to Cedar Point, O., to represent the Chamber of Commerce at the annual convention of the Ohio Grain and Hay Association.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., July 11, 1914.

Pennsylvania farmers are in the midst of wheat harvesting and are cutting a very large crop. At present it looks as if it will be the largest crop ever harvested. Corn is very backward and will have to have hot weather to bring it up to normal.

There have been some flour sales this week to large bakers from spring wheat mills as low as $4.15 jute, for so-called patents. The bakers who bought specified a 75 per cent patent, made from old spring wheat and so have their confirmations, but how in the world a mill can sell at that figure has even the bakers guessing. If it is not up to grade, the mills will have a lot of flour on their hands as the bakers will try the flour out before accepting. These sales were made by the large mills that advertise very heavily and generally get a big premium over the country mills. The country mills are asking around $4.35 jute for the same grade flour to be shipped by October. The mills who made these sales are continually writing to the milling papers and condemning the mills who are now selling around $4.35, complaining of the low figures they sell at. This has often been done, but not to the extent that they have sold this past week.

Kansas flour is selling in one and two carlots for shipment in the next 60 days, but have heard of no large lots being sold. Have seen no samples of the new flour as yet.

Spring bran was offered this week for shipment by September as low as $20 in 100-lb. sacks, shippers option of shipment, and also at $19 by a brokerage firm who had a big lot sold at $23 for May shipment and never sent a car of it. There will be some lawsuits over those sales soon as the buyers who were stung are going to sue for settlement, as they had to buy for their wants as high as $30.50.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices in full and mixed cars f. o. b. Philadelphia:

Flour—Spring patent (wood basis), $4.40@4.65; straight, $4.20@4.40; clear, $4@4.20; low grade, in jute, $2.95@3; winter patent (basis wood), $4.50@4.90; straight, $4.15@4.40; clear, $3.85@4.10; extra, $3.40@3.65 (no new quoted); Kansas patent (basis jute or 98-lb. cotton), $4.40@4.60; straight, $4.20@4.35; clear, $3.65@3.80; new about 45c less on patent and straight.

Western Rye—In sacks, $3.40@3.60; Pennsylvania, in wood, $3.60@3.70.

Feed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring red dog, $28@28.50; flour middlings, $26; standard middlings, $24@25; bran, $21.75@23; Kansas middlings (100-lb. sacks), $26@26.50; Kansas bran, $23@23.50; winter middlings, bulk, $27; bran, $24.

Pennsylvania Notes.

Howard Schofer, a baker of Reading, Pa., was hurt very badly recently when his automobile turned turtle.

The Robbins White Co. of Milton, Del., was incorporated for $50,000 to do a flour milling and canning business.

In the case of the Commonwealth against the Pennsylvania R. R. and the Keystone Elevator Co., the jury could not agree, so were discharged.

A very heavy rain storm flooded all the flour mills and did a great deal of damage in the Lackawanna valley and Wyoming valley. It also flooded the large bakeries in Scranton, Pa.

Analysis of Flour, Grain & Feeds
HINRICHS LABORATORIES
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ST. LOUIS, MO.

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., July 11, 1914.

Quotations on old wheat flour show no changes during the week, $4.40@4.60 being general over the state, except in this city, where $4.50 is general quotation by millers and jobbers to their local trade.

New wheat flour is now being quoted on a basis of 20@40c less per barrel than above quotations, and in addition many mills are offering a discount of 20c additional arrival draft terms.

Eastern business is reported as looking up, and many bookings have been made for export.

Bran has declined. Interior mills are now quoting $18@20 at mill door or on mixed-car lots. It is hard to say what car lots will bring in this market. The jobbers are not anxious to make bids.

Shorts are in better demand and bringing from $22 to $24 per ton, according to quality.

Nebraska Notes.

Ernest Jaeggi, of the Elevator Roller Mills, Columbus, was married on July 8 to Miss Julia Hendrick, of Grand Island.

The Western Elevator Association, Western, Neb., has been incorporated. Capital stock is placed at $20,000. An elevator will be built.

The Elmwood Mills, Elmwood, Neb., have opened a flour and feed store in Eagle, Neb., under the management of T. R. Adams.

W. A. Albright, Dawson, Neb., has taken over the management of the Linn Mill and Elevator Co., Fortescue, Mo., and will reside there.

Work on the new elevator of the Crete Mills, Crete, Neb., is going forward rapidly. It will be completed this month. A new flour warehouse is also being built.

Wymore, Neb., was the first point in the state to load a car of wheat. The grain came from a field, yielding 24 bus. to the acre and tested 59 lbs. to the bushel.

The Creighton Roller Mills, Creighton, Neb., will be placed in operation this week. Improvements have been in the water power of the plant, and the mill is in good shape to handle the new winter crop around Creighton.

Some mills in Nebraska have started on new wheat, but most are using a blend of new and old. Mills are not booking much new crop flour in domestic markets, but are doing a fair export trade in clear grades and some 95 per cent flour.

The oats crop of Nebraska, according to an official estimate of the Board of Agriculture, will aggregate 62,000,000 bus., compared with a crop of 52,000,000 bus. in 1913. Oats are nearly all cut in the South Platte and the farmers are threshing.

E. G. Hudnall, manager of the Omaha office of Ware & Leland, has resigned and will go into the grain business in Omaha for himself. Mr. Hudnall has been admitted to membership in the Omaha Grain Exchange and has opened an office in the Brandeis building.

The mill of the Cedar Rapids Milling Co., Cedar Rapids, Neb., is being overhauled and the capacity of the plant is being increased from 125 bbls. to 250 bbls. New machinery is replacing all of the old machinery in the mill. The entire plant is being overhauled, and repairs are being made wherever necessary. The elevator adjoining the mill was also shut down for repairs. An electric motor was installed to operate the elevator, as the water power of the mill will be taxed to run the bigger capacity mill. It will be ready for operation by the end of July. Van Ackeren Bros. operate the plant.

With the wheat crop practically all in the shock in the South Platte territory and cutting now general in the North Platte section of Nebraska, estimates of the Board of Agriculture place the 1914 wheat crop of the state at 79,400,000 bus. Last year's crop was 60,484,472 bus. and averaged 20.01 bus. to the acre. Reports so far reaching the Board of Agriculture's office indicate an increase of 10 per cent in the winter wheat acreage, and it is estimated that the average yield per acre will reach over 26 bus. to the acre. This year's crop will exceed that of a year ago by 20,000,000 bus., and will be the largest winter wheat crop ever harvested in the history of the state. Quality of the new wheat is good, mills reporting higher gluten content than a year ago. Most of the wheat is testing over 60 lbs. to the bus. Moisture content in the state is about normal, samples testing around 11 per cent.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., July 13, 1914.

The flour and feed market in Indiana has had a better tone in the last 10 days than it has known for many months. Accompanying a large movement of wheat have come the first signs of good flour business.

The most noticeable feature of the week's market has been in feed, where the activity has been very pronounced. Buyers have been holding off, for one reason or another, but the hot, dry weather, added to the jump in the prices of oats and corn, helped an increased demand. One Eastern jobber who 10 days ago laughed at a fair price quoted him from Indianapolis was eager to take up a big lot on Friday at the same figure. The increased demand has put prices up 50c a ton.

Flour trade also shows considerable strength, although a number of the more important buyers are holding off. Prices show a decrease of 5c on minimum quotations.

Flour production in Indianapolis mills for the last week was 3,970 bbls., compared with 1,772 bbls. in the preceding week, 3,606 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1913 and 6,598 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1912.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $3.90@4; straights, $3.50@3.60; clears, $3.20@3.30.

Northwestern Spring Wheat Flour—$3.95@4.05.

Mill Feed—$21.50 a ton, f. o. b. Indianapolis; bran, $20.50@21.50; middlings, $22.50.

Flour prices are on wood basis, with 15c reduction in cloth and 20c in paper.

Indiana Notes.

The Board of Trade is to meet the Chamber of Commerce on the ball field in the near future, the proceeds of the game to go to charity.

The following flour inspection committee has been appointed by the new governing committee of the Indianapolis Board of Trade: George G. Doran, chairman; Valentine Bachman, Harvey Mullins, I. E. Woodard and O. V. Rouse. The grain committee is composed of: Harvey Mullins, chairman; Bert A. Boyd, Horace E. Kinney, James M. Brafford, E. Clifford Barrett, E. K. Shepperd, Frank A. Witt, Harry J. Berry and A. F. Files.

Some parts of Colorado report average yields of more than 55 bus. to the acre. Harvesting is well under way in most sections of the state, and the quality of the wheat crop is good. However, the movement of new wheat to market is light now.

Fire of unknown origin destroyed the Flair Flouring Mills, Newcomerstown, O., entailing a loss exceeding $15,000, partly covered by insurance.

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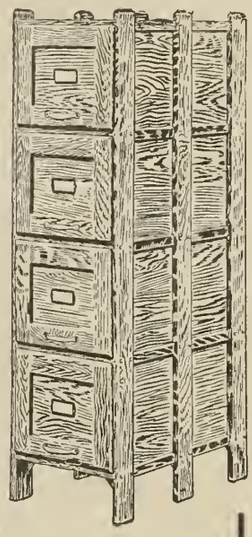

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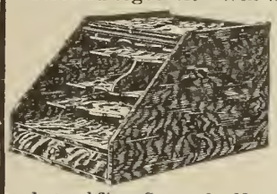

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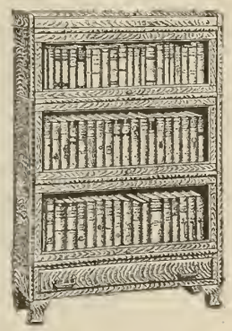

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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., July 13, 1914.

Corn products trade last week was not affected by the July government report, issued on July 8, which placed the corn area at 105,067,000 acres, only 753,000 acres less than last year. Condition of the growing corn on July 1 was 85.8, compared with 86.9 on the same day a year ago, and a 10-year average of 84.7. The figures in the government report indicate a crop of 2,868,000,000, allowing for normal impairment between now and harvest, or 3,062,000,000 bus. if present condition is maintained. The crop of 1913 was 2,447,000,000 bus., and the average of the past five years 2,708,000,000 bus.

Trade in corn products is for prompt shipment. Those jobbers with old contracts on hand are ordering out on contract time. With prices of corn goods maintaining a steady tone and market influences of small note, buyers see no reason for stocking heavily at this time.

Meal sales were principally to Southwestern states. Some buying was done by Southern states, principally Louisiana and Texas. Straight cars of meal were sold at $1.60 per 100 lbs. in small sacks, while standard meal sold at 15c less per 100 lbs. Arkansas bought on a basis of $1.60, Kansas City, in 17 and 35 lb. sacks. Missouri was also a fair buyer in this market, and Oklahoma also came in the market on the advance.

Meal is the only active table corn product. Hominy is not in demand now, and other table goods are slow sale.

Only routine orders for chops were placed last week. Consumption of corn chop in the Southwest and in Arkansas and Missouri is light at this time. High prices and good pasturage conditions in this territory are the principal adverse factors. Most chop sales were made on a basis of $1.30 per 100 lbs. in sacks, Kansas City. No. 2 yellow chop sold at this price, while lower grades sold at proportionately lower quotations.

No sales of brewers' grits were made last week.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri river corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kil dried and degerminated, $1.60@1.65 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.60@1.70 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, burlaps bags, natural, $1.60@1.65; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.26@1.33 per 100; corn bran, in 100-lb. bags, 75@85c per 100.

New York, July 13, 1914.

A steady prevailed in corn goods during the week, with a moderate demand in evidence.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.50 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.40@1.45; coarse, $1.35@1.40; hominy, $4; granulated yellow, $3.90; corn flour, $1.75. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.82; grits, $1.83; flakes, $2.10.

New Orleans, La., July 11, 1914.

Corn products were dull last week. There was no change in prices and the market was the most inactive in many weeks. Some export shipments were made Monday to Mexico, in order to get corn there before July 11, when the duty goes on, but aside from that there was no movement worth mentioning.

Alexandria, La., July 13, 1914.

This has been a week of fluctuations in the corn and chop market; also in meal. Buyers were inclined to think the market would go still lower, but on Wednesday of this week prices began to soar and are still climbing. Market opened here Monday with prices at $1.34@1.36 and closed this Saturday at $1.46 for 90-lb. chops. No large purchases were made, as buyers were expecting the market to break again, but it now seems to a certainty that we will not see any lower prices for several weeks.

Prices for the week are as follows: 90-lb. yellow chops, $1.34@1.46; standard meal, 24-lb., $3.40@3.60; cream meal, 24-lb., $3.60@3.80; No. 2 yellow corn, 86@88½c.

Nashville, Tenn., July 13, 1914.

No changes in prices and little change in the volume and tone of trade developed here during the past week in corn products. The demand has been good for two weeks, and is holding steady. No improvement, however, is noted. There has been a small trade in corn chops, but the volume of business is comparatively light and the price is variable and hard to determine.

Millers quote meal and grits as follows, f. o. b. Nashville, in 96-lb. bags: Best bolted meal, $1.85; pearl meal and grits, $2@2.05.

New York

New York, July 13, 1914.

Flour business during the past week was decidedly slack, as buyers were apparently absolutely disinterested, having sufficient supplies to carry them for a while yet, and being of the opinion that prices wil react to a lower basis shortly. Mills were holding rather steady, although some mills showed a desire to cut prices in order to get some business.

With the new winter wheat crop commencing to move in large quantities, which is expected to have a depressing effect on the market very shortly and the extensive black rust damage in the Northwest being disproved, coupled with the government report, showing the crop to be one of tremendous proportions, there was absolutely no incentive to buy.

Spring patents were held at $4.20@4.35 in jute, old wheat July-August shipment, although some sales were reported of odd cars as low at $4.15 jute. On the recent break in wheat the trade here made some fair purchases of old wheat, spring patents for July shipment at $4.10@4.15. There was some inquiry from the trade as to prices on new crop spring patents for September-October-November shipment and while some mills claimed they could not make prices under limits they have been making on old wheat flour, others found it possible to get down as low as $4 jute, and some business was transacted at this price.

A rather peculiar condition exists as to new crop Kansas flour in that it is now almost the middle of July and only a limited amount of business has been effected, whereas, in other years at this time sales as a rule have been very heavy. Buyers here are no doubt impressed with the exceptional crop which has been harvested in the Southwest and under the circumstances feel that it is better policy for them to wait until the new crop gets moving freely before taking on much flour, as prices should then be more attractive. Mills, on the other hand, have not as a general rule showed much desire to do anything in the way of pushing for business, some of them having as yet not even made any prices on new crop flour. Prices on new crop straights were generally held at $3.75@3.90 jute for July-August shipment and it is reported that one sale was affected during the week at $3.65 jute.

There were no new developments with regard to spring clears during the week. The demand was only moderate and prices were unchanged. Fancy brands were held at $3.75@4 in sacks. Kansas clears were entirely without feature, as there were practically no more old wheat clears being offered and no prices have been reported as yet on new crop.

Soft winter wheat flours were rather quiet and prices unchanged. Straights, old wheat, were held at $4.15@4.25 in barrels, and new wheat at $3.90@4 in barrels.

Mill feed was very dull during the week, although prices were steadily held. City bran in bulk was held at $22.50 at mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.40@4.60 in bbls.; straight, $4.30@4.40 in bbls.; clears, $4@4.25 in bbls.; low grades, $3@3.30.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.75@4.85 in bbls.; straights, $4.15@4.25 in bbls.; clears, $3.75@3.95 in bbls.; low grades, $3.15@3.50; new straights, $3.90@4 in bbls.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $4.35@4.65; straights, $4.20@4.35; clears, $3.60@3.70; low grades or low clears, $3.25@3.40; new straights, $3.65@3.90.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $22.00; standard middlings, $25.00; flour middlings, $28; red dog, to arrive, $30.50; oil meal, $32.50@33; city feed, bulk bran, $22.50; 100-lb. sacks, $23.75; middlings, $22.50@30; red dog flour, $31.

New York Notes.

Among the visitors on the Exchange floor during the past week were: Theodore F. Ismert, Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.; G. A. Breaux, Ballard & Ballard, Louisville, Ky.; A. L. Goetzman, Listman Mill Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Jourgen Olson and N. J. Thorson, of Minot, N. D., have formed the Thorson-Olson Grain Co., Ltd., of Canada, with a capital of $100,000, and are building 10 large elevators in Canada, operating from Saskatoon to Weyburn.

E. C. Lathrop has purchased the property of the Myrtle Creek Milling Co., Myrtle Creek, Ore. The mill has been running continuously since it was built by Lazarus Wright in 1853.

The Farmers' Equity Union of Rhame, N. D., has been incorporated for $12,000, and will build an elevator.

The H. McManus Grain Co. has been incorporated at Kinsman, Ill., for $12,000.

The Farmers' Elevator Co., of Assaria, Kan., has been incorporated for $6,000.

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Louisiana

New Orleans, La., July 11, 1914.

Though the market was irregular and badly spotted, flour prices generally went up 10c per bbl. last week on all grades. The city and country trade were still holding off for lower prices. Local business was practically stagnant the first of the week on account of the plague scare, but by the latter half there was a considerable recovery of confidence. Stocks were light, and Kansas mills had the preference in the buying, on account of the low prices for new crop wheats.

Hard wheat flours were the most irregular in quotations. The 10c increase was fairly well sustained on old wheat flours, but cuts were made on new wheats to get business. New wheat patents ranged from $3.60 to $3.90 per bbl. in cotton sacks, while old wheats were priced from $4.25 to $4.50 per bbl. The principal demand was for a mixture of new and old crop straights, as the bakery trade thought that made a dryer flour than the new wheat. Oklahoma mills were a little out of line and Kansas cut under them whenever the competition was strong, making prices for August-September delivery on the $3.60@3.70 basis for new wheat flours.

Spring wheat were practically out of the market, as the dealers were well stocked. Prices were up 10c per bbl. over the previous week and were well sustained. Quotations for patents in cotton sacks were $4.40@4.55, with straights 15c per bbl. under and no market for clears. Dakota country mills made slight cuts to get business, but there was nothing doing.

Soft winter wheat flours enjoyed a fair demand, but Missouri and Illinois patents at $3.85@4 could not compete with Kansas at $3.60@3.80. Some extra fancy was sold, and there was a fairly good demand for old wheat patents at $4.25@4.35 per bbl. in cottons.

Mill feed prices were down again, hard and soft wheat brans selling at $1.04@1.06 per 100 in cottons and jutes. There was a fair demand from the growing dairy trade and a good sale for shorts at $1.22@1.25 per 100.

New Orleans Notes.

Announcement was made here Saturday that regular service to Tampico and Vera Cruz from New Orleans on a 15-day schedule of sailings will be commenced Aug. 1.

The steamship Tabasco took 4,000 bbls. of flour to Tampico Saturday. This is the second big order from the oil camps and is expected to be duplicated about every 15 to 25 days.

Surgeon-General Blue, of the United States Public Hospital Service, and his assistant, Dr. W. C. Rucker, have taken charge of the bubonic plague situation in New Orleans, and it is well in hand. Announcements were made Saturday that there would be no interruption of domestic or foreign commerce, with the exception of fumigation of ships and examination of freight, both inbound and outbound, which might be susceptible to rat infection. The importance of this situation to the flour trade is that it will mean that all bakers, flour dealers and jobbers will be put to a considerable expense to rat-proof their establishments and place cement floors instead of wooden floors where there is danger of rats. The campaign will not interfere with business, and Jeff D. Hardin, president of the Board of Trade, has been appointed chairman of a committee to give publicity and assure the world there is no danger.

Alexandria, La., July 11, 1914.

The flour business has been a little better this week, as some buyers have taken on a few thousand barrels just before the little spurt in prices. There seems to be a tendency toward buying in large quantities, as jobbers believe the bottom has been about reached. Some mills are quoting very low prices on the first few hundred bbls. in order to get brands introduced. This is especially true of Texas flours. Missouri and Kansas flour is off 40@50c per bbl. for soft wheat. There has been practically no change in hard wheat flour milled out of old wheat.

The following prices obtain for Missouri soft wheat in cotton: Highest patent, $4.50@4.90; high patent, $4.35@4.50; standard patent, $4.10@4.25.

Texas flour—High patent, $4@4.70; high patent, $3.80@4.20.

Self-rising Missouri flour—Highest patent, 48-lb. basis, $4.60@4.80.

Mill Feed—90-lb. wheat shorts, $1.18@1.20; 90-lb. wheat bran, $1.04@1.10; 90-lb. mixed bran, 90c.

Notes.

J. B. Hudson, representing Lexington Flour Mills, Lexington, Mo., was in to see his trade for a few days this week.

J. Rosenstein, representing Wichita Mill and Elevator Co., of Wichita Falls, Tex., was in Alexandria this week in the interest of his mill.

V. G. Edwards, representing the Diamond Mills Co., Sherman, Tex., was in Alexandria this week. He advises that his mill is going after some of the Louisiana trade in a way that will get the business. They are using the premium plan.

Corn Importations.

The first importation of corn from Japan since the drouth of 1913 occurred last week, when a shipment of 3,000 bags was received at Seattle, Wash., consigned to a local milling company. The price of the grain landed at Seattle is the same as that commanded by corn from the corn belt of this country, and the quality is reported as high.

Shipments of corn from Argentine have again started. However, the cargo received at Philadelphia last week, the first in more than a month, arrived in damaged condition. Rains in the South American republic have done much damage to the corn, and shippers in Argentine say that a heavy movement of fair quality corn will not begin for a month yet. The moisture conteut, due to the heavy rains of the past several months, will be high, more so than the first shipments of corn at the beginning of the new crop year in this country.

Reports of different railroads as to the number of empty cars on track in Kansas show the following: Santa Fe tracks, 10,000 cars; Missouri Pacific, 5,500, and the Rock Island, 7,500. Other roads have corresponding numbers.

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Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., July 13, 1914.

A decline of about 10c in flour occurred the middle of last week, but since then the market has been steady and unchanged. Mills are running full time, yet stocks are not accumulating here very rapidly. The confirmation of black rust reports from the Northwest caused the market to stiffen.

Wheat is strong at 75c, with a better figure realized in some instances for extra fine grain. The movement has been very heavy.

The greater part of the orders received at present are for immediate use, although future contracts are being made in slightly greater number. Some jobbers have made contracts for late fall delivery, showing great confidence in the streugth of the marke at its present level. Others are still holding off, actuated largely by the memory of losses sustained by buying too quick the past two years, and believing, also, that the size of this year's wheat crop justifies prices more advantageous to the buyer.

Buyers in Great Britain show a better disposition to handle exports from the local market. During the past week 5,000 bags were shipped abroad by one mill here, and several of the smaller mills which have not been in the export market for several years have made small contracts with foreign buyers. There have been inquiries from South American points also.

Flour quotations are as follows, f. o. b. Nashville mills: Patent, $4.30; standard patent, $4.10; half patent, $3.80; low grade, $3.30. (The above prices on basis cotton bags.)

Mill feed has been accumulating at Nashville more rapidly than flour, but this fact is just now becoming less noticeable on account of an increased demand due to the appearance of another drouth. Before the movement of new wheat began stocks of flour and mill feed had both been allowed to run as low as possible by jobbers and retailers. The retail demand for flour has remained the same, and many orders for immediate use have been necessary, but there was a slackened retail demand for mill feed, and the jobbers have not been compelled to buy very heavily for present needs.

Prices quoted by local mills are: Bran, per ton, $20@21; shorts or middlings, per ton, $26.50@27.

Nashville Notes.

The report of the Nashville Grain Exchange showed the receipt of 564 cars of grain here last week. The report on visible supply showed stocks on hand to be as follows: Wheat, 769,000 bus.; oats, 136,500 bus.; corn, 112,100 bus.; flour, 38,000 bbls.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., July 11, 1914.

There has been a good deal of scattered buying of flour on this market the past week or 10 days. About 20,000 bbls. are reported to have been booked by various jobbers, although about half of the jobbers here who handle flour have bought only enough to meet present demand, believing that this policy is best this season.

For the first time in years the Alabama River has reached such a low stage that steamers from Mobile cannot pass several sandbars between that city and Selma. Three steamers are reported on bars between Selma and Mobile, and must stay there until the river rises. This condition has stopped the shipment of meal, feed, grain, etc., from Mobile at reduced rates over rail shipments.

Quotations here are: Soft wheat fancy patent flour, $4.20@4.40 wood; standard patent, $3.90@4 wood; standard bolted meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.69; pearl grits, 96-lb. sacks, $1.85; No. 2 white oats, sacked, 48½c; No. 2 mixed corn, sacked, 85c.

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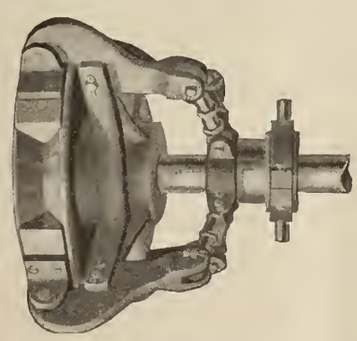

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Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minn., July 11, 1914.

Following a period of improved buying, flour buyers are again bearish in their views, and are not inclined to book to any extent at present prices. From this it is evident that many buyers were forced into the market in order to meet nearby requirements. This "watchful waiting" policy will no doubt continue until something definite is learned regarding the outcome of the spring wheat crop. The occasional reports of black rust did not seem to have any material effect on the market, nor did they appear to have any influence with flour buyers. Most of the crop news that is coming in from the Northwest continues to be very favorable, and the districts from which the black rust reports have been coming in are in the southern part of South Dakota, where not a great deal of wheat is grown, and reports from this territory should not cause very much anxiety.

With very little flour still on mill books, shipping directions are mostly fair to slow with the majority of the mills, while in other instances some difficulty is experienced in getting orders out on time.

Very little export business is being done by the Northwestern mills. The foreign demand is slow, and very few inquiries have been received.

First clears are in excellent demand and are scarce. Consequently, fairly good prices are being received for this grade of flour. Second clears are also in reasonably fair demand.

There was a slight improvement in the demand for mill feeds toward the close of the week. This reaction is quite noticeable with bran, as prices on this grade of feed have been on the downward trend for months. The decline in the price of bran was not warranted, considering the fact that the prices for the heavier feeds were so well maintained. It is reported that a number of mills have their season's output sold ahead, and it is not at all uncommon to find many of the mills sold ahead on their mill feeds for at least six or eight weeks.

It is the writer's opinion that stocks of feed throughout the East are very light, and with the bulk of the feed which is sold ahead in brokers' hands it is reasonable to expect a sharp reaction in prices in the very near future. There always seems to be a good demand for the heavy feeds during the summer months, and it has been invariably true so far this season.

Minneapolis Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—First patents, in sacks, $4.30@4.60; second patents, in sacks, $4.10@4.30; first clears, in sacks, $3.10@3.40; second clears, in sacks, $2.60@3.

Mill Feeds—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $18@18.50; standard middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $20.50@21; flour middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $24.50@25; red dog, in 140-lb. sacks, $25.50@26.

Cash Wheat Market.

Cash wheat ruled steady toward the close of the week. The demand was good at the prevailing premiums of 5c over the July contract for No. 1 hard; 2@4c over for No. 1 northern; July price to 2c over for No. 2, and July price to 2c under for No. 3. No. 1 durum wheat is quoted at 83⅛c, and No. 2 at 81¾@82¼c. Very little durum wheat is coming into this market. Consequently, cash durum is relatively higher than the quotations. The market opened weaker on the morning of the 9th, on account of lower cables and the bearish government crop report, which gave an estimated yield of 930,000,000 bus. for the United States. After an early break, however, the market advanced very rapidly, finally closing at about the same figure as the day previous. Bearish news and the fact that the market apparently became oversold on the break, followed by reports of black rust damage in South Dakota, caused a very rapid recovery.

CARS IN BAD CONDITION.

Losses Sustained by Shippers Are Reported as Heavy.

C. B. Riley, secretary of the Indiana Grain Dealers' Association, has sent out the following circular regarding defective equipment and loss of grain in transit:

"A number of shippers in this state report the necessity for loading cars that are of doubtful physical condition.

"The carriers have not kept the equipment in condition. The rush of wheat forces the use of cars that ordinarily would be rejected. We, therefore, appeal to the different markets to use the utmost care and pains in the examination of all cars for leaks and bad order condition, as well as to make a careful record of the same and number of the seals on cars when examined, reporting same with each set of certificates.

"The wheat so far is in fine condition. Dry and heavy, it finds every crack and other defect in the cars. Some shippers have already sustained heavy shortages, where the car condition reports, at the point of discharge, made no reference to bad order condition. We, of course, know that such reports cannot be expected, except where a bad order conditions obtains, but we wish to urge the necessity for the utmost care in the physical examination of all cars, to disclose the leaks if they do exist, even if additional expense, in the employment of additional car inspectors, becomes a necessity.

"There never has been worse equipment forced upon the trade, and we earnestly appeal to all receiving markets to afford patrons the highest degree of protection possible.

"We will thank you for a prompt reply to this appeal, with such reference to the action of your market as you can make."

WANT ADS.

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FOR SALE—On easy terms, 140-bbl. mill and elevator. Well located in good school town on main line Santa Fe. Would consider trade. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 241, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—60-bbl. four-story brick mill, elevator and warehouse on main line B. & O., with 6-cent rate from Baltimore. Worth $10,000, will sacrifice to quick buyer for $6,000. Address J. K. D. Williams, Ijamsville, Md.

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Allegheny,: Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Binghamton*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	29.00	38.00
Boston*	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Buffalo*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Cincinnati	17.00	17.00	8.00	18.00
Chicago	12.00	12.00	8.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.50	20.50	11.50	18.50
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Erie, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Indianapolis	16.50	16.50	8.00	16.00
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	32.50
Kansas City	.....	.....	7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky.	17.00	17.00	8.00	19.00
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	35.00
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	10.50	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	.....
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	28.70	28.70	19.70	25.00
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75	.....	14.00	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	6.00	10.00
Philadelphia*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Portland, Me.	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	25.70	17.50	22.00
Rochester*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Schenectady*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Scranton, Pa.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	29.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00	.....	14.00
Syracuse*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Terre Haute, Ind.	15.00	15.00	6.00	16.00
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.50	20.00	34.00
Toledo, Ohio	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Troy, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Utica, N. Y.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Washington, D. C.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Wheeling, W. Va.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50

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Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., July 13, 1914.

Some improvement was noted in trade in new crop flour during the past week, the stiffening quotations of Southwestern mills being a favorable factor. Some mills advanced prices 10c to 20c per bbl. Quotations on 80 per cent patents, delivered Des Moines in cotton sacks, range from $4@4.35 for Kansas new crop brands. There has been some contracting of new crop flour on a basis of $4.25, but most buyers are figuring below this basis, and are showing an unwillingness to contract even at $4 per bbl.

Northwestern mills are at a price disadvantage on flour, for August-September shipment, in some instances as much as 50c per bbl. However, most bakers throughout the state have contracted for their needs up to the end of September and will not be in the market until then for flour. Spring wheat patents are held at a range of $4.50 to $4.80 for family brands and up to $5 for a short patent.

Iowa mills are running about half time and report local flour trade as taking most of their output. They are asking around $4.50 for spring wheat patents, and about 20c less for winter wheat grades. Winter wheat harvesting is well under way throughout the state, and mills may start on new wheat the first week in August.

Nebraska mills are contracting fair amounts of new flour for August delivery in Southwestern Iowa. Their prices are about 10c lower than those of Kansas. Jobbers, however, say that present quotations ought to show a reduction when the heavy new wheat movement in the Southwest starts, and their discount the present market about 20c.

Mill feed is still weak, although heavy grades are in good demand. Bran was again about $1 per ton lower for the week, but middlings were quoted unchanged to 25c lower. Buyers are taking on middlings and shorts for the Southwest, but offerings of Kansas and Nebraska mills are light, and in some instances mills report inability to fill wants of buyers, except in mixed cars with flour. Inquiry for bran is lighter than for heavier grades of feed. At the close of last week bran had a fairly steady tone, and it is believed that with light offerings prices will show no further reductions until new crop grinding is general over the Southwest.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $4@4.35; straight, $3.80@4.15; fancy clear, $3.10; low grade clear, $2.60 @2.90.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $5; family patent, $4.50 @4.80; clear, $3.50@3.60; red dog, scarce at $1.65.

Mill Feed—Bran, $18@19.50 per ton; standard middlings, $24@24.25; flour middlings, $29.50@30.75.

IOWA NOTES.

Salesmen of the Russell-Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis, met at a conference in Davenport, Ia., on July 8 and 9. Charles H. Sanborn, sales manager of the company, was chairman of the meeting. Most of the Iowa and Illinois representatives of the company were present. Flour trade prospects were principal matters for discussion.

Plans have been completed for the construction of a 50,000-bu. reinforced concrete elevator at Holstein, Ia., by the Farmers' Elevator Co. The concrete elevator will replace two structures now being operated by the farmers' company, but which are not fireproof.

Corn mills in Iowa are running on short time schedules and report a dull business. Southern jobbers are not taking corn goods in heavy amounts, and consumption of corn goods in Chicago and adjacent territory is light. Volume of trade compared with a year ago shows a falling-off, accounted for by the higher prices prevailing now. However, mills expect marked improvement in trade early in the fall, when they will start grinding new corn from the 1914 crop.

Suspend Tariffs for "Spotting" Cars.

Tariffs providing for "spotting" charges filed by the New Haven, New York Central, B. & O. and the Erie railroads, were suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission by an order issued on Monday, June 29. The tariffs imposed a charge of 5½c per ton for "spotting" cars, and provided for a minimum of $5 per car. The tariffs described the service charged for as placing cars "beyond a reasonably convenient point of interchange between road-haul or connecting carrier and industrial plant track, and as including the handling of the empty or loaded car in the reverse direction.

Traffic men declared that the indefiniteness of the description of the service to be charged for would lead to discriminations from different interpretations of the words "beyond a reasonably convenient point of interchange." The commission will require further information from railroads on this point before allowing any tariffs to become effective. In order that this additional data may be secured, the commission will shortly assign hearings on the subject. The tariffs of the Eastern roads were suspended until Oct. 29.

Southwestern Wheat in Minneapolis.

A report from Minneapolis says: "Offerings of new winter wheat are liberal here, and all sorts of prices are asked and all sorts of shipments are being promised. According to shipment and quality, prices range from 2 cents over to 5 cents under Minneapolis July, which is about 12 cents over Kansas City July. Much wheat is being offered for quick shipment, but local buyers are not taking hold as expected. Many expect the first heavy movement of wheat to Southwestern markets to depress prices considerably."

Franklin Crosby, of the Washburn-Crosby Co., Minneapolis, while in Chicago recently, said that millers expect a proportionately increased business in flour the coming crop year, due to the enormous yields of wheat. He said that a large percentage of this new business would be reflected in the exportation of flour and that the mills of this country would export more flour during the next twelvemonth than for some years.

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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., July 13, 1914.

A surprisingly good tone in alfalfa mixed feeds and a better trade in new crop meal featured the market in alfalfa products during the past week. Prices of mixed feeds were steadily held throughout the week, with grain mixed feed prices displaying some firmness. Business to the Southeast was of good volume, especially on grain mixed feeds. Alfalfa meal prices were at about the same level as a week ago. Choice to No. 1 grades sold at $17 per ton, but offerings were very light.

Several mixers in the Southwest have already started using new crop alfalfa meal, but only on grain dry-mixed feeds. Mixers are not willing to take chances on mixing the new meal with molasses and grain, because of the danger of heating. This is minimized in dry mixtures. Southeastern states have been taking quite a number of cars of alfalfa grain mixed feeds, in which new crop meal has been used. Because of the scarcity of old No. 1 meal, which is commanding a premium of several dollars per ton over new meal, mixers will be compelled to start using new meal generally at an earlier date than a year ago.

The movement of new meal to this market is exceptionally light. Receipts last week were not 25 per cent of the arrivals in the same week a year ago. Quality is fair. Most of the receipts grade No. 1 to choice. Color is good, but the moisture content is high. Reports from Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska indicate that hay is still too damp for grinding, but is expected to improve soon.

Immediate Southwestern states were the best buyers of mixed feeds here the past week. Shipments to the Southeast were also of good volume, but most of output of local mixers was taken by Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri. Sales to Southern states decreased somewhat, because of the non-arrival of expected declines in mixed feed quotations.

Eastern business in mixed feeds has been only fair. Central state mills have been at a price advantage in the principal Eastern consuming markets, and are getting most of the business on the Atlantic coast. Pennsylvania has been taking some molasses and grain mixed feeds, but not in large amounts.

Kansas City Hay Market.

Notwithstanding a marked decrease in the receipts of alfalfa hay at this market, prices were maintained throughout the week. A good tone was apparent and trading was of fair volume. At the close, with lighter arrivals, a tendency to advance prices was noted. Demand for alfalfa was about the same as in the preceding week. Southeastern states were fair takers of No. 1 alfalfa. Shipments to that section are beginning to show some volume. Top sale of alfalfa for the week was $14, made on Friday. Alfalfa receipts composed more than 50 per cent of the total supply of all kinds of hay.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice new crop meal, $16.50@17; No. 1 old, $18@20; No. 2 old, $15@16.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $20@21.50; No. 2, $18.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molassses Feeds (sacked)—$25@26.50; alfalfa grain dry mixed, $28@28.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $13@14; No. 1, $11.50@12.50; No. 2, $7@9; No. 3, $5@6.50; standard, $9.50@11.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Little alfalfa in Kansas or Oklahoma is in shape for grinding. Some is being ground, but the meal contains too much moisture and the outlet for damp meal is small. The meal movement so far this year has been very light. Compared with a year ago, receipts at Kansas City will show a decrease of 50 to 75 per cent. This is due to the heavy continuous rains in the grinding territory.

The crop year ending June 30, 1913, shows a decrease of more than 5,000 cars in the receipts of hay at Kansas City, accounted for by the drouth and the short crop of all hays in the Southwest. Receipts were 24,171 cars, compared with 29,895 cars in the preceding year and 29,808 in 1911-12. Alfalfa receipts showed a big increase, being 9,874 cars, compared with 8,942 cars in 1912-13 and 7,346 in 1911-12. More than 10,000 cars of alfalfa are expected the current crop year.

A Minneapolis company, with capital of $500,000, has been organized for the purpose of exploiting alfalfa as a tonic, food and beverage. The company proposes to put on the market alfalfa tea, a substitute for coffee, and breakfast foods and medicines and syrups for mixing drinks, all made out of alfalfa. A prospectus of the company says: "Already some soda fountains have added "alfalfa syrup" to their list of cooling drinks. Several food dishes have been made wholly from alfalfa and served at special meetings of business men in various towns of the Northwest, and these preparations have been highly relished."

G. T. Martin, manager of the Kansas City Alfalfa Feed Co., with offices in the Live Stock Exchange Building, Kansas City, says that the shortage in old alfalfa meal is being felt by most feed mixers throughout the country. "New crop alfalfa meal movement has not started yet, and mixers have used up most of their supplies of old meal. We have orders at hand for quite a number of cars of No. 1 old meal, but cannot get the meal to fill this demand. Other dealers are in the same position. The supply of old meal in sellers' hands is exceedingly light. New meal is not being used because of the danger of heating. If there are any mills with any No. 1 or No. 2 old meal on hand, they can find a good market for the product in Kansas City, and the Kansas City Alfalfa Feed Co. would buy it readily," said Mr. Martin last week.

National Hay Convention.

The twenty-first annual convention of the National Hay Association will be held at Cedar Point, O., July 14, 15 and 16. An interesting program has been arranged by J. Vining Taylor, secretary. Reports of the committees of the organization will be read at the opening session the morning of July 14. Various papers will be read the second day. Election of officers will be the principal feature at the concluding session Thursday morning. D. W. McMillen is the present chief executive of the National Hay Association.

Cincinnati, O., July 10, 1914.

The shipping business in alfalfa products boomed a little this week, but most of the buying is in small lots, as the buyers insist that they do not care to lay in a large supply. All description of alfalfa products continue lower and there is practically no local demand. There is a possibility for the market to go down and the buyers don't care to buy a supply under these conditions. The best demand continues to be shown in the grain mixed alfalfa. Other products continue to sell slowly.

Quotations are: Grain mixed alfalfa meal, $26@26.50; mixed feed, $25.50@26; molasses feed, $26.50@27.50.

St. Louis, Mo., July 13, 1914.

Alfalfa meal products developed a considerably firmer tone last week, with the demand both locally and outside broader and more active than in some weeks past. Prices were well maintained throughout the week, and dealers were inclined to the belief that temporarily values are on a pretty sound basis. This was illustrated by the light supplies of meal for future shipment, as first-hand offers have been so delayed by moisture in the West and Southwest that doubt is expressed as to just when contracts can be filled. As the week closed No. 1 alfalfa meal sold at firm figures at $18.50 per ton for 30 days shipment, and considerable more meal could have been placed at the same price. So far the movement of meal to market has been a distinct disappointment to the trade, and arrivals of alfalfa hay in principal markets still are in an unsatisfactory condition. Many buyers who have been holding off the market as long as possible, with the idea that values were unusually high, considering the crop prospects, are being forced to purchase moderate supplies to fill immediate orders, and these are readily absorbing all offerings. The East is in the market in a more urgent way than for some time past, and the cotton states and Southeast are taking more meal than in some time.

One prominent alfalfa meal dealer expressed the opinion that the East has remained out of the market longer than occasion required, and that unless better weather comes for the crop offers will be so light in the next 30 days as to cause considerable of a scramble for supplies. He believes prices are on a sound basis, considering the small stocks of meal in all directions.

Alfalfa molasses meal, with and without grain, was about steady in sympathy with the other products, although the demand from the South was slightly less urgent. The alfalfa hay market continues to rule steady on good No. 1 to choice bright. Leafy alfalfa is scarce and commanding top quotations. Medium grades, on the contrary, are quiet and in quite liberal supply. Quote No. 1 choice alfalfa hay at $17 per ton, No. 2 at $15@16, No. 3 at $12@14; No. 1 new green alfalfa meal $18.50 per ton and old $20; alfalfa molasses meal, without grain, $20.50@21.50, and with grain, $24.50@27.

New Orleans, La., July 11, 1914.

The hay and stock feed trade was stagnant last week. There was some restocking done with orders from Oklahoma and north Texas. Alfalfa at $16@17 per ton, but little else moving. The mixed feed mills did little. Quotations ruled for meal $20@21 per ton, and mixed feeds $24@28 per ton, according to quality and grade.

Nashville, Tenn., July 13, 1914.

A decided improvement in the local alfalfa trade has developed in the past week, due to the appearance of another dry spell which threatens to become a full-fledged drouth like the one broken two weeks ago. Several light rains have relieved the situation somewhat, but they have appeared only in limited areas. There were no price features last week, but the volume of trade was considerably larger than during the previous week. The best grade of Western alfalfa hay is being bought around $17 by local dealers, with the local product slightly cheaper. Old stocks have been well cleared up, and good-sized consignments of new feed are being received from the West.

Following are local selling prices: Western alfalfa hay, No. 1, $19@20; local alfalfa hay, $18@19.50; choice alfalfa meal, $30; alfalfa sugar feed, $32.

Mobile, Ala., July 11, 1914.

During the past few days considerable interest has been manifested in flour. It seems buyers feel the time is ripe for purchases, and several small contracts have been reported sold. On the whole, prospects are now brighter than they have been for several months past for a good flour business. Prices on mill feed have shown some strength during the last few days, especially on wheat bran. Very little change has been noted on shorts. Demand continues good, however.

Sale on alfalfa mixed feeds continues pleasing. The surrounding territory consumes a large quantity of them each week. Practically all old contracts have been closed up, with dealers now booking ahead for 30 days only. Prices have declined from 50c to $1 per ton on almost all brands.

Following are ruling jobbers' quotations: Soft winter wheat, wood basis, highest patent, $5@5.25; standard patent, $4.90@5; extra fancy patent, $4.25@4.50; shorts, $1.45; bran, $1.15@1.30; chops, $1.57@1.60; pearl meal, $1.75@1.80; cream meal, $1.65@1.70; No. 2 white corn, 86@88c; No. 2 yellow or mixed, 85@87c; No. 2 white clipped oats, 50c; No. 3 white oats, 49c; choice new alfalfa hay, $19@20; No. 1 timothy hay, $24; price c. s. meal, $30; feed c. s. meal, $26; alfalfa mixed feeds, $27@32.

Railroads have filed tariffs which cancel the clause in bills of lading providing for the deduction of one-eighth of 1 per cent for invisible loss from all grain claims. Date effective will be from July 15 to July 25.

The Blohme Milling Co., Charleston, S. C., has been chartered with capital stock of $25,000. John F. and E. C. Rogge are the incorporators.

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FOR SALE—One No. 6 Invincible scourer and one Barnard & Leas, three high rolls, screenings grinder. Address The Aetna Mills Co., Wellington, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP—One 16-foot attrition feed grinder, fine condition, Barnard & Leas flour packer; several reels, good as new; flour bleacher and double horizontal agitator; one horizontal wheat scourer, several iron split pulleys, one Draver dust collector. Address Galena Mill & Elev. Co., Galena, Kan.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A flour salesman that knows how to sell flour. State experience and salary with application. Groening Bros., Lehigh, Kan.

WANTED—A competent manager for a flour milling, grain and coal business established with $50,000 investment. Applicant must invest $20,000 in the business and be able to hold down job. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 219, St. Louis, Mo.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 to 500 bbls. capacity. Am married, 28 years of age, have had 12 years' experience in hard wheat mills. Prefer Kansas or Nebraska, but will go anywhere for good position. References furnished. Address D. B. Libbee, Dawson, Neb.

WANTED—Position as head or second miller by a young man who is a competent miller and able to keep a mill in repair and running order. Will go any place on short notice. Address Box 144, Laurel, Neb.

WANTED—Position as head miller or superintendent in mill of 100 to 500 bbl. capacity. Spring or winter wheat or corn goods. Middle age, and 17 years' experience in some of the very best mills. Reference exchanged. Can do ordinary repair work and keep mill in best of running order. Would consider small investment in a good going business. Address Lock Box 474, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—Position as grain buyer by young married man. Good education. Have had four years' experience; understand general office work. Address George Stiles, 867 North Mozart street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Position as head miller in good mill of 100 to 500 bbl. capacity. I am thoroughly up-to-date in modern milling, and capable of obtaining the best results in quality and yield. Am married, 30 years of age, have had more than 12 years' experience in different mills. I do not use liquor in any form. Can furnish satisfactory recommendations as to character and ability. Give capacity, make of machinery and wages paid in first letter. Address Head Miller, 710 Ninth avenue, Shenandoah, Iowa.

WANTED—Position as head mille in mill of 100 barrels and up. Hav had charge of mills from 150 to 2,00 barrels. Can furnish very best of re erences. Can keep mill in good repai have my own tools. Married. Ca come at once. Wish a situation wher there are good schools. Address Mil ing and Grain News, Box 203, St Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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The milling industry in Roumania has developed rapidly in the pas five years. That country is now a large exporter of flour, its 1913 ex ports amounting to 113,000 tons Egypt and Turkey are the principa importers of Roumanian flour.

Articles of incorporation have bee filed by the Fort Benton Mill and Elevator Co., Fort Benton, Mont. Cap ital stock is $25,000. L. D. Sharp and others are interested.

A cable last week stated that the acreage to wheat in Argentine, now being planted, is smaller than last year. Argentine shipments of wheat are light.

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Liability Insurance

Case of Liability for Injury to an Employe Which Points Several Morals.

E. E. J. BUCKLEY.

Here is a communication that omes to me from a Georgia department store keeper who has a number f allied manufacturing interests. here are two points involved in the ase which I shall press home: First, rnishing employes with a safe place o work, and, second, the enormous omfort and advantage of carrying mployers' liability insurance:

A Georgia concern conducting a eneral merchandise business, including a wood yard operated with a steam ngine, saw and splitter, employed bout two years ago a man and his wo sons, aged 16 and 14. These three vere doing extra work in the wood ard, the youngest boy operating the plitter. The father and mother insisted that the boy be worked steadly, so he was put to work driving a vagon, delivering wood, etc., with the nderstanding that he would operate he splitter whenever the yard was perated. He worked on this basis or about a year, when he got caught n the belt that runs the splitter while rying to throw the belt on the pulley fter it had run off. Although he had been continually warned of the danger in operating the splitter, he stood on the wrong side of the belt to throw it on. His arm was broken in three places and his face cut open. His employers furnished all the necessary medical attention, and also paid his wages all the time he was away from work, although they told his parents they did not feel at all responsible for his injuries. The parents gave the company to understand that they attached no blame to them, and were entirely satisfied with their action after the accident. Later, however, the boy's mother left her husband and took the boy with her. The man proceeded to sue the company for $7,000, alleging that the boy was unfamiliar with the work, that he was employed for other services, and that he was at work in the wood yard without his (the father's) knowledge or consent.

Although the case is a very weak one for the plaintiff, and the mother and boy will probably aid the company in fighting it, still litigation of any kind is a heavy expense, win or lose. The only way to avoid this sort of litigation is to carry employers' liability insurance, and let the insurance company worry.

Several practical lessons can be drawn from this case for the benefit of all other persons, firms or corporations, large or small, who employ people to work for them. These amount in brief to the followin:
in brief to the following:
of all claims from people who are injured, at the very earliest minute expedient to do it after the accident.

2. The danger of employing people so young that they may not clearly understand instructions given them, or who may be too careless to obey them if they do understand them.

3. The fact that employers' liability insurance is the only protection against cases like this.

First let me say a word for this correspondent's comfort about this case. In my judgment this boy's father hasn't a leg to stand on, unless on one ground, which I will refer to later. This case and all other similar cases analyze like this: It is an employer's fundamental duty to provide for his employes a safe place to work, and safe and proper tools to work with. If an employe is injured through the employer's failure to do this, the employer is liable in damages.

It is also an employer's fundamental duty to properly instruct his employe in the use of any machinery which he orders such employe to operate. If he does not do that, even though the place and the tools may both be safe and proper, and the employe's consequent ignorance betrays him into injuring himself, then a suit for damages will lie there also.

Generally speaking, if the place is safe, the tools are safe and the instructions to the employe are proper, the employer is not liable no matter what happens to the employe. So far as this correspondent's statement of the facts indicate, this is his case. There is no evidence of any negligence on his part, except as to the one point, which I referred to a while ago, and which is this: This boy was only 14 years old. It may be that he was too young to comprehend the instructions given him. It may be that his extreme youth made it wholly improper to trust him to run such machinery as this even after instructions. If this is so, then the employer is liable even though he gave the boy instructions which would have been adequate for an older person. It is a well-established rule in damage suits that where an employer has employed a person too young to understand and apply instructions, he is liable if such an employe is injured, instructions or no instructions.

Of course I do not know whether this rule will operate against this correspondent. Was this boy intelligent enough to understand what was told him? Was the machinery given him to operate too complicated for the average 14-year-old boy to operate? These are matters of fact. If this correspondent can produce evidence to make the answer to the first question yes and to the second one no, then the rule will not operate against him. This question of the boy's age is the only one in the case, in my judgment, which he needs to fear.

Now as to getting releases in such cases. When an employe or a customer is injured on your premises, you should not rest night or day until you have settled the matter, if you can, and obtained a release from the injured party. If you wait until he or she has had time to get a lawyer, there is probably nothing to it but a lawsuit, which will cost you money whether you win it or not. There are plenty of lawyers who will take damage suits that they know positively they cannot win, merely because they know the average man would pay out a small sum rather than be sued, even though he was not in the least liable. Suppose this small sum is only $50, which would be an exceedingly small settlement. The lawyer divides it with his client, and is in the position of having found $25.

In this case the correspondent should have gone to the boy's parents as soon as arrangements had been made to give him medical attention. After he had told them that although he was not liable for anything, he would pay all doctor's bills, and pay the boy's wages till he got well, provided they gave him a release of all claims, he would probably have found them very willing to give it. And that would forever have stopped what this father has done.

Consider for a moment just what this father can do. He can compel this correspondent to employ a lawyer, and pay heavy legal expenses continuing through a term perhaps of years, being under nervous worry and apprehension all that time. All this, remember, if he wins. He may, of course, lose—"you can never tell what a jury will do"—and in the end may have to pay heavy damages.

There is only one way to get rid of this, and that is to carry employers' liability insurance. When an accident happens, notify the company, and let them worry.

Some of these days this situation will be changed in part by the passage of employers' liability laws. But today the great majority of the states have no such laws, and in those states the employer is everybody's prey. Even in the states which have such laws he is to a certain extent everybody's prey.

Trend of Kansas Wheat Movement.

A report from the Kansas Grain Inspection Department at Topeka says that inspection of wheat at Kansas mills and elevators aggregate a much smaller amount than a year ago, even though the 1913 harvest was just practically half of the crop harvested this year. Chief Grain Inspector Ross says this is due to the big export business. Wheat sold to the Gulf for export is not inspected by the Kansas department, the grain being usually billed for inspection at Gulf ports.

Another reason tor the light inspection is the small purchasing by Kansas millers. According to the Chief Inspector's report, Kansas mills have stored very little wheat thus far, not 50 per cent of that of a year ago.

That farmers are holding wheat to a larger extent than usual is also indicated in the report of the inspection department. Prices are not highly remunerative in the opinion of some farmers in the state. Consequently, they are stacking much wheat, and many are putting the threshed grain in private bins to be sold when the market has an upturn.

The Northwest Situation.

Developments in the Northwest the past week indicate an improved situation compared to that which prevailed last week. Crop apprehension appears to have been modified to the point where the rust news is no more a factor to the speculative trade, or, at least, it serves no purpose save to intimidate the floating short interest. There is no substantial buying power in the market whatever, says the Minneapolis Daily Market Record, the character of the news and upturns proving to be only temporary bulges.

Such action as the market has developed is calculated to increase the bearish speculation and minimize bullish sentiment. Certainly there has been nothing but the keenest disappointment for those who anticipated the discovery of black rust in spring wheat by buying the futures and for those who have bought on the theory that wheat is low enough.

J. C. Andrews and F. G. Winston, of Minneapolis, Minn., are now installing a new 1,000-bbl. flour mill machinery equipment, complete order for which was placed with the Nordyke & Marmon Co. early in May.

Another Mill in Merger

Goodlander Mill at Ft. Scott Joins the Kansas Flour Mills Co.

The Kansas Flour Mills Co. has purchased the entire plant and property of the Goodlander Milling Co., Ft. Scott, Kan., and is putting the mill in shape for immediate operation. The new acquisition of the Kansas Flour Mills Co. will be operated under the style of the Goodlander Mills of the Kansas Flour Mills Co. A local manager has not yet been appointed.

Peter Dalrymple, former manager and majority stockholder in the Goodlander Milling Co., will become a stockholder in the Kansas Flour Mills Co. For his interest in the Goodlander mill he was paid with stock of the Kansas Flour Mills Co. The heirs of Alex. McDonald, one of the stockholders of the mill, who died just a few weeks ago, sold outright their share in the company to the Kansas Flour Mills Co., and will not be interested in the plant under the new management.

The Goodlander Mills is a modern plant of 500 bbls. capacity, with steam power. In the past it has ground soft wheat almost exclusively, as it is in the center of a soft wheat producing section.

The Goodlander Mills increases the number of mills in the Kansas Flour Mills Co. to eight. Several months ago the New Era mills, at Arkansas City, withdrew, making the number of mills seven. The mills now making up the Kansas Flour Mills Co. are located at Kansas City, Kingman, Great Bend, Anthony, Pratt, Enterprise and Ft. Scott, Kan., and Cherokee, Okla.

At the semi-annual meeting of the stockholders of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., in Wichita on July 8, the secretary's report for the year ending June 30 showed a very satisfactory milling year and a good financial condition for the company.

A call has been made for a general meeting of the Memphis Merchants' Exchange to vote on recommendations made by the trade as to rules regarding the reinspection of grain at that market. Grain men desire that the rule be made so that when reinspection results in the lowering of the grade the charges for reinspection are to be paid by the seller, but if no change is made in the grade after reinspection has been called, then the fee for reinspection is to be paid by the one asking for it. There is no opposition to the change as yet, and it is believed it will be adopted by the vote this week.

The Oneida Milling Corporation trial is up before Judge Ray at Watertown, N. Y., and is expected to last about three weeks. The men indicted are A. S. Work, of Chicago, president of the company; A. E. Wupperman and M. H. Hart, of New York, who, it is alleged, engineered deals through worthless paper, and Frank W. Fowler, of Pittsburg, a promoter and financial manager of the corporation.

The reconstruction of the Belt Line elevator at Superior, Wis., which was destroyed by fire last April, was started last week. The elevator is to be completed in time for the movement of new grain. The cost of the structure is to be $145,000, and it will have a storage capacity of 400,000 bus. It will be of concrete construction.

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Milling and Grain News

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STAFF CORRESPONDENTS—Milling and Grain News has regular staff correspondents at the following market centers. Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, New York, Denver, San Franciso, New Orleans, Omaha, Des Moines, Detroit, Nashville, Memphis, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Birmingham, Ala., Fort Worth, Oklahoma City, Little Rock, Washington, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

SPECIAL ARTICLES—We invite contributions of short articles of interest and value regarding the milling and grain business, and will pay liberally for them, if available. Unused manuscript returned promptly.

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Prize Package Flour Sales.

No, Mr. Nehrbas, you are not blind about the premium business. Your letter shows that you have sized up the flour-selling proposition about right. It is the business of millers to sell flour and feed—not to do a general jobbing business for manufacturers of different advertising specialties to induce some additional customers to use their flour.

It is fair to say about some premiums or some selling schemes which include the use of coupons, etc., that millers testify that they help to build up new trade and others have said that they have sold chinaware at a profit, as well as the flour for which the customer was supposed to pay. Yet, in the long run, we have yet to find millers who, from their own experience, will assert that premiums built up an established trade. Premiums certainly tend to shifting of flour customers.

Mr. A. A. Nehrbas, of the Fremont Milling Co., Fremont, Neb., has evidently been thinking about premiums, and he well expresses the ideas of many millers about the use and, more important, the misuse of premiums in the following letter written to Milling and Grain News:

"I have in mind mills in seven states, who support the Millers' National Federation, the Southwestern Millers' League and their state millers' associations. They subscribe for all the trade journals, support commercial clubs, hire expert accountants and system specialists. All this is done to arrive at a fair selling price for their flour and to secure a good and safe style of contract to sell flour. They enter politics and hire freight rate experts, so the railroads do not overcharge on freight. They fight and spend money throwing out protection on all sides to protect their business and maintain prices. After all these hard knocks they decide that they can sell flour at—say—$4 per barrel. The salesman calls on the trade and takes the order. Before leaving the store the salesman gives the manager a cigar and quietly tells the head clerk that if they double their 1914 sales over their 1913 sales on his flour he gets a gold watch. After he hands another cigar to the second clerk and buys the lady bookkeeper a box of candy and tacks up a few pennants and signs on the wall he sends the order in to the mill. The order is marked 2 per cent 10 days; 10 cents a hundred discount if check is received before order is shipped. At last the shipment goes forward, accompanied by one dozen flour sacks, free; two dozen pennants, free; six horse covers with brands, free; two dozen caps for the clerks, free. The flour contains coupons which read: 'Send in six to the mill and you get a silver spoon and a nice piece of aluminum ware free and a set of dishes. Send in 12 coupons and you can get the whole family housekeeping free, with a nice hammock for the front porch thrown in.'

"Salesmen selling advertising specialties walk into my office with order book in hand, laboring under the impression that all mills are their prey and look with amazement when I say: 'We give nothing away; we sell flour only. Our carload price is so much, our less than carload price is so much; terms 1 per cent 10 days, net 30 days.'

"Now, Mr. Miller, switching from price-cutting to giving away prizes that cost money is going backward fast and furious. Many families are already educated to buy the flour which gives the best premium, so how long will it be before all our family trade have the same education and the housewife will stand on the front porch and cry aloud through a trumpet advising the trade that they will buy the flour that offers the most costly premium? As soon as the mills run the limit on premiums they will be obliged to drop a piece of silver in each sack. Now, what in the world is the use of riding across the continent each year to hear well-delivered speeches along trade and commercial lines and then go home and give free one-half car of junk with every car of flour shipped? If I am blind and cannot see the success that lies in the pathway of the millers who are following this giving away prize-package stunt, please advise me out loud through the Milling and Grain News, so that we all may profit thereby."

Mr. Doolittle's Wheat Prices.

A resolution asking for a congressional investigation of the wheat market in Kansas City and Kansas was introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Dudley Doolittle, of Kansas, last week. Congressman Doolittle charges that, although wheat sold for export in Kansas City at 82.5c per bu., Kansas farmers were able to realize only 63c per bu. at country elevators. Mr. Doolittle declares that this margin is preposterous.

No action has been taken by Congress on the resolution, but Congressman Doolittle says that he will push the matter and ask that the House take a position on his resolution.

The resolution of Congressman Doolittle, introduced in Congress, asking for an investigation of the Kansas City wheat market, occasioned quite a little amusement on the Kansas City Board of Trade, among millers and grain men. The statement that Mr. Doolittle makes to the effect that wheat sold for export in Kansas City at 82.5c is true enough, but Mr. Doolittle fails to add that this price is f. o. b. Galveston, which would mean, deducting freight cost, about 62c f. o. b. country stations in Kansas.

Another point Mr. Doolittle brings out in his resolution is that when wheat sold for 62c in Kansas carlots in Kansas City brought above 85c, which margin, he declares, is too large. This is another point well taken, but again Mr. Doolittle's source of information is faulty. The wheat that sold in Kansas City at 85c was old crop turkey wheat, and farmers at country points could easily have sold the same kind of grain at 75c, with a freight rate of 7c to Kansas City.

Mr. Doolittle, in his resolution, seems to forget the thorough investigation by the national Department of Agriculture of wheat trade conditions in Kansas, made about eight months ago. In this investigation government experts found that profits among the different handlers of wheat in Kansas were not at all excessive, and in many instances were too small. These government experts found that the country elevator operator, the miller and the grain man at Kansas City all made small profits and depended altogether on the handling of large quantities to earn their livelihood, rather than exacting a big profit and make only a few transactions.

The source of Mr. Doolittle's information, on which he bases his resolution asking for the investigation, is questionable at least. It is causing Mr. Doolittle to lose regard in the congressional district which he represents in Congress. At one time old wheat sold at a premium of 20c over new wheat in Kansas City, but Mr. Doolittle does not seem to have information that the same wheat which brought the premium in Kansas City would have brought the same premium at country points in Kansas

Milling and Grain News is not informed as to whether or not Mr. Doolittle is seeking re-election at an early date, but it is willing to hazard the guess that Mr. Doolittle's term in Congress expires in the fall and that he is seeking re-election. If not why should he introduce such a resolution in Congress, after government experts have proven conclusively that profits are not excessive in Kansas City? This is lost sight of by Mr. Doolittle, but we can hardly blame the man, for it might gain him votes among some farmers that do not know better.

Mr. Doolittle has a fine name, but when a man "do little" and then "do it wrong" he has been misplaced and does not belong to the busy Southwest which he represents, or tries to, in the national House of Representatives.

The Five Per Cent Advance.

Whether or not the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the 5 per cent general advance in Eastern Classification territory rates will affect flour is a matter of importance to Southwestern millers, who are selling new crop flour in Eastern markets. Some millers are figuring that should a 5 per cent advance be granted on all commodities the cost of flour delivered New York and other Eastern points would be nearly 5 cents more per bbl. than at present. Eastern jobbers do not take this fact into consideration and are unwilling to concede that mills making contracts on present rate basis may have to pay more when flour is delivered.

A prominent Eastern railroad agent with headquarters in Kansas City bas stated that flour sold for late fall shipment would probably carry a 3-cent higher rate to Eastern points. In many instances the freight cost per bbl. will be at least 5 cents higher than at present. Eastern buyers are figuring pretty close on new crop flour, and a 5-cent higher freight rate, in many instances, will amount to half or more of the profit. For this reason many mills are asking a larger margin on Eastern business, because of the possibility of the higher rate. Still, many others have sold flour for late fall delivery and have not taken the probable advance into consideration Although the Interstate Commerce Commission has not given out any hints as to its devision in the 5 per cent advance case, rumors sent out from Washington indicate tbat an advance in certain commodities will be allowed and others will not. It is questionable, of course, whether flour rates will be among the ones to stand still or whether the 5 per cent advance will be allowed. Southwestern millers who plan to do an Eastern business are waiting for the decision with much interest, for an advance in flour rates will mean a smaller profit on Eastern business contracted on an old rate basis. Among the commercial agents of Eastern roads in the Southwest there is a feeling that the decision of the commission will include a horizontal advance on flour.

Regarding Nebraska Wheat.

Ernest Reiner, a wheat and milling expert from Strassburg, Alsace, Germany, while in Omaha, Neb., last week, made the following comments on the quality of the wheat grown in the state: "Nebraska raises some of the finest hard winter wheat in the world, and some of the big mills of Continental Europe demand it above all other wheat. The eight German mills I represent use it extensively in mixing." Herr Reiner visited in Omaha, Kansas City and St. Louis, investigating winter wheat conditions in the Southwest. Mr. Reiner made no purchases of wheat, but stated that German requirements would be larger than last year, and that the German mills expected to import large quantities before the close of 1914.

Differ on "To Arrive" Rule

Members of St. Louis Merchants' Exchange Ask State Intervention.

Following the action of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange in passing a new rule on July 13 providing for a "to arrive" market in grain, Edward M. Flesh, president of the C. H. Albers Commission Co., and other members of the exchange, have asked State Attorney-General Barker to file a suit under the anti-trust laws of Missouri to declare the exchange, under the new rule, operating in restraint of trade, and, if so proven, to request that its charter be revoked and individual members be subject to prosecution. The suit, if filed, would prove of vital interest to the Chicago Board of Trade, the Kansas City Board of Trade and other leading grain exchanges which have recently adopted similar rules on "grain to arrive."

Sections of the rule, it is contended, provide that no member of the exchange may pay a higher price for grain after the close of business than quotations fixed by the "to arrive" committee, or the highest bid which has been recorded in excess of this price, with the exception to the rule by which a member can buy at a higher price if he first submits his bid to seven other members of the exchange, agreeing to buy 5,000 bushels from each at the price bid. If this is done the member is at liberty to buy elsewhere at the same price. Fred W. Seele, John L. Wright and W. T. Brooking compose the "to arrive" committee.

Attorney-General Barker issued the following statement:

"Complaints have been made to my office regarding the rules adopted by the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange regarding the 'to arrive' market. From a reading of these regulations it seems plain that the Merchants' Exchange is fixing the price of grain bought in the country so that a member of the exchange cannot pay more for such grain than the price fixed by the bids on the floor.

"This is manifestly unjust and prejudicial to the farmers and grain merchants out in the state. It prevents them from getting a price for their grain which some of the merchants in St. Louis are willing to pay, but dare not do so for fear of expulsion from the exchange.

"If the regulations have the effect which those complaining say they have, they are plainly in violation of our anti-trust laws and the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange has become a combination in restraint of trade.

"My department will make a thorough investigation at once and I will do everything necessary to protect the farmers and grain merchants out in the state and the people at large, no matter what the consequences may be to the Merchants' Exchange and the individuals responsible for the rules. If these rules result in fixing, by agreement of the exchange members, the prices of grain bought in the country, appropriate proceedings will be promptly instituted."

Some members of the Merchants' Exchange claim that a suit against the exchange also would lie under the federal statutes, as the rule applies to interstate commerce, in that it involves shipments in the St. Louis territory that cover several states, which would raise the question whether the Sherman anti-trust law was not being violated.

Marshall Hall, president of the Merchants' Exchange, declared that the rule is not in restraint of trade, and asserts that it has been in practice on the Kansas City Board of Trade for six months and in Chicago longer, and has proven satisfactory. He claimed it produces an open market instead of a closed or secret market as in the past. Mr. Hall said that since the rule had been in effect prices of "to arrive" grain have been higher than prices on track in St. Louis, and the result of the rule was to increase prices paid to farmers and dealers out in the state. He believes that members of the exchange would be able to buy for lower prices if the rule was abolished. The rule does not restrict sale or purchase, he says, regardless of the fact that the member had to pay a commission of half a cent a bushel on grain if he bid above the posted rate after 'Change and was obliged to buy from one of the seven members to whom he must bid to establish an open market.

STEEL BARGE FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Will Arrive at St. Louis on Friday With Load of Lumber and Sugar.

Loaded with 400,000 feet of Louisiana hardwood and 250 tons of South American sugar, the Inland Navigation Co.'s self-propelled barge will arrive in St. Louis next Friday, and will be open to shippers, receivers and all others interested for the purpose of inspection. The barge is on its maiden trip from New Orleans to St. Louis and St. Paul. The hull, 240 feet long and 32 feet wide, is of steel, and is propelled by two 75-h. p. motors.

Never before in the history of Mississippi River traffic has a boat been known to carry a full load upstream. The barge, fully loaded, has successfully negotiated the eight-mile current through the chute at Jeffries, La., and is making good speed up the river.

The logical method of transporting flour from St. Louis and Kansas City to New Orleans for export is by river, and it is expected that the barge company will continue the good work begun by the Kansas City (Mo.) Navigation Co. Standardized terminals must be established at all main receiving and shipping points before the service can attain a satisfactory degree of efficiency.

The navigation company hopes that a large number of business men will inspect the barge while it is anchored at St. Louis.

Kansas City Strike Situation.

Kansas City, Mo., July 20, 1914.

Two local mills on the West Side, the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co. and the Bulte Mills, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., are being picketed by union labor sympathizers, but the plants are being operated on full-time schedules and little inconvenience is being felt by the mills by the strike of employes. Early in the week, because of the negligence of the Kansas City (Kan.) police department, insufficient protection was given the mill employes and several were injured in fights with pickets.

These men have started suit against Kansas City, Kan., for injuries incurred through the negligence of the police force. These suits have been filed, and resulted in a larger number of policemen being stationed around the mills. No further trouble is expected by the management of the two mills. The demands of the union men were so far out of reason that no attempt was made to arbitrate. A year ago some of the mill workers were granted an increase in salary.

Texas Wheat Inferior.

G. B. R. Smith, of the G. B. R. Smith Milling Co., Sherman, Tex., while in Kansas City this week declared that most of the Texas wheat is going for export because of inferior quality and that millers in the state will buy large quantities of Northern grain to grind. "Oats yields were also disappointing in most parts of the state," said Mr. Smith. "High temperatures and dry weather in the last month have also cut the corn crop sharply. Not more than one-third of a crop will be realized."

Order in Re-Shipping Case

Commerce Commission Has Reopened St. Louis Grain Rate Case.

Washington, D. C., July 18, 1914.

The case involving the controversy between the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and several other lines, over the question of the reasonableness of railroad regulations requiring shippers of grain to surrender their expense bills covering inbound shipments to St. Louis in order to obtain the benefit of reshipping rates from St. Louis and East St. Louis, Ill., to Central Freight Association territory, was today reopened by order of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The commission, in its order, declared itself satisfied that the regulation is reasonable so far as it applies to shipments to trunk line territory, but it says: "The real question in the case, however, is one of discrimination against interstate traffic in favor of intrastate traffic, which is a much larger question than the one which appears on the surface, and, as that question is squarely presented in the case of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club vs. the C. & A. Railroad Co., we have concluded that the instant case ought to be reopened and heard with that case at an early date, of which notice will be given."

The commission adds, relative to its statement about the reasonableness of the regulation in connection with trunk line territory shipments: "Nothing that we have said herein, therefore, is to be understood as finally determining any question in this case."

The regulations and the reshipping rates under investigation were originally intended to take the place of transit regulations and to obviate the necessity of any inquiry as to the points of origin of the shipments, thus dispensing with the necessity of surrendering expense bills. Prior to Jan. 10, 1914, the railroads gave to grain and grain products shipped from St. Louis the benefit of the reshipping rates referred to, upon certificate that the shipments had come into St. Louis from beyond and without any statement as to point of origon. By a regulation made effective on that date the carriers now refuse to apply the reshipping rate unless the shippers will surrender the inbound expense bills to show point of origin, but other carriers refuse to join in the regulation. Wherefore, the Merchants' Exchange attacks the regulation as unreasonable. It is admitted that the sole purpose of the regulation attacked is to insure the application of the interstate rate on inbound shipment where grain or its product is subsequently shipped out on the reshipping rate. The exchange insists that the reshipping rate applies to all shipments from beyond, regardless of the point of origin, and that there can be no necessity for the surrender of expense bills.

The railroads insist that the reshipping rate does not apply to all shipments of grain from beyond, but only to shipments stopped at St. Louis, East St. Louis or Alton for storage, grading or other transit privileges, and that the reshipping rate is part of a through rate to which the shipper is not entitled unless he can show that he has paid that part of the through rate applicable to the shipment into St. Louis.

Mr. Ismert Home From Abroad.

Theodore Ismert, of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, returned last week from an extensive trip abroad. Mr. Ismert visited for about three months on the Continent and in Alexandria, Egypt, and called on many of the mill's foreign connections.

Spring Wheat Making Good Progress.

Lower temperatures over the Northwest have had a tendency to check black rust development in spring wheat, and generally speaking the crop is making seasonable progress, and, owing to recent high temperatures, is well advanced. Winter wheat receipts are running heavy at principal receiving points, and, as some farmers now are holding their grain, indications are that a record-breaking movement may shortly be expected. Corn has been benefited over a wide area by seasonable moisture, but sections of Missouri, Illinois and Nebraska are still badly in need of rain. The recent high temperatures have forced a rapid growth of the plant, and good soaking rains would vastly improve the general outlook. The weather in the Northwest has been more favorable for oats.

Good Canadian Wheat Condition.

The Canadian government report for July, issued last week, makes the condition of spring wheat 86.3 per cent, as compared with 93.5 in June. The winter wheat condition is 78.2 per cent, against 79.6 in June. The condition of all wheat is 86.5 per cent; a month ago it was 91.1. The acreage of all wheat combined is estimated at 11,022,000 acres. Oats show a condition of 87.3 per cent, against 92.6 a month ago. Oats acreage is 10,815,000 acres, as compared with 10,435,000 a year ago.

Record Wheat Cargo at Galveston.

The largest cargo of export wheat ever leaving Galveston went out on July 17 on the British steamer Kumeric, destined to Bremen and Hamburg, the former place getting 72,000 bushels out of the 323,360 carried by the ship. The record wheat cargo up to this time has been held by the steamer Berwinkvale, which carried 289,600 bushels out on July 26 last year to Rotterdam.

Up to date export shipments of wheat from Galveston have totaled 1,000,000 bushels. It is expected by the end of this month the total will have reached 2,000,000 bushels. Daily receipts of export wheat averages 600 cars.

Late orders have been placed with the N. & M. Co. for roller mills, sifters, rolls, and packers by the following concerns: American Hominy Co., Decatur, Ill.; C. S. Christenson Co., Madelia, Minn.; Piedmont Mills, Lynchburg, Va.; Suckow Co., Franklin, Ind.; E. F. Taylor Jr. & Sons, Frankfort Ky.; Goetz Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. H. Barger, Elliston, Va.; Early & Daniel Co., Cincinnati, O.; Grafton Roller Mill Co., Grafton, N. D.; C. H. Gerard, Kimmswick, Mo.; Ballard & Ballard Co., Louisville, Ky.; H. R. Spaulding, San Farncisco, Cal.; Warner & Pfleiderer Co., Saginaw, Mich.; Great Western Distillery, Peoria, Ill.; M. F. Gonzalez Co., Pensacola, Fla.

Railroads are showing an indisposition to furnish cars for long hauls to the East. Especially at points in Illinois, shippers have encountered much delay in getting cars for long shipments. Railroads claim that they want to keep as many of their cars as possible in the wheat country, so as to prevent a shortage, and in consequence are asking all Eastern roads to furnish them with an empty car for every loaded one sent out.

The Charleston Milling and Produce Co. machinery installation work is now in progress under the direction of John D. Miller at Charleston, W. Va. The N. & M. Co. have the contract for all of the new machinery, and it is expected the new plant, which is to take the place of the old mill destroyed by fire some months ago, may be ready for operation sometime in August.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., July 20, 1914.

Slight improvement was noted in the trade of Kansas City and Southwestern mills during the past week, as buying by Eastern markets improved to some extent. Contracts for August-September shipment were made on a basis of $3.80 for 95 per cent flour in jutes, delivered New York City. This is equal to about $3.05@3.10, Kansas City. Other sections took flour in about the same volume as last week. Business, as a whole, was not up to that of a year ago, but millers are optimistic and say that heavy contracting ought to begin in the next fortnight. Beginning of buying by New York City and other Eastern points was taken as a favorable factor.

Most Southwestern mills are holding 95 per cent flour in jutes, Kansas City basis, at $3.05@3.20 for August-September shipment. Some mills are offering for October delivery on same basis, but other big country mills are asking 10c higher on all grades for shipment during October or November.

Bakers in the immediate Southwestern and in Central states are not in the market. Most report sufficient stocks on hand to carry them through August, and they will probably not be in the market until about Sept. 1. However, their ideas as to flour values are not more than 15c lower than views of mills, which are based on 70c wheat in the country. A great many bakers say that they expect to buy all of their supplies on a basis of $3.50 in sacks, Kansas City, for an 80 per cent patent. Quite a number of mills are offering 80 per cent patents at this figure, but the range is up to $3.90.

Inquiries from the East last week indicated some activity in hard winter wheat flour sales there. Local mills report some contracting, while country mills say that their connections for the first time since the opening of the crop year have shown a disposition to contract for large supplies of hard winter wheat flour. Many jobbers are still from 10c to 20c lower than mill quotations, but quite a number are buying at $3.75 to $3.80 for 95 per cent flour in jutes, delivered New York rate points.

Foreign inquiry for flour is still good, but volume of business affected has shown a slight falling off. Cabling is active on clear grades, which are being sold in large amounts. The Continent is taking large lots of clear and some 95 per cent flour. From the United Kingdom a report comes that importers are indisposed to contract for any more flour until they have seen samples of the new crop product.

Soft wheat mills are doing a fair business in new crop flour now, principally to Southeastern markets. Memphis reports Southern Illinois mills offering fancy soft wheat patents at $3.90 delivered in sacks, which price is about 25c lower than that of Southwestern mills in the same market. However, to some other points Southwestern soft wheat mills are in line and are doing a fair business for August-September shipment.

Cracker bakers are taking some soft wheat flour, but will do heavy contracting later.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri river in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for July-August shipment, $3.20@3.50 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $2.50@2.75 per bbl., according to quality and grades; second clear, $2.25@2.40.

Easier Tone in Bran.

An easier tone developed in bran late last week and prices displayed a small reduction of two to three cents per 100 lbs. on spot offerings. Shorts, however, were strong and in good demand. Prices advanced slightly on spot offerings, and mills report few offers for deferred shipment. Middlings were steady during the week, offers continuing small, principally in mixed cars, with the demand taking all of the supplies.

The weak tone in bran was due to the freer offerings of country mills, indicating a larger output. Local jobbers had reports from Kansas mills showing longer running operations, and these same mills were offering bran more freely in the preceding week. However, a fairly good demand for bran is still in evidence, and it is believed that the larger output of feed will not depress the market to any material extent during the remainder of July. The hot temperatures prevailing in the Southwest for the past few weeks have damaged pastures which has resulted in a larger consumption of bran.

Country mills offered bran freely to Kansas City jobbers at the close of last week at a range of 84c to 85c. For August-September shipment, however, buyers were unwilling to pay even 80c, Kansas City, but mills refused to contract at less than this figure. Some Eastern jobbers offered $16 per ton Kansas City for September bran, but secured no acceptance of this price.

Mills reported a very good demand for shorts. Prices at the close were on a basis of $1.10 to $1.13 for gray shorts and $1.17 to $1.18 for fancy white shorts. Middlings were sold in mixed cars of flour and feed at a range of $1.23 to $1.25.

Some dealers figure that when most of the large Kansas mills begin on full time operations, the amount of bran placed on the market will depress prices materially. For this reason they are doing little contracting and when mills ask for prices, their views are about 10c below the market.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri river mills, basis 100-lb. burlap net f. o. b. Missouri river: Bran, 84@85c per 100 lbs.; shorts, $1.10@1.18; fancy white middlings, $1.23@1.25; red dog, $1.25@1.30.

Cottonseed and Linseed Meal.

Prices of cottonseed and linseed meal were unchanged last week. Local dealers here report a fair demand for the two concentrates. Linseed meal sales were mostly in less than carlots, although some Kansas dealers bought carlots for prompt shipment. Cottonseed meal sales are not heavy, but the usual demand for this time of the year is reported. In sections where cattle are being finished for market, the demand for cottonseed meal is heavy. Cottonseed meal is quoted at $32@32.50; linseed meal, $32.10@33.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $3.90@4.10 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $3.70@3.90; first clears, $2.90@3; soft wheat patent, 98-lb cotton or jute, $3.75@4.10 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $3.30@3.50; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $1.45@1.55 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $1.40@1.50; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $1.45@1.55 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.40@1.50; graham flour in small sacks, $2@2.10 per 100; whole wheat flour, in small sacks, $2.10@2.20 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180 lbs., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 84@85c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.30; white shorts, $1.19.

Linseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $32.10@33.

Cottonseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $32@32.50; ton lots, $32.75.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station.

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $4.10 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $3.90; bran, 85@90c per 100; mill run, $1; brown shorts, $1.10@1.20; white shorts, $1.25; corn meal, 40c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, new wheat, $4.70@4.80 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $4.20@4.30; bran, 90c; mill-run bran, $1.10; white shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 34@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $4.90@5; corn meal, 17-lb. sacks, 36c; bran, $1.05 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $4.90@5 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $4.40@4.50 per bbl.; bran, $1.25 per 100; shorts, $1.40; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack.

Mill Output Increase.

Kansas City mills made 32,000 bbls. of flour during the past week, compared with 18,800 bbls. in the preceding week, 18,000 bbls. two weeks ago and 42,500 bbls. in the corresponding week a year ago. Two of Kansas City's mills, which had been shut down on account of a strike of its operatives, resumed operations last week, but were still handicapped and were unable to run full time.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

New sifters and rolls to replace old ones have been installed at the plant of the Pearl Roller Mill Co., Oswego, Kan.

The Plainville Mill & Elevator Co., Plainville, Kan., is adding machinery to its mill that will raise the capacity to 300 bbls.

Charles Duff will be manager of the new plant of the Stafford County Flour Mills Co., Hudson, Kan. Opening date of the new mill will be about Aug. 1. Plant has capacity of 250 bbls. and is of re-inforced concrete construction.

The Guthrie Mill & Elevator Co., Guthrie, Ok., plans to put in a complete testing laboratory this month. Specifications for the building have already been received and work will start soon. A chemist has not yet been secured.

William Johnson, an employe at the Lysle Milling Co., Leavenworth, Kan., had his right hand badly crushed when he lost his foothold on a ladder in the mill and fell on some machinery. This was his second accident met with in two weeks.

Hutchinson, Kan., will have two complete flour testing laboratories before the close of July. One laboratory for the Monarch Milling Co., the Hutchinson Flour Mills Co., and the Wm. Kelly Milling Co., has been completed and is doing the work of all three mills. The Larabee laboratory is being equipped now and will be completed some time before the close of July. It is in charge of H. E. Weaver.

Jno. E. Ruth, of the Oklahoma Mill Co., Kingfisher, Ok., estimates that more than 10,000,000 bus. of the Oklahoma crop of wheat will be sent for export before Aug. 15. "Farmers in our vicinity are holding wheat. The movement now is light, considering the large crop harvested," said Mr. Ruth. "However, probably 50 per cent of the wheat crop will be marketed by Aug. 15, that is about 20,000,000 bus."

Mills in the Southwest are not having much trouble with new wheat. Head millers report an average amount of moisture in the new grain and say that the wheat is milling well. The trouble of a year ago has disappeared and the many difficulties of tempering and grinding, which were met with at the opening of the crop year in 1913, are absent this year. Less trouble with new flour is also being encountered.

J. E. Howard, formerly owner of the Howard Mills Co., Wichita, Kan., is seriously ill at his home in Wichita. While out riding, Mr. Howard suffered a stroke of paralysis, which left him in an unconscious state. Later he regained consciousness and his condition was slightly improved last week. His physician says he will finally regain complete health, but must take a long rest.

Secretary Topping, of the Southwestern Millers' League, is in receipt of a letter from the national Department of Agriculture to the effect that the department will have "no objection to the use of firmly attached tag to feed bags, provided statement of net quantity of contents is plain and conspicuous." This means that sacks will not have to be stenciled with the weight on interstate shipments.

The annual meeting of directors and stockholders of the Lee-Warren Milling Co., Salina, Kan., was held last week. The report of the secretary showed a very profitable year for the company and indicated good prospects for the ensuing twelve-month. Old officers were re-elected as follows: H. D. Lee, president; L. G. Gottschick, vice president, and Charles M. Todd, secretary and treasurer. Board of directors includes the officers and J. F. Merrill and J. P. Harris.

The Kaw elevator in the East Bottoms of Kansas City, which burned Sunday, July 12, will be rebuilt by the Chicago & Alton railroad. It had a capacity of 50,000 bus., but it will be replaced by a much larger fireproof building of probably 250,000 bus. or more capacity. The new building will be of concrete construction and will be completed in the next three months. Loss on old plant was about $20,000. More than 5,000 bus. of old wheat were destroyed in the elevator by the fire.

Dr. M. Miller, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, a scientist of note, was in Kansas City last week, investigating milling conditions. Dr. Miller is interested in some flour milling machinery patents, which he claims will give larger results from every bushel of wheat than present machinery. He came to Kansas City from Minneapolis, and plans to visit other milling centers in this country, with the idea of interesting mill owners in his new patents and securing a trial for them in some of the larger mills of the United States.

The Corydon Milling Co., Corydon, Ky., which lately increased its capital stock to $20,000, plans to start operating its mill, which has a capacity of 125 bbls., and will add an elevator of 30,000 bus. capacity to its plant. Other improvements are contemplated.

The flour mill and elevator of the Ellison Milling Co., McGrath, Alberta, Canada, burned last week. Total loss was $40,000, only partly covered by insurance. No plans have been made for rebuilding the mill, which had been in operation steadily the past year.

St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., July 20, 1914.

A fair degree of activity marked the flour market last week, with some enlargement noted in the domestic demand. Prices generally, however, showed no appreciable change aud old wheat flour did not command any material premium over new. Old spring flours were steady and low grades and clears firm on light offerings. Straights and patents were barely sustained. Toward the close of the week, better sales were recorded than in the earlier week and low grade flour was scarce.

Export business during the week was in less volume than in the preceding week and sales of 95 per cent patent at $3.15 and 90 per cent patents at $3.25 were 10 cents under prices of the week before, and most offers were on a lower basis, with light sales of hard straight to the Continent, and hard patent and extra fancy to the West Indies the only business reported. On Saturday, however, 4,000 sacks hard and soft, part to the Continent and part to United Kingdom and 1,500 sacks hard straight to the Continent were taken, and dealers were hopeful of a better foreign inquiry next week.

Flour trade continues to be influenced by the market receipts of new winter wheat and favorable crop conditions for spring wheat iu the Northwest. Stocks are at a minimum in all directions, but the trade has adopted a hand-to-mouth buying policy for so long that it is hard to stimulate future orders on a liberal scale until something develops to indicate that wheat prices are not going on another sharp decline, which naturally would make for easier prices on flour. Many well-posted millers think that the bottom on both wheat and flour has beeu reached and that when purchases to replace stocks develop, as they must very shortly, that a very heavy volume of business will develop. There is every reason to expect that a very heavy export business of American wheat and flour will develop this fall. This view is expressed by many millers and grain men who have been visiting in Europe. C. H. Langenberg, president of the Langenberg Bros. Commission Co., is one of these. He returned from a two-months' trip to Europe last Friday, and says he found exporters of wheat and flour, both in England and on the Continent, expecting heavy buying of American wheat products. Mr. Langenberg declares that the quality of our wheat this year is such and the price so low that, with rather short crops in Russia, France, Italy and other countries, much of the demand will be diverted to America. Mr. Langenberg says he found business sentiment in Europe much more hopeful than indicated by reports received several months ago.

Domestic sales as the week closed were: One car soft low grade at $2.90 jute; 500 bbls. soft 95 per cent at $3 bulk; 250 bbls. soft patent (direct order by local mill) at $4 wood.

The output of flour at the following mills was 56,800 bbls. last week, against 42,500 bbls. the preceding week, and 20,500 bbls. the week before, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 7,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 5,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 9,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 11,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 3,000; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 2,000; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 4,800; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 1,600; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 800.

Mill Feed Irregular.

Mill feed prices were irregular last week, with a tendency to react as the trading closed. Sales were mostly in small lots for current needs and local in character and mostly for spot or quick shipment. The recent firmer tone in values made buyers cautious, as there was nothing in the crop or mill feed outlook to suggest that a strong market was in prospect. Dealers express the opinion that recent purchases were in order from some of the trade which held off too long in supplying their needs, while the record-breaking winter wheat crop was having a bearish influence on sentiment. With this buying out of the way, they assert that trade again will be dull until something definite appears to legitimately stimulate demands. Receipts of wheat in the St. Louis market have not been up to what the trade expected and as a result the grinding has been light. Much wheat has been taken for export. This is but temporary, however, and a large movement of wheat will no doubt start the mills up at a lively rate. Middlings were easier in sympathy with a reactionary tendency in all important markets, which are influenced to some extend by the wide difference in bran and shorts. Last sales of soft bran were at 97c; split cars soft bran 97c, and $1.27 for middlings; on direct order soft mixed feed at $1.07 and split car at $1 bran and $1.32 middlings.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Soft patent, $3.35@3.50; straight, $3.10@3.25; extra fancy, $3@3.10: fancy, $2.80@2.95; low grades, $2.70@2.80.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $3.40@3.50; straight, $3.25@3.35; first clear, $2.95@3.10; second clear, $2.75@2.90; low grades, $2.65@2.70.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent, $4.10@4.20, and clear, $3.50@3.60.

Rye Flour—In a jobbing way at $3.65 jute and $3.95 wood.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote hard bran at 94c (freely offered at that) and soft at 97c; mixed feed, $1.02@1.05; middlings, $1.20@1.25; white hominy feed, $26 per ton, and yellow at $24.75 per ton; oat feed, $11.50 per ton; alfalfa meal, $18.50 per ton for new green. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.03@1.05, middlings at $1.30@1.40.

St. Louis Cash Grain.

There was a strong inquiry for cash wheat last week, and after opening rather uncertain in tone in sympathy with futures, the market worked one to three cents higher. At the closing session there was a slight easing in prices on a weaker tone in futures. The movement of wheat to market was lighter than the trade expected and the percentage of contract grades received dropped from about 75 per cent on the earlier run of receipts to 60 per cent on late inspections. The demand was fair to excellent throughout, with city millers, rehandlers and storage people all good buyers. The export demand was limited in the early sessions, but revived later and as the week closed, bids were close to the market and no doubt some sales were recorded, but not reported.

Receivers are somewhat surprised at the lightness of the receipts, owing to the big crop, and with the many empty bins to fill, a considerable buying demand may develop unless the market movement increases. On Tuesday elevator stocks dropped off 85,000 bus., a very small occurrence at this time of the crop movement. The small movement seems to suggest that the farmer is holding his grain, which may become a decided factor in prices after renters and farmers who had to market their wheat owing to last year's corn shortage, have disposed of their supplies. Final prices on No. 2 red wheat were 78@79½c; No. 3 red, 77@78c; No. 2 hard, 78@96c; No. 3 hard, 76¾@77c.

Cash corn was irregular in sympathy with futures, which were inclined to react on rain over the corn belt. Cash oats were irregular to lower in the late week.

St. Louis Notes.

A meeting has been called at Sedalia, Mo., on Saturday, July 25, to organize the millers and grain dealers of Central and Northern Missouri.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 55,010 bbls., against 55,560 bbls. the preceding week. Since Jan. 1,663,800 bbls., against 1,648,580 bbls. last year. Shipments last week were 61,410 bbls., against 65,390 bbls. the preceding week. Since Jan. 1, 2,066,590 bbls., against 1,909,795 bbls. last year.

The C. H. Albers Commission Co., St. Louis, last week increased its capital stock from $50,000 to $150,000. E. M. Flesh, president of the company, announced that work on the new concrete elevator of the company to replace the old Venice elevator at Venice, Ill., which is being dismantled, will be started next week.

State Auditor John P. Gordon last week apportioned a total of $203,000 of good roads funds to counties in Missouri. Of the amount $28,000 was derived from the sale of option stamps. Over $5,000 of the option money will be used on roads near St. Louis. Merchants' Exchange traders expect this to make "future" riding good.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 1,559,086 bus., against 1,181,355 bus. the preceding week. Shipments, 524,360 bus., against 644,880 bus. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 622,386 bus., against 554,614 bus. last year. Of these stocks 19,057 bus. is No. 1 red wheat; 389,063 bus. No. 2 red; 2,592 bus. No. 1 hard winter, and 3,442 bus. No. 2 hard winter.

E. A. Mercer, of Logan County, Mo., and A. A. Anderson, of Manhattan, Kan., have been appointed field agents in connection with crop reports of the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

Trade is less active in Canada this year than a year ago, according to John E. Mitchell, president of the Alsop Process Co., of St. Louis, who returned last week from a business trip in the Dominion. Mr. Mitchell declares wheat crop conditions there, while slightly less favorable than a year ago, promise generally a satisfactory yield. He says opinion is divided as to chances for a removal of the reciprocal duty on Canadian wheat to the United States at the session of the Canadian Parliament next winter.

J. F. Imbs, of J. F. Imbs Milling Co., which operates a mill at Belleville, Ill., believes that the flour market has seen its dullest period, and expects increased activity in the near future. Mr. Imbs bases his opinion on the low level of wheat futures, which he thinks have struck bottom; on the excellent quality of the new wheat, which should stimulate foreign buying, and on the scarcity of flour stocks in all directions. He declares that once the trade is convinced that the record wheat crop has been discounted in prices a wave of buying will develop from all sources.

St. Louis milling and grain men have filed further protests with the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Chicago & Alton Railroad as a result of reduced rates on wheat made by the railroad from Missouri points to Chicago, which it refused to make to St. Louis. The new rate became effective July 15, when the Interstate Commerce Commission refused to order a suspension of the proposed rate, as requested by Charles Rippan, traffic manager of the Merchants' Exchange, which cut freights from 2½ to 4 cents per 100 lbs. on wheat to Chicago. The cheaper rate to Chicago, grain men say, works a hardship on the St. Louis market and will divert a part of the 39,000,000-bu. wheat crop of Missouri to Chicago, which should come to St. Louis. The Alton road brought over 1,000,000 bus. of wheat to St. Louis in 1913.

The Schreiner Grain Co., St. Louis, last week issued the following circular to the grain trade, which has caused much favorable comment: "Many do not understand the commission man's liability to the customer and the firm with whom he fills his customer's orders. For the sum of $6.25 for each 5,000 bushels of grain he is responsible to the customer for any profit his trade will make, and he is responsible to the firm with whom he trades in case his customer's trade makes a loss. Deduct from this $6.25 the cost of wiring, correspondence and bookkeeping and you find little left. This is why the commission man expects prompt delivery of funds to protect contracts made. Yet many do not realize this and expect a broker to carry their trades simply because they stand well in the community. So when we call a customer for funds to protect his trade it is not done for the purpose of changing his opinion on the market, or because we think he is a crook. It is because we have to protect our own trades with cash margins and we expect customers to do likewise. We don't believe in three to five cents per bushel losses and half to one ceut profit. We urge small stop-losses of three-fourths to one cent on every trade made. It may cause you to be forced out several times, but it will win out in the long run."

A. J. Meek Is Improving.

A. J. Meek, president of the Meek Milling Co., Marissa, Ill., who suffered a stroke of paralysis last week, is improving slowly and is expected to recover, was the statement made by his son Tuesday morning.

Mr. Meek was stricken the day before his seventy-fifth birthday, and it was feared at first that the stroke would be fatal. He is one of the best known of Illinois millers.

He organized the Southern Illinois Millers' Association over 30 years ago, and has been its president continuously ever since. He is also president of the Egyptian Coal and Mining Co., operating mines in Marissa.

One of the N. & M. Co. late foreign orders comes from Medellin, Colombia, South America, for machinery with which to equip an 85-bbl. daily capacity flour mill. Another order from South America has been sent in by the Moliuo Moderne or "Modern Mill" Co., of Facatativa, which is the second in the past year from the same quarter.

The Farmers' Milling and Grain Co., Mt. Airy, Md., have placed their order with the N. & M. Co. for a 175-bbl. flour mill machinery outfit. The new plant will be thoroughly modern in every respect, and already building construction work is practically completed, so that shipment of the machinery can be made early in August.

A late order received by the N. & M. Co. comes from Bogota, Colombia, South America, for a complete flour mill on the Buhr system. This is the third of a series of orders received through the same source within the past few months.

The Kloten Grain Co., Kloten, N. D., has beeu incorporated for $25,000.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., July 18, 1914.

The demand for flour at Chicago for the past week continues to show a slight gain, although the majority of sales are for quick shipment, indicating that purchases are made for immediate use. Chicago mills are running full time and the demand is absorbing the supply. Shipments of new flour from the Southwest are daily becoming more liberal. However, buying continues narrow, as the trade appears to be somewhat skeptical as to the quality of the new flour and its fitness for immediate use. Consequently, deep interest is shown in the samples arriving in this market. Prices continue to enjoy a wide range. A number of the Illinois soft wheat mills, as well as those in the adjoining states, are offering their flour in this market, claiming their supply being in excess of their local wants enables them to make a few sales in markets outside of their own.

Harvesting began in the spring wheat country the early part of the week, but reports sent in by crop experts on the ground, to their Chicago principals, are depressing. They state that cutting spring wheat this early is sufficient reason to know that the crop is badly hurt in quality and quantity. Much of the blue stem will not pay cutting expenses. Apart from the rust, the crop would be very poor anyway, as fields are badly spotted. Much apprehension exists in regard to the Northwest crop, for, while it could sustain serious losses and still leave the largest total wheat crop the country has ever raised, the unfavorable developments have created a more bullish sentiment temporarily at least, as the bear factors have been pretty well worked out.

The feed market is still a problem, and it is the general impression that a further decline may take place. The low price for mill offal is beginning to figure in the corn situation. In many sections wheat is selling at much less than corn and heavy feeding of wheat is expected.

Rye offerings have been small and in fair demand at unchanged prices.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $5.10 per bbl.; standard patents (basis jute), $4.15@4.25; straight, $3.90@4.10; first clears, $3.50@3.75; second clears, $2.60@2.80.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Made from old wheat: Patent, $4@4.20; straight, $3.80@4; fancy clears, $3.40@3.70; standard clears, $3.15@3.40. Made from new wheat: Patent, $3.50@3.85; straights $3.25@3.75. New clears not offered.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Made from old wheat: Patent, $4.10@4.20; straight, $3.90@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.50; low grade, $3.15@3.25; Michigan 10c higher; patent, $4.20@4.35; straight, $4.05@4.15. Made from new wheat: Patent, $3.55@3.90; straight, $3.35@3.60. Clears not offered.

Mill Feed (100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $20@20.25; standard middlings, $23.25@23.50; red dog, $27.50@28.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $2.75@3.05; dark, $2.50@2.80.

Coast Flour—Patent, $4.55@4.70; straight, $4.30@4.50.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.60@1.65 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots delivered, and yellow corn meal $1.55.

Chicago Notes.

F. M. Crosby, of the Washburn-Crosby Co., Minneapolis, was a Chicago visitor the early part of the week.

Charles B. Pierce, in charge of the cash wheat department of Bartlett-Frazier Co., has returned from a month's stay in the East.

The first cars of new spring wheat were received on Thursday, comprising two cars, and graded No. 4 mixed. The first car last year was received Aug. 11.

M. D. King, of the M. D. King Milling Co., Pittsfield, Ill., was in Chicago the latter part of last week, and stated that the soft wheat flour demand is unusually quiet.

Secretary A. P. Husband, of the Millers' National Federation, will go to Portland, Me., to attend the National Association of Dairy and Food Commissioners' annual convention.

Shippers have found it difficult to obtain cars for loading east of Chicago, the railroads all claiming that they must have all cars possible to expedite the movement of the grain crop.

The Millers' National Fire Insurance Co. held its regular quarterly meeting of officers and directors in its general offices at Chicago during the week, and the Millers' Mutual Casualty quarterly meeting of officers was held on Thursday.

Joseph L. Langer, D. B. Brillow and L. Meister have incorporated the Co-Operative Bakers' Milling Co., at Chicago, with a capital of $100,000, under a charter authorizing them to manufacture flour, feed and other mill products and to handle bakers' supplies.

G. E. York, connected with I. W. York & Co., well-known rye millers of Portage, Wis., while a visitor to Chicago recently stated that the rye harvesting in and around Portage will be begun during the week, and, in his estimation, the crop is in much better condition than that of the year previous.

The news of the death of Walter Fitch, a former president of the Board of Trade, was a shock to members of the board. Mr. Fitch was president in 1906, and since then had been a member of nearly all the important special committees. The directors will hold a special meeting at once, at which the customary resolutions will be passed.

Among visitors to Chicago the past week of interest in milling circles were: Harlow S. Lewis, Pittsburg (Pa.) representative of the Hubbard Milling Co., Mankato, Minn., together with C. W. Barber, also an Eastern representative of this mill, with headquarters at Dubois, Pa., en route to Mankato. Accompanying these gentlemen was Mr. B. W. Franklin, a leading baker of Altoona, who is the guest of the Hubbard Milling Co.

Harry Halliday, of Cairo, Ill., who is prominent in the grain elevator and flour trade, is at present located at Evanston, Ill. Mr. Halliday voices the opinion that flour is likely to do somewhat better. He cites the fact that stocks of flour in first hands are unusually light, while at this season of the year in years past jobbers and others had good-sized stocks on hand; that all classes of buyers have had their eyes on the enormous crop promised by the Southwest and as a consequence they feel there is but one course for wheat values, and that is to a lower level.

Another echo of the troubles of the Litchfield (Ill.) Mill and Elevator Co., which went into the hands of a receiver a short time since, is heard. The government has been making a thorough investigation of the transactions of C. B. Munday's various enterprises, of which the above company was a part, and Assistant District Attorney Joseph B. Fleming, in charge of the down-state investigations, held a conference with David Davis, receiver at Litchfield for the milling company. The interview was unsatisfactory. Receiver Davis, it is said, is friendly to Munday, and when he learned of the presence of government officials in Litchfield he posted two policemen as guards in front of the entrance to the office.

New York

New York, July 20, 1914.

On the lower wheat market during the past few days of the week a fairly active buying period was in evidence. Mills in quite a few instances saw fit to reduce prices so as to meet the ideas of the trade, and this naturally resulted in some new business. Toward the latter end of the week, when wheat advanced, owing to the black rust reports from the Northwest, buyers absolutely refused to follow any higher flour prices and all business which was pending was therefore shut off.

The trade here refuse to take any of these rust reports seriously. These damage reports from the Northwest are generally discredited here. In addition to this, several wires from private individuals located in the reported infected districts of the Northwest were received denying that there was any black rust on the wheat.

Spring wheat patents, old wheat, for July-August shipment were held at $4.10@4.30 in jute, and a fairly good volume of business was turned over at $4.10@4.15 jute.

On new crop spring patents for September-October-November shipment, quite a few mills saw fit to make prices at $4 jute, and several even offered as low as $3.90 jute. Some business was transacted at these figures, but the trade are as yet showing no particular interest in booking ahead on new crop stuff.

Kansas flours were a little more active than they were the previous week, and some sales were put through at $3.65@3.75 in sacks for July-August-September shipment. The trade, however, are not doing any very heavy booking and are simply buying occasional lots here and there. Some of the mills are holding their prices at rather prohibitive levels and are naturally not getting any of the business. Prices were held at $3.65@3.90 in sacks.

Spring wheat clears were moderately active and fancy brands were held at $3.75@3.90 in sacks, old wheat for July-August shipment. Soft winter wheat flours were rather quiet, and prices were held at $3.50@3.60 in sacks for new wheat and $3.80@3.90 in sacks for old wheat. Mill feed prices advanced moderately during the week, bran showing an advance of about $1 per ton over previous week. A very moderate demand was in evidence. City bran in bulk was held at $22.50 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.40@4.60 in bbls.; straight, $4.30@4.40 in bbls.; clears, $4@4.15 in bbls.; low grades, $3@3.30.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.65@4.75 in bbls.; straights, $4.10@4.20 in bbls.; clears, $3.70@3.90 in bbls.; low grades, $3.15@3.50; new straights, $3.75@3.90 in bbls.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $3.90@4.20; straights, $3.65@3.90; clears, $3.50@3.60; low grades or low clears, $3.15@3.30.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $23; standard middlings, $26; flour middlings, $28.50; red dog, to arrive, $30.50; oil meal, $23@33.50; city feed, bulk bran, $22.50; 100-lb. sacks, $26.50: middlings, $22.50@30; red dog flour, $31.

Notes.

W. E. Carter, who recently resigned as sales-manager of the Listman Mill Co., at Boston, Mass., spent several days in this market renewing old acquaintances during the past week.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., July 18, 1914.

We have had about four days of bad rainstorms, with hail, and a great deal of damage has been done to the growing corn. The wheat in this section was about half cut and in shock. The growing wheat was well soaked, but the farmers report that it did not do the damage they expected and the loss will be small. They are getting anywhere from 75c to 85c a bushel at the mill door for what has been sold. The last two days have been very warm and dried out the wheat in the fields so it will be brought in in good shape if the weather lasts two more days.

Some very good sales of old spring wheat flour and new Kansas were made for shipment up to October. It was mostly sold at very close figures, as the low prices got the orders.

The bakeries report their sales keeping up above last year's sales at this time. The family trade has fallen off, as a great many men are out of work. The hard coal mines are running about three days a week, as is usual this time of the year. It has been reported the iron mills are starting up, but see no sign of any starting as I go around among them, and the jobbers in those territories report they know of none starting. This is usual in the summer and conditions are not so much worse than usual this time of the year.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices in full and mixed cars f. o. b. Philadelphia:

Flour—Spring patent (wood basis), $4.35@4.50; straight, $4.20@4.30; clear, $4@4.15; low grade, in jute, $3@3.15; new spring 25c less; winter patent (basis wood), $4.50@4.90; straight, $4.15@4.40; clear, $3.85@4.10; extra, $3.40@3.65 (new 60c less). Kansas patent (basis jute or 98-lb. cotton), $4@4.30; straight, $3.80@4.10; clear, $3.35@3.50.

Western Rye—In sacks, $3.40@3.60; Pennsylvania, in wood, $3.60@3.70; new 40c less.

Feed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring red dog, $29@29.50; flour middlings, $26; standard middlings, $24@25; bran, $22.25@23.50; Kansas middlings (100-lb. sacks), $26@26.50; Kansas bran, $23@23.50; winter middlings, bulk, $27; bran, $24.

Notes.

Capt. D. B. Russell has sold his flour mill at Russels Station, Md. It will be turned into a cold storage plant.

Moses B. Tyson, aged 60 years, died at Limerick, Pa. Mr. Tyson was in the flour and feed business at Pottstown, Pa.

Nicholas J. Smucker, aged 67 years, and Joseph Harley, aged 82 years, died this week. Both at one time were in the wholesale grocery business in Philadelphia.

H. F. Marsh, of New Prague, Minn.; Howard W. Adams, of Minneapolis, and Henry E. Risely and E. Manning Lewis, of Bristol, England, were visitors at Philadelphia this past week.

In the future steamship lines loading grain from Philadelphia may change bills of lading, providing they give the shipper 30 days' notice. This rule was passed by the Commercial Exchange.

Application for a receiver for the United Retail Grocery Co., with offices in Pittsburg and Cleveland, has been made. Amos H. Evans, with offices in the Oliver Building, Pittsburg, has been the manager of this concern.

Analysis of Flour, Grain & Feeds
HINRICHS LABORATORIES
4106-10 Shenandoah Ave.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., July 18, 1914.

The expectations of grain men here that the market would be considerably lower during the past week has not been realized, No. 2 hard closing at 76c, as against 77c a week ago. This is apparently due to the light receipts, which are barely two-thirds as compared with a year ago. With weather conditions perfect and threshing under full headway, farmers are too busy to ship.

There has been a general reduction of 20c per bbl. over practically the entire state. This applies to old wheat flour, new being quoted at 20c less. Omaha mills are not yet putting out new wheat flour, and still retain a quotation of $4.50 to their local trade.

Many bookings for export have been made during the past week, covering Amsterdam, Glasgow, London and Liverpool.

Eastern business is also considerably better with local business fully up to expectations.

Mill feed is stronger, jobbers offering f. o. b. Omaha $17@17.50 per ton, with shorts at $22@23. Interior mills are asking $18 at mill door, with $22 for shorts. General quotations are now $4.20@4.40 north of the Platte and $4@4.40 south of the Platte.

Nebraska Notes.

A 25-bbl. mill will be in operation at Hershey, Neb., before the close of August. Frank Eshleman will operate it.

The first new wheat received at Grand Island, Neb., was purchased by the Glade Milling Co., of that point. It tested 62 lbs. to the bushel.

Some repairs and improvements at the Howells Milling Co. plant, Howells, Neb., necessitated a shut-down for the greater part of last week.

The Farmers' Elevator Co., Chappell, Neb., has been incorporated with capital stock of $25,000. An elevator of 50,000 bus. capacity will be built.

J. Jerabek has just completed some improvements at his mill in Sterling, Neb., preparatory to new wheat grinding. The plant was thoroughly overhauled.

The mill at Gothenberg, Neb., formerly known as the Electric Roller Mills, will be operated by L. C. Carroll and George Wilkins, who recently purchased it.

The firm of H. E. Fonda & Co., Genoa, Neb., has resumed business under a receivership. The mill is grinding new wheat. The plant was closed down several months ago when the owner, H. E. Fonda, took his own life.

Charles F. Divorah, bookkeeper of the Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., of Schuyler, was drowned a few days ago while swimming in the Platte River. His body has been recovered. He leaves a widow with four small children.

H. O. Sell has traded the Avoca mill property to D. A. Pierce, who will take possession before the close of August. Although no definite plans have been made, the new owner will probably operate the mill as under the old management. It has output of 50 bbls.

W. C. Weitzel, of Albion, Neb., has plans under way for the resumption of operations at the Petersburg Milling Co., Petersburg, Neb. The large wheat harvest will probably hasten the opening date. The mill has been idle for several years, but it can be overhauled and put in shape for running in a week.

The first wheat delivered at the plant of the Hastings Milling Co., Hastings, Neb., tested 60 to 63 lbs. to the bushel, but had an excessive moisture content, because of recent rains. However, later deliveries were dry. Yields are running high in the territory around Hastings, some fields averaging more than 40 bus.

W. L. Nettleton is the new manager of the McCook Milling Co., McCook, Neb., which was recently purchased by his father, L. J. Nettleton. Manager Nettleton has been connected with the automobile business at Lincoln, Neb., for several years, and is a successful salesman. Harry Hefty will continue as head miller at the plant.

Word was received at Broken Bow, Neb., last week of the tragic death of A. G. Hahn, of Sioux Falls, S. D., owner of the Broken Bow Milling Co. Mr. Hahn was accidentally shot and killed while cleaning a gun. He leaves a family. The Broken Bow mill, which has been leased to Jones & Taylor, will be operated under the lease as arranged before the death of Mr. Hahn.

Harvest returns from the Nebraska wheat fields indicate that the state has a crop of about 90,000,000 bus. of wheat, the largest in its history. Threshers report yields above 30 bus. per acre as common. The average in the state will be near 25 bus., which compares with a normal average of 19 bus. Many fields will make more than 40 bus. to the acre. The wheat is testing well in gluten and is averaging more than 60 lbs. to the bushel. Some wheat has been received at interior mills weighing more than 64 lbs.

Information has just been published that two months ago representatives of all the big Western railroads met in Chicago and after three days of deliberation it was decided to secure substantial advances in Western Trunk Line territory. Among the advances is 1 cent per 100 lbs. on grain and grain products. This would mean on grain shipped out of Omaha an annual increase of $350,000 in freight charges. There is also proposed a charge for milling of grain in transit; a charge for transit privileges on grain; a charge for stopping cars in transit to finish loading or to partially unload; a charge for reconsignment of carload shipments, and to discontinue the payment of elevator charges on grain.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., July 18, 1914.

This section has had abundant showers the past few days and everybody seems enthusiastic over the bright prospects for bumper crops. This, of course, puts ginger in buying and selling of flour, feed and grain.

Following prices obtain here: Soft wheat fancy patent, $4.25, wood; standard patent, $4.05, wood; standard bolted meal, $1.75; bran, $22.75; shorts, $27; No. 2 mixed corn, sacked, 88¾c; No. 2 white oats, sacked, 49c.

Lloyd M. Hooper, of the wholesale grocery firm of C. W. Hooper & Co., and vice president Southern Wholesale Grocery Association, and family, are spending a month at Flat Rock, N. C.

Newton T. Hammet, representing the Fuhrer-Ford Milling Co., Mt. Vernon, Ind., with headquarters at Birmingham, Ala., was in Selma this week in the interest of his firm.

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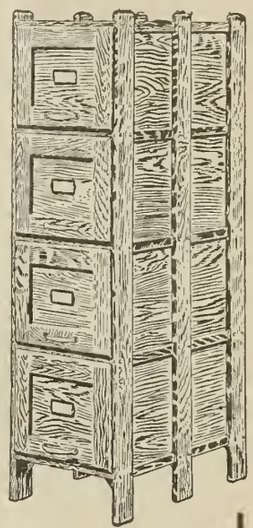

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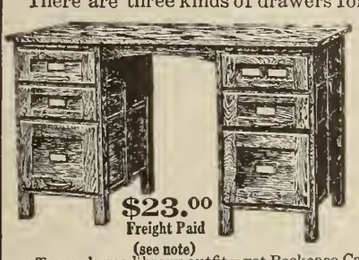

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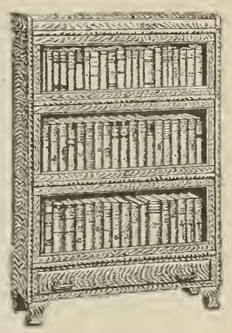

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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., July 20, 1914.

A good business was done in corn products by Kansas City and Missouri river mills during the past week. Prices were firmly held throughout the week, but no advances were recorded. Buying was mostly for prompt shipment. Immediate Southwestern states were principal takers during the week. Some business was done in Oklahoma, where mills are paying 85c for corn of No. 2 grade.

In the Southeast, Southern Illinois mills are still at a considerable price advantage and they secured most of the business there the past week. Kansas City and interior mills reached some sections of Louisiana and Texas advantageously, but mills in St. Louis territory were able to get most of the Southern business, because of lower prices.

Meal was in good demand last week on a basis of $1.60 per 100 lbs. in small sacks, Kansas City basis. Other table goods were also in good request and sold at firm prices the entire week. Some mills advanced prices early in the week, but jobbers were able to buy all of the supplies they needed at unchanged quotations, and advances were lost later.

Trade in chop is considered good, when high prices are taken into consideration. Hot, dry weather in the Southwest during the past fortnight has resulted in an increased volume of business on chop and other corn feeds. Prices last week were strong throughout. Chop advanced several cents per 100 lbs. to a basis of $1.32 in sacks, Kansas City.

The corn movement to Kansas City is still of rather large proportions. Stocks now are much heavier than a year ago.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri river corn millers last week. Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln dried and degerminated, $1.60@1.65 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.60@1.70 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, burlap bags, natural, $1.60@1.65; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.26@1.37 per 100; corn bran, in 100-lb. bags, 75@85c per 100.

New Orleans, La., July 18, 1914.

Local prices of corn goods were unchanged last week and the demand was below the average. Revised estimates of the corn crop of Louisiana indicate that it will go ahead of all previous records, probably making more than 80,000,000 bus. Corn elevators and shellers are being contracted for along the Southern Pacific line. A big export movement of sun-dried corn is also expected through New Orleans. This matures six weeks ahead of any other corn in the country and has a low percentage of moisture. Farmers expect to make an average of 70c per bu., f. o. b. New Orleans.

Little Rock, Ark., July 21, 1914.

The meal business has been fairly good, but the extremely high prices that are being paid for white corn are hurting the meal mills a great deal. Cream meal today is worth as much as hard wheat flour and as much as some grades of soft wheat flour. This is very much out of the ordinary.

There is a very wide margin between the price of white corn and other grades, and very few of the grain dealers in Kansas City, Omaha or St. Louis can supply it at all.

Prices are, f. o. b. Little Rock rate points, as follows: Cream meal, basis 24-lb. sacks, $3.75@3.80; pearl 20 @25c less; standard 30@35c less.

New York, July 18, 1914.

There was no change to note as regards corn goods market, except that prices on certain grades were slightly higher. Demand was very quiet.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.50 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.40@1.45; coarse, $1.35@1.40; hominy, $4.10; granulated yellow, $4; corn flour, $1.80. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.82; grits, $1.83; flakes, $2.15.

Nashville, Tenn., July 20, 1914.

Trade in corn products was much better last week than it had been for some time, the same being true of other feed products. A slightly better price was obtained for all shipped, corn having advanced during the week. The pasturage has not been sufficient to supply needs in the country. With better pasturage and hay conditions in the state since the rains Friday and Saturday, the demand for corn and products is not expected to remain as great as at present.

Millers report quotations on meal and grits as follows, f. o. b. Nashville, in 96-lb. bags: Best bolted meal, $1.90; pearl meal and grits, $2@2.10.

Indiana

Indianapolis, July 20, 1914.

The betterment of flour business which began about the first of the month has continued during the last week.

Feed also shows considerable activity and prices hold firm.

Corn has begun to be rather badly in need of rain, but rains have covered most of the state several times in recent days.

Flour production in Indianapolis mills for the week has been 11,770 bbls., compared with 3,970 bbls. the preceding week, 5,561 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1913, and 7,133 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1912.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $3.95@4; straights, $3.55@3.60; clears, $3.25@3.30.

Northwestern Spring Wheat Flour—$4@4.05.

Mill Feed—$20.50@21 in bulk, f. o. b. Indianapolis; $22@22.50 in 100-lb. sacks; bran, $19.50@20.50; middlings, $21.50@22.50.

Flour quotations are on wood basis, with 15c reduction in cloth and 20c in paper.

Indiana Notes.

The Jenkins & Cohee elevator, one of the largest in Boone county, burned with a loss of $30,000, partly covered by insurance. The company expects to rebuild.

McMahan Brothers, of Valparaiso, have been incorporated for $10,000 to deal in grain and hay. The firm's directors are Willis C. McMahan, Zenas J. McMahan and Berte D. McMahan.

Anderson grain dealers estimate that sales of the new crop of wheat in the Anderson market will amount to $90,000. Most of the shipments from that city have been to New York or Philadelphia for export, because of lower freight rates and higher prices than Toledo offered. For many years Toledo got most of the wheat from Anderson.

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New Orleans

New Orleans, La., July 18, 1914.

Though the city and country were holding off for lower prices, the export flour trade of New Orleans continued to make a good demand for Kansas and Illinois new wheat. The mills maintained their increased values and made no concessions to the local trade, because of the big sales to Europe, Mexico and other parts of Latin America. The blight of the threatened epidemic of plague passed off the city and business went on as usual. Flour stocks are light and mill agents are advising buying now, as they say the shortage of the wheat crop in Russia and other granary districts of Europe and Asia will keep prices up in spite of the bumper wheat crops of Kansas and Nebraska.

Kansas flour had the preference, as usual, on account of low quotations for new crop wheat. Sales were made on the basis of the previous week's quotations, although some mills asked an advance of 10c per bbl. The ruling prices for new patents were $3.60 @3.90 per bbl. in cotton sacks. Old wheat ranged from $4.30 to $4.55 for patents, with straights and clears proportionately valued. There was some demand for new straights. Oklahoma was in line with patents and got some of the business passing.

Spring wheat showed up a trifle better last week in demand and did a fair business in the fancy grocery trade. Prices were unchanged, maintaining the advance of the previous week. Patents ranged in value from $4.40 to $4.60 per bbl. in cottons, with a slight advance for deferred delivery. Dakota was quoting deferred sales on the present basis. Some export business was done.

Soft wheat flour mills held values well and got some business at $3.85 @4 for patents. A round-lot order for old wheat straights was placed for Mexico, and extra fancies had a good run at $3.45@3.55 for new wheat.

Mill feed prices went down 1 cent per 100 and hard and soft wheat bran sold at $1.03@1.04 in cottons and jutes. The demand was slow, except in the dairy districts, where it was fairly brisk. Shorts did a fair business at $1.22@1.25 per 100.

Asks Cancellation of Iowa Advance.

In a brief filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission last week, Judge A. E. Helm, of the Kansas Public Utilities Commission, asked that the suspension of the increase in grain rates from Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota points to Kansas stations should be made permanent. In the petition it is asserted that the suspension granted by the commission last January has already saved Kansas users of corn about $200,000.

When the corn movement from Iowa and other Northern corn belt states became heavy last fall, railroads announced an advance of 3 to 9 cents in the grain rates into Kansas. On complaint of millers and grain dealers in the state, temporary suspension of the tariffs was granted by the commission at Washington. The advance was to have become effective April 20, but was later suspended to Nov. 20. The Kansas commission is now asking for the cancellation of the rates.

Judge Helm's brief says: "The testimony in the case shows that more than 7,000,000 bus. of corn were handled over this route during the last year. Railroads attempted to cancel the through rates after the movement had started and contracts had been made to purchase large quantities of corn in Minnesota. The movement from this territory during the past year was probably the heaviest in the history of the Southwest, which is accounted for by the drouth causing almost a total loss to the Kansas corn crop. In filing tariffs of the advanced rates, no justification, except the desire of the carriers to take advantage of unnatural conditions, was shown for their action."

The Hardwick Mill, Beech Grove, Ky., was burned to the ground last week. Loss was $10,000 and only $6,000 insurance was carried. The fire is thought to have originated in the boiler room. The mill had been in daily operation before the fire and had a good established business. No plans have been made for rebuilding.

Condition of Kentucky corn on July 15 was 81 per cent, according to the July report of Commissioner of Agriculture J. W. Newman.

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Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., July 21, 1914.

The flour business has been very satisfactory since the new wheat has been in milling condition, and most of the buyers all over the state have been very free buyers. For some time the trade in general expected lower prices, but as soon as cash wheat advanced a few points the opinion was changed all around. At present most buyers have a feeling of confidence and think they are right in contracting very freely. As usual, there has been some very loose business, such as extremely low prices, out of the ordinary contracts and long bookings, but there seems to have been less of this kind of business than in recent years.

On account of the rains in some parts of the wheat country, some mills are holding off and are not trying to book up their trade.

The demand for the various grades seems to be running more even than the past few months. The supply of business will soon be very light, which will greatly reduce the demand for extra fancy flour, and the mills will probably be long on this class of flour for the first time in eight or 10 months.

Self-rising flour seems to be gaining ground, several large dealers over this section reporting an increased business in this line, and in a great many cases new brands of self-rising flour are being added on account of the low prices that are being made on the new crop.

Bran has reached the lowest price that Little Rock buyers have had for the past year, one dealer having made a contract as low as 92c per cwt.

Prices are, f. o. b. Little Rock rate points, as follows: Missouri highest patents, basis 48-lb. sacks, $4.50@4.60; standard 40c per bbl. less; extra fancy 70@80c per bbl. less. Bran, per cwt., 92@98c; shorts, $1.20@1.30.

Arkansas Notes.

John H. Campbell, grain broker of Little Rock, has been in Pine Bluff this week, looking after business matters.

Cecil E. Munn, of the Munn brokerage Co., Little Rock, has just returned from Oklahoma City. Mr. Munn makes a short stay in Oklahoma City every few weeks.

Canghey Hayes, of the Hayes Grain and Commission Co., Little Rock, has just left for California, where he will spend about 30 days.

H. S. Hughes, of the Eisenmayer Milling Co., Springfield, Mo., was in Little Rock last week calling on the trade. Mr. Hughes has offices in Texarkana and makes a trip to Little Rock every few weeks.

J. R. Fair, of the McDaniel Milling Co., Carthage, Mo., was in the city recently. Mr. Fair reports a very satisfactory business, and considers the prospects for this season better than he has known for a long time.

R. M. Peck, of the Kuhlmann & Meyer mills, California, Mo., recently made a trip to north Louisiana and east Texas, and reports very satisfactory business. Recent rains in Louisiana have helped the cause a great deal.

J. N. Winburne, of the Kingman Mills, Kingman, Kan., was out in the territory last week calling on the trade. Mr. Winburne states the price of hard wheat flour is very satisfactory to the trade and that business is very good.

G. A. Joyner, broker, of Warren, Ark., and representative of the Kemper Mill and Elevator Co., Kansas City, has been out in the territory, and reports business for immediate delivery fairly good and future contracting very satisfactory.

C. B. Bowman, of the Scott County Milling Co., Sikeston, Mo., was in this section recently. Mr. Bowman is a member of the firm and makes an occasional trip through eastern and southern Arkansas. He makes his home in Dexter, Mo.

Jefferson Allison, of the H. C. Cole Milling Co., Chester, Ill., was in the territory this week, and reports a fair volume of business for July-August shipment. Mr. Allison has represented his firm in this section for a number of years and makes his home in Little Rock.

E. P. Little, of the Davis Milling Co., St. Joseph, Mo., is in the territory again, after having been away on his honeymoon trip for a few weeks. Mr. Little was married June 17, and will make his home in Texarkana, which has been his headquarters for the past five or six years.

Mack Laws, formerly sales-manager for the Marco Mills, Pine Bluff, Ark., has accepted a position with the Cowgill & Hill Milling Co., Carthage, Mo., to travel in this state and possibly part of Louisiana. Mr. Laws was formerly a member of the firm of Laws & Clark, of Texarkana, and went from there to Pine Bluff. He will make his home in Pine Bluff for the present.

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Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., July 20, 1914.

No price changes were reported in the local flour market last week, but the general situation was decidedly stronger. Several large jobbers of this territory who have been holding off as much as possible since the movement of new flour began have changed over to the bull side in the past few days, and have placed large orders. Orders for immediate needs continue to relieve the market of practically all the flour which is being made.

More wheat has been received here in the past 10 days than is usually handled in a month during the rush of the winter wheat movement. The stock on hand is rapidly increasing. The prevailing price is about 75 cents, although a slight advance over that figure has been reported for some transactions.

A number of foreign inquiries have been received by the large mills in the past week, but no sales were reported. The mills could not supply some of the grades wanted, and could not meet the bids mentioned for other grades. Several shipments on back orders were made for foreign points.

The accumulation of mill feed has about disappeared, unusually good demand having been noted for several days. The drouth in this and neighboring states has been responsible for this. Heavy rains fell Friday and Saturday, and it is expected that the demand for all kinds of feedstuff will slacken considerably. Bran prices run from $21 to $24; shorts are quoted at $27 to $29. This is a good advance over quotations a week ago.

Flour prices are as follows, f. o. b. Nashville mills: Patent, $4.30; standard patent, $4.10; half patent, $3.80; low grade, $3.30. (The above prices on basis cotton bags.)

Nashville Notes.

The Red Seal Bakery has been incorporated at Columbia, Tenn., with a capital stock of $10,000. The incorporators are: H. O. Fulton, R. L. Brooks, B. E. Regen, L. Loeb and W. J. Towler.

The report of the Nashville Grain Exchange last Saturday showed receipts for the week to be 346 cars of grain and 20 of hay. The report on visible supply showed stocks as follows: Wheat, 700,800 bus.; corn, 149,300 bus.; oats, 110,500; flour, 38,500 bbls. This is an increase of about 30,000 bus. in the wheat supply, 500 bbls. in the flour stock and 13,000 bus. increase in corn. The oats supply is 2,000 bus. short of last week.

Memphis, Tenn., July 18, 1914.

Conditions here are very satisfactory and all flour men report good business. Stocks were very low and the jobbers are buying freely on contracts and are also ordering out quite a few cars. Jobbers seem to be meeting with very good success in booking the retail trade. Some of the trade seems to be rather bearish in their ideas, but it seems that the most of the buyers think prices are just about right and are closing their contracts. Prices seem to run fairly uniform, except with some of the mills whose products are not so well known. These are making prices that are ridiculously low, and at the same time the writer cannot see that they are benefiting themselves, but, on the other hand, their prices seem to discredit their goods.

Best Indiana patents, wood basis, delivered here, $3.95@4.05; straight, $3.55@3.65. Fancy Illinois patent at $4.20@4.50, with the highest fancy patents of the best-known mills at $4.70. Feeds seem to be so scarce that it is useless to quote same. There is quite a demand for all kinds of bran, middlings and mixed feeds, especially of corn bran and wheat bran.

Note.

H. Jacobs, who represents the Farmers' Milling and Mercantile Co., of Berthold, Colo., reports that business is very good in his territory.

Ernest Wheeler, flour and feed broker of Memphis, has just returned from a very successful trip, having made some of the most important jobbing points.

Eugene Grissom, of Tupelo, Miss., was in the city shaking hands with his many friends while on his way to the mill, Loveland Milling Co., Loveland, Colo., where he and his wife will spend the summer.

Harry M. Glenn, who represents the Meek Milling Co., of Marissa, Ill., speaks in pleasing terms of the conditions in his territory. Mr. Glenn is one of the best-known men in the flour business in this section. Therefore, we consider that he is well posted as to conditions pertaining to the flour business.

Winter Wheat Seed for Iowa.

The Iowa Millers' Club is planning to secure desirable winter wheat for seeding purposes and have members distribute it to farmers. Hard winter wheat grown in Iowa has been advocated as the most suitable. District meetings of the club may be held to discuss the matter and arrange for the purchase and distribution of the seed wheat.

Paul Gebert, Leo Gensman and Joe West, who brought the Thomas Produce Co., of Merrill, Wis., three years ago, have incorporated under the name of the Merrill Grain Co. They may increase their capital stock from $10,000 to $15,000.

The Agnew Farmers' Elevator Co., Agnew, Ill., has been incorporated for $5,000.

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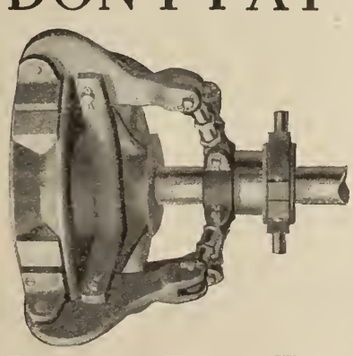

Some sizes as low as one dollar per horsepower. This clutch will carry 25 to 50% overload. Built any size 5 to 100 HP. Write today for circular and discounts.

Decatur Fdry. Furnace & Machine Co.
Dept. B Decatur, Indiana

UNACCEPTED FLOUR CONTRACTS

Why Some Mills Are Reported as Making Prices Below Cost.

By W. H. MARSHALL.

The country is overrun with salesmen who represent established brands of flour which cannot be readily sold because buyers are doing without. These salesmen are not to be outdone. They will take a ridiculous offer for flour which is made because the dealer knows no sane miller would or should accept. Instead of telegraphing the offer in, the salesman will write up a sales contract which, of course, is turned down by the miller. Nevertheless the dealer has a copy of what seems to be a perfect contract at a ridiculous price, and with great pleasure springs it on the next salesman to convince him that his price is entirely out of line. Of course, the mill is always able to satisfy an inquiry that the offer was taken at 20c to 50c below the mill's price and was not accepted. No one doubts the miller's statement, for the flour could not be produced at the price indicated, but the great problem is why such a salesman is not "canned" by telegraph.

Why is it that some millers are willing to permit such a man to so misrepresent them by leaving with the dealers what appears to be a perfect contract and in the end create for themselves to meet prices which are not equal to the price of the wheat? That is a problem, and it is responsible for the great confusion existing today in prices. It would be 1,000 per cent cheaper to have salesmen submit every offer by telegraph than to draw up these misleading contracts which dealers are so in need of (the contracts) for the purpose of placing them on exhibition.

Among the great number of such instances coming to me is the glaring one of today where a salesman for the most prominent of all brands left in Arkansas what anyone would be justified in considering contracts at $4.25. The mill, of course, did not accept, but the dealer is exhibiting the contracts. The salesman is not to be blamed if his tactics are in accord with the policy of his mill. The miller who will permit such a practice is to be blamed, and should not deserve much sympathy.

Strong millers—that is, those who look before they leap—are keeping in close touch with each other by telephone or telegraph before meeting imaginary comptition. Why is this policy not a good one for you?

The Illinois Grain Dealers' Association places the yield of corn in Illinois at 412,178,000 bus., which is higher than the government estimate. Wheat crop of Illinois, according to the state report, will total 47,950,000 bus.

The following agricultural patents were issued the past week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: C. E. Anderson, St. Peter, Minn., cultivator; J. W. Ensor, Marcus, S. D., vehicle tongue attachment; J. E. Fridgen, Glen Ullin, N. D., hopper tally; C. A. Griffin, Felton, Minn., deep well pump; M. Kuefler, Lake George Township, Stearns County, Minn., quack grass digger.

Western Canada Flour Mills Co. have ordered of N. & M. Co. for their Calgary, Canada, plant a large amount of new machinery, including a line of double-roller mills, bolting equipment, purifiers, etc. The Calgary plant was originally built by the N. & M. Co. a number of years ago, and is now being overhauled and brought up to date.

The Barnett & Record Co. is erecting a $225,000 elevator for the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. at Minneapolis, just below the Pillsbury "A" mill. When completed it will have a 2,000,000-bu. capacity. It will consist of 40 circular tanks of reinforced concrete, each 21 feet in diameter and 100 feet high, with intermediate tanks between.

J. C. Reynolds, of Cove, Ore., will soon receive shipment of a new 50-bbl. flour mill machinery equipment which N. & M. Co. are furnishing. This is the third complete flour mill outfit which the N. & M. Co. have shipped into the Western country within the past few weeks.

J. P. Burroughs & Son, of Flint, Mich., have placed order with N. & M. Co. for new bolting equipment on the square sifter system. In addition, the order includes N. & M. Co. single-sieve purifiers for capacity of 250 bbls. daily, and the remodeling work is now under way.

A. S. & R. M. Hall, of Fordtown, Tenn., are putting up a new three-story-and-basement mill building after plans furnished by the N. & M. Co. Contract for the machinery equipment for a 50-bbl. mill has also been placed with N. & M. Co. for September shipment.

W. P. Squibb & Co., Lawrenceburg, Ind., after careful consideration have favored N. & M. Co., of Indianapolis, with order for their new distillery mill of large capacity. This plant, when completed, will be up-to-date in every particular.

The farmers in the vicinity of Newark, S. D., will either erect a new elevator or purchase one of those now doing business in Newark.

Pittsford Milling Co., Inc., Rochester, N. Y., have placed with N. & M. Co. order which includes a line of self-balancing square sifters and other machinery for the overhauling and remodeling of the Pittsford mill.

Hammel-Henker & Co., Dubuque, Ia., recently placed order with N. & M. Co. for a line of 9x24 collar-oiling double-roller machines, and these are now being installed in their Dubuque mill.

Henry Rang & Co., of Chicago, have opened an office in Milwaukee under the management of B. G. Ellsworth, and will do a general commission business.

Order has been received by the N. & M. Co. from W. P. McConnell, of Gate City, Va., for a flour mill outfit of 30 bbls. capacity.

James Kane, James H. Fish and A. H. Newman have incorporated the Knox Farmers' Co-Operative Elevator Co., Knox, N. D., for $16,000.

The Graham & Martin Grain Co., of St. Louis, has increased its capital from $15,000 to $50,000.

Young Bros. & Daley, Lansing, Mich., have incorporated to do a hay and grain business.

The Tamah Grain Co., Tamah, O., has been incorporated for $12,000.

WANT ADS.

Received Too Late to Classify.

WANTED—A few good flour packers, also bran and feed packers. In writing state age and experience. No boozers need apply. J. E. Nichols, Supt., Acme-Evans Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—Experienced miller for a small mill, Barnard & Leas sifter system, near St. Louis, on the Frisco Railroad, who can take position at once. State full particulars, age and salary expected. Address Box 1143, Cuba, Mo.

When writing to advertisers Please Mention MILLING AND GRAIN NEWS

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Allegheny,: Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Binghamton*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	29.00	38.00
Boston*	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Buffalo*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Cincinnati	17.00	17.00	8.00	18.00
Chicago	12.00	12.00	8.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.50	20.50	11.50	18.50
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Erie, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Indianapolis	16.50	16.50	8.00	16.00
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	32.50
Kansas City			7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky.	17.00	17.00	8.00	19.00
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	35.00
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	10.50	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	28.70	28.70	19.70	25.00
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75		14.00	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	6.00	10.00
Philadelphia*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Portland, Me.	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	25.70	17.50	22.00
Rochester*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Schenectady*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Scranton, Pa.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	29.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00		14.00
Syracuse*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Terre Haute, Ind.	15.00	15.00	6.00	16.00
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.50	20.00	34.00
Toledo, Ohio	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Troy, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Utica, N. Y.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Washington, D. C.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Wheeling, W. Va.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at these points.

Lake and rail points marked with * take a rate two cents less than above quoted rates during lake and rail season.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—LOCATED ON TWO RAILROADS

(Mo. Pacific and A. T. & S. F.) 400 Barrel Modern Mill in center of Kansas Wheat Belt, at Great Bend, Kans. Liberal terms to right parties. See or write

G. H. HULME, Great Bend, Kans.

BEST CLOTH CLEANER

Peterson's Patent Cloth Cleaner

Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.

Write for sample.

CREAM CITY CAN WORKS

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

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for Natural Producer Gas, crude and low grade fuel oils.

Standard sizes 10 to 1000 H. P.

Highest economy, best workmanship, close regulation. Reliable in operation.

Gas Producers for power and fuel use any kind of coal.

A new 50 H. P. Muncie oil engine for sale at a sacrifice. Write now. Exclusive territory to good agents.

The Jacobson Engineering Co.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Before Passing this Page

THINK!

If you discovered a hole in your flour spout that was leaking 50 pounds of flour a day into the feed spout, how long would it take you to have it fixed?

OUR CATALOGUE

will show you that there are leaks in the best mills and also tell you how *we stop them.*

If you are not practical in your milling knowledge, then

Refer this Book to Your Head Miller

In it he will find valuable information and also things not so dry along milling lines. It is his duty to inform you of needed improvements, and to suggest means to obtain better results.

He is the pivot on which turns your profit and loss.

Write us for catalogue and points on what happened at the Buffalo Convention.

THOS. McFEELY CO.

Philadelphia

E. A. Pynch Co., Minneapolis, Minn., N. W. Agents.

Wheat on the Farms
Roads are Impassable
Flour Orders Delayed

Plant of Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kans., Built by

There are many mills which need more **wheat storage** to carry over the periods when wheat supplies dry up because there is no chance for farmers to deliver wheat. Same condition applies to car shortages.

Concrete re-inforced storage tanks will solve this problem for you.

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Otto J. Lehrack Const. Co.
408 West 59th St,
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New Wheat Flour

Must be properly aged, whitened and conditioned by the *Alsop Electrical Process* in order to meet the requirements of discriminating housewives and bakers.

If you have not installed the Process, it would be greatly to your interest to do so at once, thereby placing yourself in position to compete with other progressive Millers who cater to trade demanding pure white flour.

Write us for particulars.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., July 20, 1914.

Fair trading in flour throughout the state was reported last week, but orders were principally for small lots. Jobbers are not stocking up heavily on new flour from the Southwest, although some contracts have been made on a basis about 15c under the present market. Established trade in family flour has started taking new wheat flour in single carlots.

Old and new hard wheat blended flour is still being offered by the Southwest at 20c above the prices of new flour. Des Moines is taking new wheat flour on a basis of $4.10 in sacks delivered in August, and in some instances buyers are able to contract at 10c less. Nebraska mills are offering new wheat flour for August shipment on the same basis as Kansas and are doing a fair volume of business. Bakers in the state are not yet ready to contract, but their views do not seem to be so far out of line. Mills are quoting them 80 per cent patents at $4 net in sacks, or around $3.80 bulk for August-September.

Spring wheat mills are holding prices firm and agents here report only a light business. Old spring wheat patents are quoted 50c higher than same grades from Kansas, or around $4.50 for family brands. Bakers are ordering out on contract time.

The movement of new wheat in Iowa has started, but mills are not grinding new grain yet. Prices of new wheat rest on a basis of 75@78c, country points. Mills are running about half time on old wheat flour. Steady trade is reported in local points. Business to adjoining Eastern states is only fair, while prices are out of line in the East.

Mill feed was strong throughout the entire week. Bran, especially, was in good demand, and had the most strength, gaining $1 per ton for prompt shipment. Last half August and September shipment bran were only steady during the week. Standard middlings for immediate delivery were scarce and 50c higher. Fancy white middlings were firm, with a good demand.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $4@4.35; straight, $3.80@4.15; fancy clear, $3.10; low grade clear, $2.60@2.90.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $5; family patent, $4.50@4.80; clear, $3.50@3.60; red dog, scarce at $1.65.

Mill Feed—Bran, $19@20.50 per ton; standard middlings, $24.50@24.75; flour middlings, $25.50@31.

Iowa Notes.

Fire destroyed the terminal elevator at Sioux City, Ia., the afternoon of July 13, causing a loss of $130,000. Much wheat in the elevator was burned beyond salvage. The loss on the elevator was only partly covered by insurance.

Iowa has had several weeks of excessively hot temperatures, ranging from 90 to 104 degrees. Rainfall has been decidedly deficient, except in a few localities of small area, where heavy local showers have occurred. The excessive heat and dry weather are beginning to show injurious effects on corn in southern counties, but the crop as a whole is making rapid growth and is still in good condition, according to the weekly report of the Iowa Weather and Crop Service. Early planted fields in all parts of the state are tasseling and are approaching that stage of growth when rain will be needed soon.

The southern part of the state reports harvesting as completed and some threshing has been done. Wheat yields are high, and the quality of the new grain is considered good. A farmer near Sidney, Ia., had a field of 100 acres harvested and threshed and delivered the grain before July 3. The wheat averaged 26 bus. to the acre and sold at 72½c. It was of good quality. Indications are that the holding tendency is more pronounced this year than for several years. Red Oak reports winter wheat all cut, and says quality is excellent. Fields in the state where Hessian fly ravages were reported are returning good average yields, some above 25 bus.

Fixing Prices of Farm Products.

A very interesting case growing out of the efforts of Kentucky farmers to get a better price for their wheat and tobacco was decided by the United States Supreme Court on June 22. In 1906 the Kentucky legislature passed a law which permitted persons to pool or combine wheat, tobacco, corn, oats, hay or other farm products raised by them, "for the purpose of obtaining a better or higher price therefor than could or might be obtained by selling said crops separately or individually." The persons entering into the pool were allowed to select agents to sell or dispose of their crops.

In 1908 the law was amended to give the agent of a pool the sole right to sell or dispose of the pooled products, and made it unlawful for any owner to sell his products himself after he had pooled them. One Patrick Collins, who entered into a pooling contract with the Burley Tobacco Society, broke over and sold his tobacco without the consent of the agents of the society. Under the Kentucky statute he was indicted in the state court.

Patrick Collins based his right to break with the Burley society on the paragraph of the state constitution making it the duty of the legislature to enact such laws as may be necessary "to prevent trusts, pools, combinations or other organizations from combining to depreciate below its real value any article, or to enhance the cost of any article above its real value."

However, Collins lost in the Kentucky courts, which upheld the pooling law on the grounds that it did not authorize a pool to enhance the price of crops above their real value, but conferred, not only upon farmers but all others, the right to pool their products, skill or capital for the purpose of obtaining the real value thereof.

But the United States Supreme Court reversed the decision of the Kentucky courts in the case; it found both the statutes defective, in that there is no way to ascertain the "real value." Thus the attempt of a state to legalize one kind of combination and not another has been defeated.

T. O. Singleton, of Pamplin, Va., has ordered of the N. & M. Co. a 30-bbl. daily capacity flour mill machinery equipment.

Leading Grain Dealers of St. Louis.

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Grain - Hay - Seeds
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St. Louis, the Market Center

Scene in Cash Grain Department of
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The Consignment House
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PICKER & BEARDSLEY
Commission Company
Grain, Hay and Grass Seed
Making no Track Bids, Your Consignments do not Conflict with our purchase.

ED. F. CATLIN
408 Merchants Ex. St. Louis, Mo
I Make a Specialty of Milling Wheat, Always Ready to Submit Type Samples.

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GOFFE & CARKENER CO.
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Hi-Grade Milling Wheat
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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., July 20, 1914.

Hot, dry weather in the consuming states last week resulted in a material improvement in the trade of Kansas City mixers. Volume of business last week was about 20 per cent better than the preceding week, and trend of inquiries from buying territory indicates a continued good business. Prices were strong throughout the week on all feeds, with some mixers quoting an advance of 50c to $1 on grain mixed feeds.

Principal buying last week was from southern Illinois, northern Arkansas and eastern Missouri, the territory which has been affected most by dry weather. Illinois feed dealers have been holding off, awaiting a drop in the market, but the better consuming demand of the past few weeks necessitated replenishing of stocks last week. Most dealers, however, were unwilling to pay higher prices for grain mixed feeds, and only placed orders at values ruling a week ago. Pastures in eastern Missouri and northern Arkansas have been damaged by the excessive temperatures and this has resulted in a greater consumption of mixed feeds.

Southeastern states also took mixed feeds liberally last week, but did not pay advanced prices. The carlot demand from Georgia and the Carolinas was good on grain mixed and alfalfa molasses mixed feed on a basis of about $24 for the former and $20 for the latter in 100-lb. sacks, Kansas City basis.

One mixer in Kansas City is using new crop meal altogether, but is grinding it himself and is using a good quality of dry hay. Others, however, are using old meal exclusively, reporting that country arrivals show too much moisture and that danger of heating is too great. Old meal is exceptionally scarce, with demand bigger than the supply.

The new meal movement to Kansas City is still light, but a larger number of arrivals are expected in the current week. Several Kansas mills have started grinding new hay. Reports from Kansas and Oklahoma, where hot, dry temperatures have prevailed for 10 days to two weeks, indicate that the supply of well-cured alfalfa, suitable for grinding, is large, and that running operations of mills have increased.

Some mills are holding new meal made from well-cured alfalfa at $20 for choice and $19 for No. 1. Country arrivals are on a basis of $17 for choice to No. 1 meal, prompt shipment.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice to No. 1 new crop meal, $16.50@17; No. 1 old, $18@20; No. 2 old, $15@16.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $20@21.50; No. 2, $18.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molassses Feeds (sacked)—$24@27; alfalfa grain dry mixed, $28@28.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $13@14; No. 1, $11.50@12.50; No. 2, $7@9; No. 3, $5@6.50; standard, $9.50@11.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Favorable temperatures have prevailed in most sections of Iowa for haying. Hot and dry weather has been the rule for the past fortnight, and farmers have taken advantage by cutting alfalfa and other hay fields.

The movement of new crop alfalfa meal to the Kansas City market from Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska is expected to increase considerably in the next 10 days. These states have had dry weather and reports indicate hay is in condition for grinding.

Strain Bros. and J. P. Campbell, of Lamar, Colo., have purchased the alfalfa meal mill at May Valley, Colo., and are overhauling it preparatory to resuming operations. The plant will be operated under the management of the Lamar Alfalfa Milling Co.

The excessive rains during nearly the whole of June have produced very serious loss to the first cutting of Alfalfa in Wisconsin. In some sections the entire first cutting was a total loss, but the heavy rainfall has given the second cutting a good start.

E. C. Paul has taken charge of the Cottonwood Falls Alfalfa Milling Co., Cottonwood Falls, Kan., and has started operations at the mill. Mr. Paul reports receipts of alfalfa at the mill as heavy and says quality of the hay is good. Color is dark pea-green and moisture content is low. Farmers are receiving $7 per ton for unbaled hay at the mill.

A Kansas City concern is placing on the market a machine which they claim will prevent the heating of hay in the stack or mow. It consists of a galvanized iron flue perforated on all sides. The company claims that when hay is stacked around this flue, which should extend to the outer part of the stack, heat from the hay in the interior of the stack will pass through the perforations and out into the open air. The apparatus has been tested a number of times and has done all that is claimed for it. That alfalfa meal mills with large stacks of alfalfa hay in their warehouses at all times could prevent much loss in spoiled hay by using this apparatus is the claim of the inventor.

Cincinnati, O., July 18, 1914.

Alfalfa products in Cincinnati continues to look bright. Most of the sales are being made in grain mixed alfalfa. Other grades continue to go slowly, but have a tendency to improve, as it is predicted that the market will go down in a short time. The local agents are not buying in large supplies and are contented with small amounts. Because the market is slated to go lower, the buyers are holding back their orders and awaiting developments. Alfalfa molasses meal, without grain, was about steady this week and continues at about the same scale as the other products. The alfalfa hay market continues lower.

Quotations are: Grain mixed alfalfa meal, $26; mixed feed, $25@26; molasses feed, $26@27.50.

St. Louis, Mo., July 20, 1914.

There was a firm tone in alfalfa meal products last week and business generally had a healthier tone. While the demand continues mostly in scattered lots, and for small shipments prices were well held, and No. 1 new green alfalfa meal met a ready market in the late trading at $18.50 for prompt shipment, whereas a week ago the demand was rather draggy at that quotation. New meal now is coming to market in good condition, but the inquiry has been sufficient to absorb offers and dealers are inclined to look on the trade for future purchases with more favor. Forecasts indicate that the alfalfa crop will equal recent optimistic estimates, but so far the market movement has not been in line with this belief, and many dealers who were inclined to wait for a lower range of prices before replacing stocks are now quietly making purchases.

Alfalfa Meal--Haywood Alfalfa Warehouse Co.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

We are always in the market for ALFALFA MEAL and ALFALFA MIXED FEEDS. Write or wire
KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.
G. T. MARTIN, Manager 718 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Most of the demand is coming from the South and Southeast, but there has been a slightly better inquiry from the East. That section has been heavily loaded with bran and mill feeds, to the detriment of the alfalfa market, but there are indications that this fact has caused buyers to remain out of the market longer than occasion required, and there are some dealers who expect a better buying inquiry from Eastern buyers very shortly on this account. A firmer tone in bran and wheat feeds and steady cash corn prices have had a sentimental influence on buyers. One of the best-posted alfalfa handlers in the St. Louis market expresses the opinion that trade conditions are on a healthy plane, and predicts that business will develop considerable activity in the next 60 days. In the early week No. 1 alfalfa meal sold in a small way at $18.25@30, but on Saturday the price was back to $18.50, with that figure quoted for 20 days' shipment. Alfalfa molasses meal, with and without grain, was steady in sympathy with other products, but demands are slightly less urgent than recently. Alfalfa hay receipts are light, with late sales of No. 2 at $13; good No. 2 at $14.50; No. 1 at $15 and $15.50 and high No. 1 at $16. Quote No. 1 green alfalfa meal at $18.50 per ton and old at $20@20.25; alfalfa molasses meal with grain at $24.50@27, and without grain $20.50@21.50.

Nashville, Tenn., July 20, 1914.

Prices for alfalfa and mixed feeds have been lower here during the past week, and at the same time a healthier demand has been enjoyed. It is the opinion of the dealers here that neither the low price nor strong demand will continue long. The movement of feed has been unusually heavy.

A drouth of considerable importance existed for several weeks, and was not broken up until the closing days of last week. The dry pastures necessitated more imported feed, and all kinds of corn, wheat and alfalfa products were in good demand. The trade is expected to fall off considerably at once, now that general heavy rains have fallen. The movement of local hay will begin in earnest in a few weeks, and the local demand for Western alfalfa and mixed feeds will fall off sharply. Some local alfalfa is being placed on the market from time to time, but dealers depend on the Western shipping points almost exclusively for their stocks.

Following are local jobbers' buying prices: Western alfalfa hay, No. 1, $17.50; local alfalfa hay, $16.50; alfalfa horse feed, $28@29; alfalfa meal, $25@26. Hay receipts here last week were 20 cars.

R. Hughes Worke, who represented local alfalfa and feed men at the National Hay convention at Cedar Point, O., reports that the sentiment of the convention was similar to that of the trade in this territory, namely that hay should be held for the present.

New Orleans, La., July 20, 1914.

More activity in alfalfa meal and stock feeds was reported last week. The July rains set in, making weather cooler, so that stock feeding was resumed on a larger scale by dairies and farmers. Some Alabama and Mississippi alfalfa arrived, but the major part of the native product deliveries were in lespedeza and red clover. These were quoted at $1@1.50 under the price of Western hays, f. o. b. New Orleans. Oklahoma and Texas alfalfa was also received, but in sparing lots, except where there were contracts for six months' deliveries. Choice Oklahoma hay was selling at $17@18 per ton, with Texas about the same and Colorado and New Mexico crop about $2 per ton in advance. Meal was freely offered at $20@21.50 per ton, but the trade was holding off. Mixed feeds were quoted at $24@28 per ton, according to grade and quality.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., July 18, 1914.

The new wheat movement to Cincinnati this week was considerably heavier than last week and the quality of the grain is excellent. Several cars of new wheat graded No. 1 were received and weighed 62½ lbs.

The sharp break in Kansas flour, which was heralded a week ago will most likely materialize within a few days. The price of flour, which was lowered 10 cents a week ago, will, according to indications, go five cents lower in a few days.

Mill feed continues on its downward course and will, according to indications, go still lower. Bran and mixed feed continues dull, with very little demand.

With the exception of city pure and Northwestern blend, the local rye flour market in Cincinnati is dull, with little demand. All grades in the rye market, which were lowered five cents last week, had a tendency to go still lower this week.

Cincinnati quotations are:

Winter Flour—Patent, $4@4.20; fancy, $3.60@3.75; family, $3@3.20; extras, $3.05@3.80; low grade, $2.60@2.80.

Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.30@4.65; straight, $3.75@4.15; first clears, $3.45@3.60.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.20@4.65; straights, $3.60@4; first clears, $3.20@3.35.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $3.65@3.80; city pure, $3.95@4.05; city blended, $3.80@3.95.

Cincinnati Notes.

Grain exportations are being made daily from Cincinnati, the grain exports, contrary to the usual custom, going via Norfolk, Va., and being loaded there.

The total receipts of flour in Cincinnati this week amounted to 27,778 bbls., compared to 27,874 last week, and 24,845 a year ago. The shipments this week were 24,877 bbls., compared with 24,885 last week, and 21,884 a year ago.

Executive Secretary William Culkins called a special session of the Chamber of Commerce this week in reference to complaints that had been received that grain men had become careless about reporting sales on the exchange. He notified the members that the practice must cease and that full reports must be made of every sale.

Ohio's wheat crop this year will be 29,814,600 bus., estimating 29,230,000 bus. as an average production, according to the June report of the State Agricultural Commission at Columbus, O. The prospects are 102 per cent better than normal. Prospects for other grains are poorer than normal. Corn shows 89 per cent average condition. Prospects for rye and oats are 95 and 74 per cent, respectively, of normal.

The Marcus Taylor Flour Mill, Canaan, Ind., was completely destroyed by fire last week. Loss was in excess of $6,000, with insurance of only $2,000.

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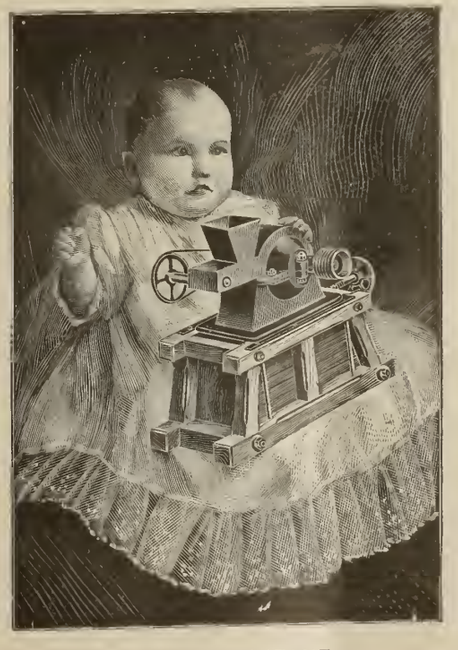

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FOR SALE—On easy terms, 140-bbl. mill and elevator. Well located in good school town on main line Santa Fe. Would consider trade. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 241, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—One 30 h. p. Fairbanks Morse gasoline engine in good running condition, with all tanks and attachments. Address R. Alexander, 197 East Island Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR RENT OR SALE—Moneymaker. Only mill and elevator in Fayetteville, 8,000 people; 70-bbl. flour B. & L. plansifter system. Modern corn plant. Good exchange. Plenty wagon wheat and local trade. Address, A. B. Stone, owner, Fayetteville, Ark.

FOR SALE CHEAP—One 16-foot attrition feed grinder, fine condition, Barnard & Leas flour packer; several reels, good as new; flour bleacher and double horizontal agitator; one horizontal wheat scourer, several iron split pulleys, one Draver dust collector. Address Galena Mill & Elev. Co., Galena, Kan.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A competent manager for a flour milling, grain and coal business established with $50,000 investment. Applicant must invest $20,000 in the business and be able to hold down job. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 219, St. Louis, Mo.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill not less than 100 bbls. capacity, by a married man 29 years old; 12 years' experience in hard and soft wheat milling. Am sober, industrious and can build up a flour business that is run down. Can furnish references. Address Box Z, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Flour salesman, at present employed, wishes to make change. Some Kansas or Nebraska mill's acc't preferred, for northeast mill's account preferred, for northeast Missouri, Illinois and southern Iowa. Seven years' experience with one firm. Address "Salesman," care Milling and Grain News.

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper and stenographer or bookkeeper. Have had three years' experience in mill offices. Am 23 years old and married. Use neither liquors nor tobacco. Can give good references. Would like a place where there is a chance of advancement. Address L. S. Lyons, Loup City, Neb.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 barrels and up. Have had charge of mills from 150 to 2,000 barrels. Can furnish very best of references. Can keep mill in good repair, have my own tools. Married. Can come at once. Wish a situation where there are good schools. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 203, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as second or night miller in mill of 50 to 150 bbls. capacity, by young man sober and competent to fill such a position. References present employer. Please state salary and full particulars in first letter. R. J. Monroe, Sargent, Neb.

WANTED—Position as head or second miller by a young man who is a competent miller and able to keep a mill in repair and running order. Will go any place on short notice. Address Box 144, Laurel, Neb.

WANTED—Position as head miller or superintendent in mill of 100 to 500 bbl. capacity. Spring or winter wheat or corn goods. Middle age, and 17 years' experience in some of the very best mills. Reference exchanged. Can do ordinary repair work and keep mill in best of running order. Would consider small investment in a good going business. Address Lock Box 474, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—Position as head miller in good mill of 100 to 500 bbl. capacity. I am thoroughly up-to-date in modern milling, and capable of obtaining the best results in quality and yield. Am married, 30 years of age, have had more than 12 years' experience in different mills. I do not use liquor in any form. Can furnish satisfactory recommendations as to character and ability. Give capacity, make of machinery and wages paid in first letter. Address Head Miller, 710 Ninth avenue, Shenandoah, Iowa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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SPLENDID location for flouring mill, elevator, alfalfa and feed mill, or any of them. No competition. Large territory. For full information, address T. W. Wheat, Secretary Commercial Club, Lander, Wyo.

Additional orders have been received by the N. & M. Co. from a number of representative millers throughout the country with which to make improvements for the handling of the new crop. Among these are such concerns as Russell-Miller Milling Co., Grand Forks, N. D.; Graham Mill and Elevator Co., Graham, Tex.; Kehlor Flour Mills, St. Louis, Mo.; C. A. Krause Milling Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Mathers Bros., Greenville, Pa.; Weyauwega Milling Co., Weyauwega, Wis.; McManness Milling and Grain Co., Findlay, O.; City Mills, Columbus, Ga.; W. H. Haskell & Co., Toledo, O.

A complete milling plant for the manufacture of corn meal and feed is being made ready for shipment to Ansted & Burk Co., Springfield, Ill. This addition to the Ansted & Burk plant will be on the gradual reduction system, and shipment of the machinery is scheduled for this month by the N. & M. Co.

Ziegler & Co., Bucyrus, O., have placed their order with N. & M. Co. for a large amount of new machinery with which to overhaul their flour milling plant. The remodeling work is under way.

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he Commerce Commission

istory and Experience of Interstate Control of Railroads.

In Wall street, in Washington, and i business circles throughout this ountry, and wherever American rail- ay bonds and stocks have been dis- ussed, for months past, the Inter- tate Commerce Commission has been olding the center of the stage. In rief, the Interstate Commerce Com- nission is now generally recognized s a forceful factor in the country's ailway, industrial and financial wel- are. In view of that general feel- ng, it is of interest at this time to estrace the various steps leading up o the position now held by that ody.

Shortly before the original act to egulate commerce was passed, James J. Hill, predicted that if the bill be- ame a law, the results would be so lisastrous to the country that within 0 days a special session of Congress would be called to repeal it. Chauncey M. Depew, who was then the execu- ive head of the New York Central, predicted that if the proposed legis- ation was passed, grass would grow in the tracks of all of the large rail- roads. Practically every important railroad man in the country took the same stand. Despite these predic- tions of calamity, however, the bill became a law Feb. 4, 1887.

Originally there were five members of the Interstate Commerce Commis- sion, but the act of June 29, 1906, in- creased the number to seven. The term of office is seven years. The salary, $10,000 per annum.

James S. Harlan, now the chair- man, was appointed by President Roosevelt in 1906. Edward E. Clark became a member that same year. B. H. Myer and C. C. McCord took office in 1910. Judson C. Cle- ments was first appointed in 1892. Thus five members of the commission heard the testimony given in the rate increase cases of both 1910 and 1914.

Compared with the body that now exists, the Commerce Commisssion of 1887 was as harmless as a new-born baby. Up to a few years ago the powers of the commission were lim- ited to investigation of freight rates, only after complaints had been made by shippers. In recent years, how- ever, there have been amendatory and supplemental enactments, back- ed up by decisions of the Supreme Court.

Among the more important of these recent changes in the commerce law is the Elkins act, passed Feb. 19, 1903, which made rebating illegal, allowed proceedings in the courts by injunc- tion to restrain departures from pub- lished rates, and provided that cases prosecuted under the direction of the Attorney General, in the name of the commission, be given precedence over other suits.

Up to that time the principal rail- roads had formed pools, made gentle- men's agreements, and even invested hundreds of millions in competitive lines in fruitless efforts to stop rebat- ing. There is not a railroad man in the country today, however, who will not admit that the law of 1903 ended open rebating to the great benefit of the railroads and shippers alike. It is also admitted freely that nothing could induce the railroads to volun- tarily return to the rebating system which was generally practiced in one form or another prior to 1903.

After the Elkins amendment came the Hepburn act, passed Feb. 29, 1906, giving the commission the right to investigate rates without waiting for complaints by shippers and then fix rates, which might be decided reason- able. The Mann Elkins law, approved June 18, 1910, gave the commission the power to suspend proposed rates, pending investigation. That law also authorized the appointment of a com- mission to investigate questions per- taining to the issuance of stocks and bonds. The results of that investiga- tion form the basis of President Wil- son's bill now before Congress de- signed to regulate railway securities.

The railroads have never been con- tent to submit gracefully to a defeat administered by the Interstate Com- merce Commission. Whether they thought the overcautious Knapp re- gime could be influenced by a brow- beating in court occasionally, or whether it was just plain, ordinary lack of respect for the interstate com- merce law and the body which en- forced it, it is certain that until re- cently there never was a more har- assed official organ of the government than the commission. It was pulled and hauled and slammed around, not only by the railroads and their attor- neys, but by railroads' influences in Congress.

Few of this generation will forget the opening of the fight for real con- trol of the railroads of this country in the Roosevelt administration. Washington was overwhelmed with railroad presidents, railroad attor- neys, shippers brought to Washing- ton on railroad passes, and by appeals from allied interests. The White House was a seething pot of indignation. Congress was in an uproar. The mere suggestion that a railroad bill was about to be introduced marked its au- thor for the limelight.

It took three months to pass the Hepburn bill through the Senate of the United States alone, and it would not have been passed then if Senator Cullom, of Illinois, who was absent on account of illness, had not ordered by telegraph that his vote be cast for the Hepburn bill unamended as it came from the House; nor would the de- bate ever have been concluded had not Senator Dolliver one day, in great indignation over the long-drawn-out legal sparrings between the Spooners and the Baileys, walked down the aisle and declared himself "heartily sick and tired of listening to these private detective agencies engaged in shadowing the constitution of the United States." The country will not soon forget the wail set up by the railroads against their regulation by the government and the dire catas- trophes their agents predicted in the event that legislation should ensue in accordance with public demand.

That governmental regulation of in- terstate commerce was inevitable has been a hard lesson for the railroads to learn. That Mr. Hill and his asso- ciates were wrong, back in 1887, when they predicted absolute ruin for the roilroads under Interstate Commerce Commission rule is best illustrated from the statements put out by Mr. Hill's own road, the Great Northern. In 1887 the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, now the Great Northern, operated 1,397 miles of track and earned $8,256,000 gross. Today the Great Northern system operates 16,- 796 miles, including the Burlington, and is earning $173,000,000 gross. New York Central's owned, controlled and leased mileage back in 1887 was 3,600 miles, and its total gross earn- ings were $9,512,000. Today the mile- age of the New York Central system, not including a number of affiliated companies,: amounts to 12,311 miles, while the gross earnings are $116,- 904,000.

Michigan Flour Campaign.

"Michigan Flour For Michigan Peo- ple" was adopted as the slogan of a compaign inaugurated at the summer meeting of the Michigan State Mil- lers' Association held at Battle Creek, Mich., July 13 and 14. In this con- nection Michigan millers will issue a pamphlet giving "many good reasons why our own Michigan people should use flour made from Michigan wheat," says Harry E. Hooker, secre- tary of the organization. The asso- ciation will also also start an adver- tising campaign in the prominent Michigan papers. Brands will not be advertised, just Michigan flour. The association will bear the cost of the advertising.

A committee was named at the meeting to draft a set of trade rules and regulations, which will be offered to the members for revision and then adoption. The constitution and by- laws of the organization were modi- fied to suit new conditions.

Mark N. Mennel, president of the Millers' National Federation, ad- dressed the millers on the work of the federation. Later the Michigan millers adopted a resolution favoring co-operation with the federation on all matters of interest to the milling industry.

Spring Wheat Harvesting.

South Dakota will start cutting wheat before Aug. 1, while harvesting will be general in the Northwest by the middle of the month. A few early ripened fields in South Dakota have been cut, but the yields were light. Without any further rust damage, the Northwest will harvest a crop about as large as last year.

However, crop experts traveling in the three spring wheat states are re- porting considerable rust in North Da- kota and also some damage in Minne- sota and South Dakota. They are likening the present condition to that of 1904, when the first report of black rust was published on July 25. Mar- kets then were most affected on Aug. 8. By comparison present rust can increase to cause great damage. In 1904 North Dakota averaged 11.8 bus. per acre. Similar yields on this year's acreage suggest a crop of 86,000,000 bus. for the state. Last year the pro- duction was 78,800,000 bus. and 143,- 820,000 bus. in 1912.

Visible Stocks of Wheat.

World's visible stocks of wheat ag- gregate 99,074,000 bus., compared with 112,696,000 bus. a year ago, when the new wheat movement was heavier and European countries reported larger supplies. However, it is ex- pected that the heavy exports through the gulf will soon result in world's stocks showing an increase over last year.

Roumania's Wheat Production.

The yield of wheat in Roumania, a surplus country, is estimated at 52,000,00 bus. this year. Quality is said to be poor, and much of the wheat is unfit to cut. Last year the crop aggregated 80,000,000 bus.

Will Help Inspectors

If Grain Trust Exists All Grain Men Will Find it.

Washington, D. C., July 25, 1914.

A favorable report was made last week by the Interstate Commerce Committee of the House of Represen- tatives on the resolution introduced by Congressman Doolittle, asking for an investigation of an alleged con- spiracy among dealers and exporters of wheat at Kansas City to depress prices of grain paid to farmers. Im- mediately after the report made by the commerce committee, Secretary Redfield of the Department of Com- merce assured Congressman Doolittle that he would send at once two in- spectors to investigate conditions in Kansas and Kansas City and report to him as soon as possible.

Congressman Doolittle told the House of Representatives that for a 180,000,000-bu. wheat crop Kansas wheat producers were getting only 63c at loading elevators in the state, while large quantities were being sold for export at Kansas City as high as 85c.

Charges of conspiracy were made by Doolittle in the House and before the commerce committee. He de- clared that the margin between the country buying price and the Kansas City selling price is too high and means an excessive profit for the Kansas City dealer.

Kansas City, Mo., July 27, 1914.

All the help that can possibly be given the government inspectors to be sent by Washington to investigate price conditions in Kansas City and in Kansas will be offered by the Kan- sas City Board of Trade. Members of the local exchange say that the reso- lution of Doolittle, alleging a con- spiracy, is ridiculous in its assertions, and that they are more than willing to aid the government inspectors in showing up the resolution. Members of the Board of Trade declare that Congressman Doolittle was as much unacquainted with conditions here as any Washington statesman could pos- sibly be, and grounds for his resolu- tion are imaginary.

Advancing Rye Prices.

Although weather conditions have continued very favorable to the mar- keting of new rye during the past week, receipts have been very light. With the development of an urgent demand for spot shipments, prices ad- vanced 4 cents per bu. during the past week. At the advanced price rye is still too cheap in comparison with other cereals. Continued light re- ceipts from the new crop will un- doubtedly result in higher quotations, while free receipts will cause a de- cline in the market.—Blodgett Mill- ing Co.

Winter Wheat in Northwest.

Minneapolis receipts of new winter wheat are averaging more than 200 cars weekly. Last Monday arrivals were 157 cars, and most graded No. 2 hard. Receipts at Minneapolis are exclusive of the shipments from the Southwest to interior points in the Northwest. Much grain is being bought at Kansas Ctiy and Wichita by large country mills in the spring wheat district.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES—We invite contributions of short articles of interest and value regarding the milling and grain business, and will pay liberally for them, if available. Unused manuscript returned promptly.

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European Calamity Is America's Opportunity.

With even the rumors of war among European powers having such a sudden and quickening effect upon export prices for both wheat and flour, what would be the response to actual conflict? Even without war, the prospects of good export flour business are all favorable. Short crops in Europe and a large surplus of wheat in this country bring expectations of old time exporting of flour. A general European war or even the call to arms between Austria and Servia, with Germany and Russia placed on a war footing and expectantly awaiting martial activity, means immediate restocking of the storehouses of nations which are suppplying their own foodstuffs and have in times of peace, some surplus for others.

A general movement of naval vessels would mean exports from Austria and Russia would be stopped. An embargo on the Baltic and the Mediterranean indicates activity on the Atlantic. France, the United Kingdom, Holland and Belgium would look to America. In times of war, the food supply of these countries is a great problem and there must be larger stocks kept in reserve as a constant fear of blockades makes the nation's bread the most important issue. Imagine a condition of affairs which involved three of the great powers of Europe in international turmoil with its immediate and continued cry for breadstuffs.

As much as war is to be avoided, American millers stand ready to supply the flour necessary to sustain the army and the navy, as well as the noncombatants of Europe. If there must be war, let it come when we have a large exportable surplus at very cheap prices. If there must be war, European calamity will be America's opportunity.

The Unsigned, Unconfirmed Flour Orders.

W. H. Marshall explains the reason why some millers are unjustly accused of making very low prices on flour and suggests a remedy which would be efficacious if applied by more millers. Every mill manager and sales manager should ponder on the folly of allowing salesmen to leave unsigned flour contracts with buyers, which are not confirmed by the mill. These unsigned and unconfirmed contracts form the basis for hammering down the price of the next salesman who calls or of the mill supplying that customer. While the price was made by the salesman or an offer put in the form of a contract of sale, it is nevertheless a pretext and a misrepresentation to use the unfinished transaction in the manner it is often used.

The mill does not confirm these ridiculous offers and salesmen should not be allowed to leave such contracts with buyers. A salesman misrepresents his employer who allows himself to be "worked" by such tactics, and the sales manager is no less at fault who allows the salesman to continue such practices. Apparently, the price was made by the salesman when only an offer from the buyer is embodied and the mill does not confirm. The low price is the pretext for "meeting competition" which often does not exist.

There are enough low prices actually made, where the flour is delivered, without adding any fictitious ones to harass the millers trying to get legitimate values. There is a remedy for this practice of unsigned contracts which Mr. Marshall suggests. Simply discharge the salesman who persists in scattering such ammunition with his trade. If that is done, there is really little need for the other remedy, but that is only one of the means of obtaining low prices. In meeting imaginary competition, there is a certain cure. Find out directly from the millers themselves the facts regarding the alleged sale. An exchange of information will often surprise competitors and the most satisfactory results secured in a true understanding of conditions as they really exist.

What Is Restraint of Trade?

The Supreme Court of Washington awarded damages of $1,000 to a milling company whose customer, in violation of his purchase contract, had cut the price of a "special brand" of flour. The lower court held that a price-fixing contract is invalid, but the Supreme Court reverses this judgment and says the manufacturer may fix the price. It points out, however, that this applies only to a limited extent, the real competition being that between different brands and makers. The rule is, therefore, that where a maker has no monopoly the price can be fixed, but that if the manufacturers as a whole should combine their agreements or price-fixing would be illegal.

This manufacturer, therefore, need not have sold this correspondent at all. He could have cut him off without any reason whatever. It follows that he can sell him on condition that the goods shall be resold at a certain price. No court has ever questioned a manufacturer's right to do this; the cases which are different are based on instances where manufacturers who sold to jobbers, who sold to retailers, have tried to interfere with the prices at which the retailers sold. The court held that as the manufacturers had no contract relation with retailers, they of course couldn't interfere with the retailers' prices. In the case discussed, the manufacturer is simply dictating to his own direct customer, which nobody can deny him the right to do. The retailer can take the goods or leave them, and if he takes them, it must be on the manufacturer's terms, which will always be strictly enforced.

Where a manufacturer says to a retailer, "I will sell you these goods at $1.80 per dozen provided you do not resell under $3," the retailer has just as much right to break the contract at one point, and refuse to pay more than $1.50 a dozen, as he has to break it at the other, and resell for $2.40.

It follows that the manufacturer, so far as his own dealings with this retailer were concerned, was wholly within his rights when he cut him off for not maintaining the price. Was he equally within his rights when he compelled other people to refuse to sell him? We think he was, for the same reason, viz., that he could sell or refuse to sell those other people, just as liked, and if he sold them he could do it on two conditions just as readily as one: First, that they themselves resell at the full price; and second, that they refuse to sell at all to people he might disapprove of. If they violated the agreement at either of those points, he could instantly cut them off, and not in a thousand years could they compel him to put them on again.

To get what the law considers conspiracy in restraint of trade, you must add something. If the manufacturer attempted to get other manufacturers to join him in a general boycott, either of this correspondent, or concerns that continued to sell this correspondent, you would have a different proposition.

Net Weight Requirements.

Mills throughout the United States doing an interstate business have already started packing flour in net weight sacks. Many are putting 12, 24, 49 and 98 lbs. net in sacks, marking the gross weight 12½, 24½, 49¼ and 98¾. However, in some states the weight laws provide that an eighth sack shall weigh 24½ lbs. net, some 24¼ lbs. net and some 24 lbs. net. Still other states require only 49 lbs. in a quarter-bbl. sack, but the majority require 48 lbs. net. These conflicting state laws must still be complied with under the national net weight law. In shipping to these states millers should note any requirements as to the size of eighth, quarter and half bbl. sacks. The new national net weight law does not standardize the size of packages, but puts a penalty on all foodstuffs packed other than net weight.

To Avert Car Shortage.

Southwestern mills are advising their trade that the movement of flour booked for August-September shipment may be delayed on account of the large wheat shipments. Thus far no reports of car shortage have come from Kansas or other Southwestern states, railroads having sufficient surplus box cars on side tracks to fill all shippers' needs. But with the heavier movement of wheat and the larger shipments to the gulf and to the Northwest the supply of surplus cars is being decreased. Railroads are rushing all empty box cars to the wheat fields and are insisting upon rapid unloading at Kansas City and other terminal points.

Investigations by the Department of Agriculture indicate that shippers and carriers are co-operating more closely this year than ever before to avert a car shortage in the movement of the large wheat crop.

While it would take 524,000 cars to move the entire crop, usually only about 58 per cent of the entire crop is moved from the section where it is grown, according to the department's report. The sentiment is by no means unanimous among country elevators says the department, that there will be a car shortage. The belief that there will be a shortage is most prevalent among country elevator men in Kansas, where the largest wheat movement will start.

It is the consensus of opinion that the increase in the car supply does not keep pace from year to year with the increasing need for cars. The Department of Agriculture says that with the indications this year for a heavy crop of corn and oats the movement of these commodities will still further complicate the situation as regards wheat.

Looks for Big Export Business.

W. B. Sheardown, vice-president of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co., New York City, who returned last week from an extended business tour of Europe, says that flour and cereal exports during the crop year ending June 30, 1915, ought to show an increase of at least 20 per cent over the present record. "There is a growing demand in nearly all American countries for American cereals and American flour," said Mr. Sheardown. "While other business is considerably depressed, the flour and cereal industry is flourishing in most European countries, especially Great Britain, Germany, Russia, France, Italy and Belgium. I traveled extensively in these countries in quest of information, and from my observations the flour exports of the United States to Europe this year will exceed those of any previous year.

"I cannot speak with certainty regarding the future price of flour and cereals, but I should imagine from the abundance of the crops and the high quality of the yield that prices this year would certainly not be advanced. Whatever else may contribute to the high cost of living, the price of bread, so far as the cost of

flour is concerned, should not be advanced. The supply of flour from Russia is entirely inadequate to fill Europe's needs. The United States has already contracted to supply large amounts of flour on the Continent and in the United Kingdom, and this business may be expected to continue throughout this crop year."

Rust Hurts N. W. Wheat

Damage Reports Have Been Exaggerated.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 27, 1914.

A great deal of anxiety has been felt during the past week for the Northwestern spring wheat crop, on account of the persistent rumors of damage by black rust and hot weather. But after most careful investigation we were inclined to believe that the damage has beeu to some extent exaggerated.

South Dakota has undoubtedly suffered to the extent of from 25 to 30 per cent, the greatest damage being done iu the Jim River Valley, where the moisture all summer has been excessive and where the growth was exceedingly rank. Some cutting has already been done and harvest will be in full force this week. Considerable damage has been done to the wheat crop in southern Minnesota by black rust, and, although it is difficult to estimate the extent of the damage, it is conservatively estimated at around 20 per cent. Wheat cutting is now quite general in southern Minnesota, so that no further damage can take place there.

Considerable damage has been done to wheat in the southeastern corner of North Dakota, but so far the rust damage has uot extended very far into the state. In the lowlands, where the wheat is rank, there is a possibility of serious damage, but on the higher ground the wheat is pretty well advanced and in some sections out of danger, while in other sectious it will not be beyond damage for two weeks yet. There are some rust damage reports from the south end of the Red River Valley, and it will depeud largely on the weather from now on whether the damage extends further north.

The wheat market is very sensitive to these reports and a good advance has been scored. Conservative traders advise selling on the present advance, while there are others who think the advance has only begun.

Reports From North Dakota.

Park River, N. D.: "We have covered a considerable portion of the state and have closely observed crop conditions. There is some black rust in spots ou the leaves, but so far we have found none on the straw of the wheat. About one-third of the wheat on well-farmed land is in fine condition, and with good weather will yield 20 bus. to the acre. About one-third is only fair and will run about 12½ bus. to the acre, while the balance is very light and hardly worth cutting. Some of the early-sown Marquis wheat will be ready to cut in about 10 days and same is out of the reach of black rust. Harvesting will be general in about 20 days."

Oakes, N. D.: "There is some damage by black rust in this territory, but it is difficult to estimate the extent of it. Some claim the damage will reach 50 per cent, while others say there is practically no damage whatevcr. The early-sown wheat has suffered the most, and, of course, the late-sown wheat is uot yet out of the way of damage."

Lidgerton, N. D.: "The wheat in this vicinity has suffered considerably in the past 10 days from hot winds. The rust is also in evidence, especially on low ground, and we estimate that the damage in this vicinity will amount to 25 per cent."

Cavalier, N. D.: "Black rust has not made its appearance in this part of the state, and we feel that there is very little damage from that source, as we have had very dry weather and will suffer more from drouth than rust. The late crops will be light on account of the dry weather, but the average will be fairly good."

Grafton, N. D.: "There is no black rust in this vicinity, and the weather recently has not been favorable for the development of that disease. We look for a good crop in this section of the state."

From Minnesota and South Dakota.

The Eberle-Albrecht Flour Co., St. Louis, last week wrote the New Ulm Roller Mill Co., of New Ulm, Minn., for authentic information as to reported black rust damage to spring wheat. The New Ulm Roller Mill Co. sent the following reply:

"We have received reliable reports from different sections of South Dakota and Minnesota. Black rust is found in many places. One line house told us that their auditor reports damage of 20 to 40 per cent. During last week rust reports have been coming in from sections west of us. The crop estimated through these sections has been above 100 per ceut, so that if cut down 20 or 30 per cent still would leave a fair harvest. This section will not harvest a bumper crop by any means, but wheat, especially the early varieties, is too far advanced to wipe it out entirely. The Velvet Chaff, or one of the earliest varieties, is almost ready to cut. Some farmers in this section will start cutting this week. Black rust can do little damage after wheat is that far advanced. The only section we have to watch is North Dakota. Wheat is not far enough advanced there, and if they should get black rust it might cause considerable damage, but so far we have not received any bad reports. We do not feel unduly alarmed about the new crop. What worries us is where to get wheat from until the new wheat is available. Threshing will not begin until some time next month, usually the latter part, but this year may be an exception. There will be no free movement of new wheat until possibly the first half of September, so we have almost two months to run on the old crop. We do not look for lower flour prices, even on the new crop, for the reason that the early movement will be easy to take care of and feed prices, naturally, will go lower."

Continued high temperatures over the Central West and Southwest have caused further deterioration in the corn crop, but the plant in most localities has been aided by showers and conditions nowhere, excepting in Missouri and southern Illinois, resemble a drouth year. The plant, however, now is in the critical stage of its growth, and general rains are needed to give it seasonable advancemeut. Spring wheat has been further cut down by black rust, but the plant is well advanced by the recent high temperatures, and the general condition of the crop in no way compares with the black rust year 1904. Threshing returus indicate the yield of winter wheat slightly overestimated by the government iu some states east of the Mississippi River.

Limits Reinspection.

The Kansas City Board of Trade decided on Monday, July 27, by a vote of 80 to 46, to limit the time for reinspection of grain to five days. Two previous votes on the same rule did not show the needed majority.

The Jacksonville (Tex.) Graiu and Commission Co. has increased its capital from $20,000 to $80,000.

Elevation Allowance

I. C. C. Sustains Railroads in Withdrawing the Allowance.

Washington, D. C., July 25, 1914.

The Interstate Commerce Commission declared that the withdrawal by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and the cancellation by the Illinois Central Railroad of an elevation allowance of ¼ cent per bushel at St. Louis and East St. Louis on grain destined to Evansville, Ind., was justified. The commission's decision serves especially to emphasize the rule previously laid down that the test of discrimination is the ability of one of the railroads involved to put an end to the discrimination by its own act.

The St. Louis elevation case is one which has attracted wide attention among millers and shippers of grain throughout the West. Ou Nov. 25, 1913, the Louisville & Nashville withdrew its ¼c elevation allowance. The commission suspended this withdrawal and included in the suspension the tariff of the Illinois Central canceling the elevation allowance at St. Louis and East St. Louis. A broad investigation was instituted resulting in today's decision.

The commission was able to apply the rule testing discrimination because the rate on grain from St. Louis aud East St. Louis to Evansville is a prescribed rate and, as such, may not be altered at the carriers' option. The Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis protested against the withdrawal and the cancellation of the elevation allowance, mainly on the grouud that the railroads should continue to bear the burden of elevation charges rather than foist it onto the shippers. That procedure would be very well, thinks the commission, were the rate in question open to criticism on the score of exorbitance, or even could the carriers make a change in the rate which would result in a readjustment of charges. But the rate is a prescribed one and must remain stationary. Wherefore, the commission fiuds no fault with the railroads for seeking to increase their receipts by placing the burden of the elevation charges on the shippers.

The Supreme Court of the United States has held that elevation is a part of transportation which a railroad is required to furnish, under the first section of the act to regulate commerce. This has been interpreted to mean such elevation as is a legitimate and necessary part of transportation as distinguished from commercial elevation.

As to this aspect of the question the commission says: "Applied to the present investigation, we have to determine whether elevation at St. Louis and East St. Louis is a necessary incident to the handling of grain from the field to Evansville. It does not appear that it is." The commission has discovered that very little grain moves to Evansville over the routes in question.

On the point of discrimination the commission says: "A comparison of rates from St. Louis and East St. Louis to Evansville with that from Peoria to the same destination does not necessarily signify undue discrimination."

Washington, D. C., July 25, 1914.

The milling-in-transit charge of ½c per 100 lbs. and special charges for out-of-line and back-haul movements of grain to the milling point in connection with shipments milled in transit over the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway today was declared reasonable and not unjustly discriminatory by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

F. W. Stock & Sons, millers, of Hillsdale, Mich., complained to the commission that the rate was unreasonable and discriminatory on the ground that west of the Mississippi River, where traffic is less dense than through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, from which states the complainant draws most of his grain, the railroads make no charge for milling in transit. The commission, however, found practices and conditions east and west of the Mississippi so entirely at variance that it did not see its way clear to uphold the Hillsdale millers' contention.

Washington, D. C., July 24, 1914.

That the Interstate Commerce Commission is not ready to permit Western railroads to increase grain rates is indicated in the commission's action in further suspending proposed advances in rates on grain and grain products, pending further investiga-

New tariffs of the Union Pacific Railroad providing for increases in rates on grain on traffic moving from St. Paul, Minn., and other points taking the same rates to points in Kansas and other states today were further suspended from Aug. 3 until Feb. 3, 1915.

Proposed increases in rates on grain and grain products originating at points in Kansas and Nebraska wheu transported from Kansas City to Port Arthur, Tex., for export over the Kansas City Southern Railway were further suspended from Aug. 1 until Feb. 1, 1915.

Standard Grades for Grain.

The establishment of standard federal grades for all kinds of grain is provided for in the Moss bill, favorably reported to the House of Representatives on July 24. The bill provides, further, that all grain sold into interstate and foreign commerce must comply with the federal grades under government certificates of inspection. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture to establish standards and to issue licenses to inspectors. It contemplates eliminating differences between export and domestic grades of the same quality, but it is not designed to affect grain stored in bond at border points.

Representative Moss, of Indiana, author of the bill, explained in his report that practically all interstate and foreign commerce in grain now is conducted under inspection certificates from the state or private inspection departments at point of shipmeut. Consequently, he said, the measure would establish a country-wide uniformity of grain inspection, save the farmer from squeezing methods and "might accomplish other reforms."

The bill provides penalties for offering grain for sale by grade in interstate commerce, unless it be of an official federal standard and with an official federal certificate of inspection.

An appropriation of $375,000 is proposed to carry out terms of the bill and to facilitate supervision of grain traffic. The Department of Agriculture, under the new bill, proposes to establish branch laboratories at important grain-receiving markets.

An effort is being made by Congressman Moss to secure the passage of the bill at the present session of Congress. A vote will be taken in the House this week, and it will be given to the Senate for immediate consideration.

Record Receipts in Kansas City.

Wheat receipts in Kansas City on July 27 broke all previous records at that market, the arrivals aggregating 853 cars, or 1,023,000 bus. Notwithstanding the heavy receipts, the cash market opened 1½c higher, but slow trade caused a reaction, and the market lost all of the advance. At the close quotations were unchanged to ½c up.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., July 27, 1914.

Advancing prices for flour were general throughout the Southwest during the past week, mills advancing quotations 10c to 20c per bbl. for prompt or deferred shipment. Higher wheat values were the predominating factors in the market, cash prices advancing several cents per bu. in all Southwestern markets. For September shipment, 95 per cent flour advanced to a basis of $3.10@3.25 in bulk, delivered Kansas City. Business of mills was in about the same volume as preceding week, domestic buyers not being in sympathy with advancing prices, and are holding off. With a record crop harvested, buyers insist that 80c for wheat in Kansas City is an artificial level, and that prices will surely go lower later in the season.

Some inquiry came from Eastern markets, but prices were about 20c out of line on 95 per cent flour for August-September-October shipment. New York jobbers are buying some new crop flour from Kansas mills on a basis of $3.85 in jutes, New York City, but mills as a rule are quoting higher and refuse to make concessions. Eastern buyers say they can withhold from the market until new spring wheat flour is available, and advices to mills indicate that unless their views are met as regards winter wheat values, they will make no purchases until the effect of new spring wheat flour is felt.

Kansas mills are quoting as a rule up to $4.25 for 95 per cent flour in jutes, delivered New York rate points. Some mills are offering as low as $3.85 for September delivery, but acknowledge they are selling short, expecting wheat to break.

Bakers are not taking on any supplies at present. One Kansas City baker purchased 1,000 bbls. of 65 per cent patent in sacks from a Kansas mill at $3.60, delivery one car per month up to the close of the year. This is regarded as an exceptionally low price for a 65 per cent flour, established brands for same delivery being held at $3.80@4 in sacks.

Export business is of fair volume, and continues to exceed domestic trade in activity. Cables do not reflect all of advance recorded last week, but mills still report a good margin on bids from the Continent. United Kingdom is not such an active bidder, buyers there having contracted early.

Established trade in immediate Southwestern and in Central states are taking new crop flour according to their needs. No contracting ahead is being done, but mills report no hesitancy on part of trade to take new flour at $4 for short patent, Kansas City.

Soft wheat flour sales to the Southeast increased last week, but everything is for deferred shipment. A small amount of business was done for immediate delivery, the trade wanting to dispose of all stocks of old wheat flour before receiving new. Southern Illinois mills are going after Southeastern trade actively, and mills there are making low prices. But those Southwestern mills who have established a trade in Georgia, the Carolinas and Florida, are keeping this business at competitive prices. Hard winter wheat flour is at a disadvantage, except with the bakers, who are not ready to contract.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri river in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for August-September shipment, $3.30@3.50 per bbl; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $2.50@2.75 per bbl., according to quality and grades; second clear, $2.25@2.40.

Mill Feed Sharply Higher.

The close of July is witnessing a squeeze in mill feed prices, bran, shorts and middlings making material advances during the past week. Mills and jobbers with large contracts on hand for July shipment are finding themselves pushed for deliveries, but small operations caused by slow flour sales are limiting the supply of feed, and the market is being strained. Mills with surplus report a good spot demand for all supplies and are quoting higher prices. Eastern markets bid Kansas City last week for feed on same level as local trade, but insufficient supplies would not allow acceptance of Eastern orders.

Bran advanced to a basis of 87@89c, prompt or shipment to the close of July. Philadelphia offered 87c for bran and Southeastern markets were active bidders for large amounts. With advancing corn prices, dry hot weather interfering with pasturing, and bullishness in the may markets, mills are not willing to offer bran for deferred shipment, notwithstanding attractive prices offered by jobbers. A good Southern demand for bran was also reported by country mills. Texas reports an insufficient supply, and offered to buy on basis of 88c Kansas City.

Shorts were again higher last week, all grades advancing two to five cents per 100 lbs. Gray shorts sold at a range of $1.12@1.20, according to quality, while pure white shorts were quoted up to $1.25 in sacks, Kansas City. Fancy white middlings are worth a range of $1.25@1.30, prompt shipment. A good demand prevails for shorts, with offerings light. Country mills report a brisk local demand and have only a small surplus to offer in mixed cars. Heavy feeding of hogs in Kansas, Missouri and other nearby states has considerably increased the consumption of heavy feeds, and with the high prices of corn and other feedstuffs, the demand for shorts is increasing.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri river mills, basis 100-lb. burlap net f. o. b. Missouri river: Bran, 87@89c per 100 lbs.; shorts, $1.12@1.23; fancy white middlings, $1.25@1.30; red dog, $1.30@1.35.

Cottonseed and Linseed Meal.

Prices $1@2 higher were reported in the cottonseed and linseed meal markets during the past week, with a slight improvement in demand for the concentrates from states adjoining this market. Some cattle are being fed for market and this is increasing the consumption of cottonseed and linseed meal. Mills in the Northwest are not offering linseed meal in very large volume, for the supply of old flax is light. Cottonseed meal mills are, however, running full time and have a large surplus. Export demand is not heavy, because of the high prices. Cottonseed meal is quoted at $32@32.50; linseed meal, $33@34.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $3.90@4.10 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $3.70@3.90; first clears, $2.90@3; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $3.75@4.10 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $3.30@3.50; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $1.45@1.55 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $1.40@1.50; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $1.45@1.55 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.40@1.50; graham flour in small sacks, $2@2.10 per 100; whole wheat flour, in small sacks, $2.10@2.20 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180 lbs., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 88@90c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.35; white shorts, $1.25.

Linseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $33@34.

Cottonseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $32@32.50; ton lots, $32.75.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station.

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $4.10 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $3.90; bran, 88@95c per 100; mill run, $1; brown shorts, $1.15@1.20; white shorts, $1.25; corn meal, 40c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, new wheat, $4.70@4.80 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $4.20@4.30; bran, 90c; mill-run bran, $1.10; white shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 34@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $4.90@5; corn meal, 17-lb. sacks, 36c; bran, $1.05 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $4.90@5 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $4.40@4.50 per bbl.; bran, $1.25 per 100; shorts, $1.40; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Kansas City mills made 30,800 bbls. of flour during the past week, compared with 32,000 bbls. in the preceding week, 18,000 bbls. two weeks ago and 46,800 bbls. a year ago, when one additional mill was in operation. Labor trouble has caused two of the largest mills here to run on daytime schedules only.

H. G. Wilson Resigns.

H. G. Wilson, transportation commissioner of the Kansas City Board of Trade, has resigned that position for a similar place with the Toledo Commercial Club. Mr. Wilson has been at the head of the transportation department of the Kansas City Commercial Club for a number of years, and has always been an aggressive fighter for equitable freight rates for the grain and milling industry of Kansas City. Mr. Wilson will leave Kansas City on Sept. 1. Toledo offered him $8,000 annual salary.

Value of Wheat for Feeding.

Information is being spread broadcast among the farmers of Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Missouri, showing that wheat is worth more than $1 per bu. when fed to hogs, as compared with a market value of 60c to 70c at country points. Higher corn prices, combined with nervousness over the prospective corn crop were bullish factors in the wheat market last week,: for grain men and millers realize that holding of wheat for feeding purposes will become extensive should any material harm come to the corn crop. All of the various state agricultural departments in the Southwest are urging farmers to feed wheat rather than sell at 65c and pay 80c for corn at their stations. Some grain men declare that the present light movement is partly due to the high prices for corn, as compared with wheat values.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

The Yukon Mill & Grain Co., Yukon, Ok., has just completed enlarging the capacity of its mill from 800 bbls. to 1,000 bbls. Mill is now running full time.

D. K. Buzzard is building a 100-bbl. mill at Fairland, Ok., which he expects to start operating before Sept. 15. It will have a capacity of 100 bbls.

Henry Lassen, of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, is spending a three weeks' vacation in Colorado.

N. M. Vilm, new owner of the Howard Mills Co., Wichita, Kan., will take possession of the mill on Aug. 1, when the lease of the Wichita Flour Mills Co. expires. Mr. Vilm was in Wichita last week looking over the property. Mr. Vilm, who was formerly interested in the Baden-Vilm Milling Co., Winfield, Kan., will make his home in Wichita.

The Daily Drovers' Telegram estimates the Kansas wheat crop at 173,903,504 bus. from 300 reports received from correspondents. Figures on acreage were secured from Secretary Mohler of the Kansas Department of Agriculture, who placed the area at 8,984,102 acres. This estimate includes assessors' returns from 77 of the 105 counties.

Improvements in the plant of the Aunt Jemima Mills Co., St. Joseph, Mo., will double the pancake output of the mill. The capacity of the corn mill will also be increased from 1,800 bus. to 3,000 bus. daily. New machinery will be installed in the flour mill, but its capacity will remain at 1,000 bbls. The improved plant will be ready for operation Aug. 15.

At the fourth annual Wichita exposition to be held in connection with the International Dry Farming Congress and Soil Products Exposition, all the processes of bread-making from the wheat in its sheaf to the white loaf, including a complete working model of a flour mill will be on exhibition. Various Southwestern mills have entered the exhibition with their products.

A. W. Estabrook, cereal chemist at 710 Wyandotte street, Kansas City, has issued a pamphlet on various methods of making gluten tests on wheat. Mr. Estabrook reviews the different methods employed in laboratories, and declares that uniformity in tests ought to be adopted by all commercial and mill laboratories. The Kjeldahl method is the test in most general use at present in this country and in the United Kingdom.

Interest in the erection at Wichita, Kan., of a large grain elevator is being stimulated by the problems arising from the handling of the big wheat crop this year. Board of Trade men have often stated that they would support a company organized to build a 1,000,000 bu. elevator in Wichita, the need of which is recognized by millers and grain dealers in Southeastern Kansas. The plan to have a railroad-owned elevator operated under a lease by a Wichita grain firm is being revived, but no railroad so far has shown any disposition to erect an elevator in Wichita.

John Kelley, president of the Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City, left last Sunday, July 26, for New York City, from where he will take the S. S. Baltic on July 31 for an extended trip abroad. Mr. Kelley will first go to Liverpool, and then tour the United Kingdom. The trip will be principally one of pleasure, as Mr. Kelley plans to visit his relatives. Just before leaving for New York City Mr. Kelley received threshing returns from his 59-acre field of red wheat in Jackson county. Threshing showed an average yield of 32¼ bus. per acre. Quality of the wheat is good and it tests 60 lbs. to the bushel.

The Kindred Farmers' Elevator Co. has been incorporated at Kindred, N. D., for $8,000.

St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Louis, July 27, 1914.

Higher prices for flour were asked by millers and jobbers at the close of last week, owing to the strength in wheat futures, based on the foreign war scare and reports of further black rust damage to spring wheat in the northwest. Buyers, however, were not inclined to take hold aggressively on the changed basis, although a fair aggregate business was recorded. There was a considerable better demand for flour in the earlier week, with trade showing every indication of broadening, but when the violent upturn in wheat futures came on Saturday, offers were held so high as to check purchases somewhat.

Receipts of wheat are running heavy in this market and mills now are grinding well up to capacity. Stocks, however, have been so small in all directions that any buying to replace them would reflect quickly in the market, and best opinion is that this buying is not far away, as authentic reports indicate that the spring wheat crop is going to be considerably cut down by black rust, while threshing returns from states east of the Mississippi river suggest that the government estimate on the winter wheat in that section was considerably too high.

Early cable correspondence with Europe showed a good inclination to buy flour on a former basis of booking, but sales were only fair and consisted of a couple of fair-sized lots of soft patent to the United Kingdom and small lots of hard straights and low grades to the Continent, with a few small sales made elsewhere than Europe, in part to British provinces. Exporters are reluctant in giving out prices, and more business is being worked than is being reported. Actual hostilities between Austria and Servia, with the chances of other nations being involved in the conflict, would, no doubt, be reflected in hardening prices in flour, and best opinion is that a large buying demand would be forced on America's markets, especially if Russia, which is the world's largest wheat producer, should be drawn into the conflict and its large supplies be used entirely at home, and its production materially lessened by a long drawn-out strife. The International Agricultural Institute at Rome last week estimated the world's wheat crop at only slightly above last year's, which figures, if correct, with demands stimulated by a big foreign war, would naturally spell a record-breaking demand for the present cheap American flour and wheat products. The war news of the week, will therefore hold much that is interesting to the flour trade.

Domestic sales during the week aggregated a fair volume in a scattered way. Clears and low grade flours were scarce and relatively firmer than straights and patents, which were freely offered on a firmer basis than a week ago. Final sales were: Soft clear to arrive at $2.95 jute and 500 bbls. at $3.05 jute; hard 95 per cent (on order) at $3.50 bulk; 400 bbls. soft patent (direct order by local mill) at $4.10@4.15 wood and six cars soft patent (by Illinois mill) at $4.35 wood; 2,000 sacks hard 95 per cent to United Kingdom for first half August shipment netting $3.48 bulk; 1,000 sacks (not to Europe) at $3.30 bulk; 2,000 sacks hard straight to the Continent.

Output of flour at the following mills last week was 65.500 bbls., against 56,800 bbls. the preceding week and 42,500 bbls. the week before, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 7,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 8,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 15,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 11,500; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 3,000; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 2,000; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 4,800; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 1,600; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (City), 1,000.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Soft patent, $3.50@3.60; straight, $3.35@3.40; extra fancy, $3.20@3.30; fancy, $2.90@3.05; low grades, $2.80@2.85.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent, $3.55@3.65; straight, 3.40@3.50; first clear, $3.05@3.15; second clear, $2.85@3; low grades, $2.75@2.80.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent, $4.25@4.40; clear, $3.65@3.75.

Rye Flour—In a jobbing way at $3.65 jute and $3.95 wood.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote hard bran at 97@98c; soft, $1@1.02½; mixed feed, $1.05@1.07; middlings, $1.25@1.40; yellow hominy feed, $25.25 and white at $26.25 per ton; oat feed, $11@12; alfalfa meal, $16.50 for No. 2 and $18.50 for No. 1. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.03@1.05 and middlings $1.30@1.40.

Mill Feed Is Strong.

There was a sharp improvement in mill feed prices last week and business was more active than in some time past. Buyers were in the market for immediate and distant shipment and sentiment favored a further advance in prices as the week closed. While the movement of new wheat has the mills grinding freely, stocks of bran and mixed feeds have been so light that only some factor of importance was necessary to start a buying movement. This stimulus came in a strong rise in cash and future wheat prices and higher markets for corn, oats and other feeds. Drouth over the country was a decided aid to the market, and even caused an improvement in demands from Easterners, who have been suffering from burdensome stocks of bran for some time past. Hard bran sold for prompt shipment at 95c and locally at 98c@$1; mixed feed early in the week, for July, August and September shipment, at $1, but on Saturday for the same deliveries prices were $1.05 sales and $1.07 asked for more. A final bid of $1.02½ was reported on soft bran. The demand for middlings also was good, and sales were made on split car basis at $1.30 and $1 for bran; on direct order one car soft mixed feed brought $1.07. Best prices were recorded as the market closed. All grades of feed were sentimentally influenced by the foreign war scare.

St. Louis Cash Wheat.

Cash wheat ran into a furore of buying last week, and before the advance culminated prices were 4c to 5c higher, with final quotations at the top figure and trading under a full head of steam. The force back of the movement was less favorable reports from the spring wheat belt, improved domestic and export buying, less favorable crop reports from Russia, reports of excessive rain in Canada and, as the week ended, the war scare involving Austria and Servia, with possibilities of Russia, Germany and other foreign powers being drawn into the conflict. During the trading buyers for storage account were conspicuous and outside millers bought liberally, with a good inquiry from city sources. The revival in the export trade was noticeable even before the war cloud came, which, if followed by actual war, should further stimulate the cash market. Prime to choice sound grain is in best request, but even smutty, tough and oniony grades were readily placed when offered. The movement of hard wheat is steadily enlarging, and receipts contain considerable good dark grain, which is readily taken by storage buyers and millers. Ordinary yellow and tough sorts were rather draggy on the market at times, but all grades closed strong. Closing quotations on No. 2 red wheat were 83@85c; No. 3 red, 81½@83c; No. 4 red, 79¼@82c; No. 2 hard, 83@88c; No. 3 hard, 80½@81c.

St. Louis Notes.

A. J. Meek, president of the Meek Milling Co., Marissa, Ill., who recently suffered a stroke of paralysis, is still improving very slowly. It is thought that he will recover, but no definite information can yet be given.

Edward A. James, president of the Neola Elevator Co., at Chicago, Ill., was in St. Louis last week to make application for membership on the Merchants' Exchange. Mr. James has been associated with the Armour Grain Co. for several years.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 52,790 bbls., against 55,010 bbls. the preceding week. Since Jan. 1, 1,716,590 bbls., against 1,705,450 bbls. last year. Shipments last week 74,400 bbls., against 61,410 bbls. the preceding week. Since Jan. 1, 2,140,990 bbls., against 1,974,430 bbls. last year.

Charles P. Burr, president of the Charles P. Burr Grain and Commission Co., St. Louis, died last week after a short illness. Mr. Burr was one of the best-known members of the Merchants' Exchange, and was one of the oldest members of that organization at the time of his death. He came to St. Louis in 1868, and shortly after entered the grain business.

St. Louis wheat receipts last week were 1,954,192 bus., against 1,559,086 bus. the week before. Shipments 706,180 bus., against 524,360 bus. the preceding week. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 1,301,519 bus., against 1,061,122 bus. last year. Of the present stock 24,068 bus. is No. 1 red wheat, 820,048 bus. No. 2 red, 2,593 bus. No. 1 hard winter and 5.588 bus. No. 2 hard winter.

J. F. Meyer, president of the J. F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co., left on the steamer Quincy last Friday for a round trip to St. Paul. He was accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Rose Barry. Mr. Meyer takes such a trip each year as his vacation. On July 16 Mr. Meyer celebrated his eighty-fourth natal anniversary. He is hale and hearty and is at his desk daily, keeping as closely in touch with business as he did 25 years ago.

A conference of the board of directors and members of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange interested in the "to arrive" rules and regulations recently adopted by the exchange, and which caused the C. H. Albers Commission Co. and others to file complaints with State Attorney-General Barker that the "to arrive grain" rule was in restraint of trade, will be held in the directors' room of the exchange on July 30 at 3 p. m. All members interested are urged to be present.

T. E. Price, head of the T. E. Price Commission Co., St. Louis, who has smoked out the bulls and bears in the "pit" on the Merchants' Exchange for years, has quit smoking for two weeks, speculatively, but he is smoking a good cigar while angling for small-mouthed bass along the picturesque streams in the Ozarks. Mr. Price missed the "war scare" in the grain market, which started last Saturday, but the market also missed Mr. Price, who is one of St. Louis' biggest traders when occasions like the present arise.

The Missouri Grain Dealers' Association was organized at Sedalia, Mo., last Saturday, when the new organization absorbed the Southwestern Grain Dealers' Association, which was organized some weeks ago. J. D. Minn, of Montrose, was elected president; W. D. Schmidt, Appleton City, vice-president, and A. G. Sullivan, Nevada, secretary. Addresses were made by J. G. Goodwin, weightmaster Board of Trade, Kansas City; A. R. Ware, chief grain inspector, Kansas City Board of Trade; W. H. Marshall, Joplin, secretary of the Southwest Missouri Millers' Club; E. J. Smiley, Topeka, secretary of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association, and J. H. Teasdale, of St. Louis, and Ehrich Picker, commission merchant, of Kansas City. A banquet followed the business session. Representatives of 21 St. Louis commission firms attended the meeting.

Twenty-one St. Louis commission firms were represented last week at the organization meeting of the grain dealers of Missouri, held at Sedalia, Mo. Two weeks ago the southwestern Missouri grain dealers organized at Nevada, Mo. A state-wide organization is sought, as all other states virtually have protective grain organizations. The object of the organization is the protection for all parties concerned in the buying, handling and transportation of grain, and to curtail purchases by "scoopers," dealers who without proper financial standing buy large speculative holdings of grain. The Merchants' Exchange has had considerable trouble with "scoopers" in the past two years. The Missouri organization will issue a catalogue listing reliable shippers and dealers. The following St. Louis firms were represented at the Sedalia meeting: C. H. Albers Commission Co., Annan-Burg & Co., Picker & Beardsley, Langenberg Bros. & Co., Hunter Grain Co., Toberman Mackey & Co., Goffee Carkener Co., Seele Bros., Elmore-Schultz Grain Co., W. L. Green Commission Co., McClelland & Co., Parrot-Day & Co., John Wahl Commission Co., Schreiner Grain Co., George Harsh & Co., D. R. Francis & Bro. Commission Co., W. H. Wright Grain Co., Ballard-Messmore Co., J. B. Taylor Grain Co., Martin Mullally Commission Co., Morton & Co.

Wheat Shortage in Europe.

War news, a large deficit in the European wheat crop as compared with last year and deterioration in the spring wheat prospects in the American and Canadian Northwest and in Russia are bullish factors. They are helped by enormous export purchases and charters in this country and by heavy covering by shorts. The highest prices on the present upturn were made Saturday, showing advances of 6c and 7c from the recent low point on June 30.

The United States is the only large wheat-producing country that has a surplus for export this year. Foreigners recognize this and have been enormous buyers of cash wheat on futures. A Kansas City authority says 25,000,000 bushels have been sold from there to go out via the gulf this year. The actual export business at all markets and in all positions is enormous and extends up to January, and is the largest known in years, and should the grain all clear it will tax the transportation facilities to the limit as it is.

An estimate has been made showing a deficit of 269,000,000 bushels in the crops of Europe, Russia and Canada as compared with last year. This is partly confirmed by official returns to the Department of Agriculture. It has been the basis of heavy buying by foreigners, and the trade is beginning to realize it.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., July 25, 1914.

Wheat has advanced nearly every day for the past week, and at the moment it is 7 or 8 cents per bushel higher than the low point of a few days ago. This advance has seemed to influence a number of flour buyers to take flour in larger quantities than heretofore, both bakers and jobbers ordering to a greater extent than usual. Wheat took a decided jump the latter part of the week, and this no doubt caused freer buying. A number in the trade seemed to anticipate the serious impairment of the spring wheat crop and to be impressed with the expediency of securing moderate quantities of old wheat flour. New crop shipment sales were comparatively light. Sales which were made usually ran about 20c per barrel less than old crop prices. It is the consensus of opinion that more new crop business might be done were it not for the feeling among buyers that it is to their advantage to wait a while. Bids made are usually so low that millers must of necessity reject them.

A firmer feeling is controlling the mill feed market the past week. This strength is largely due to the high temperatures in many sections of the country and the losses of pasturage. This not only developed an improvement in the bran demand and other feed, but in some sections buying was urgent. Middlings and red dog are scarce at the moment, jobbers stating that the former are almost unobtainable. The output of red dog is contracted for, but deliveries on these contracts are decreasing. Jobbers take this as an indication that the mills are receiving orders for this commodity direct and they naturally give these the preference.

The rye harvest in the Northwest has commenced. The rye acreage is bigger this year than at any previous time, and for this reason the crop is looked upon as a more important feature than in other seasons. Some damage by hail was felt in isolated districts, but the total damage from that cause is small in comparison to the total acreage.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $5.10 per bbl.; standard patents (basis jute), $4.25@4.35; straight, $4@4.20; first clears, $3.50@3.75; second clears, $2.60@2.80.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $3.75@3.85; straight, $3.50@3.75; clears, $2.85@3.20 in limited quantities. No low grades being offered.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $3.60@3.75; straight, $3.30@3.45; clears, $3.10@3.20; low grades, $2.70@2.90.

Mill Feed (100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $19.75@20; middlings, $23; red dog, $27.50@28.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $2.70@2.90; dark, $2.50@2.70; blended rye, $2.75.

Coast Flour—Patent, $4.55@4.70; straight, $4.30@4.50.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.70@1.75 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots delivered, and yellow corn meal at $1.65.

Chicago Notes.

The corn products mill at Granite City, Ill., which has been idle for some time, is again in operation.

P. P. Croarkin, millers' agent and flour broker, is spending two weeks in Paw Paw, Mich., with his family.

J. W. Cain, sales-manager of the Wellington Mill and Elevator Co., Wellington, Kan., was a visitor in Chicago last Saturday.

A. L. Goetzmann, secretary and general manager of the Listman Mill Co., La Crosse, Wis., was in Chicago a couple of days this week.

J. C. F. Merrill, secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, delivered an address before the National Hay Dealers' convention at Cedar Point, O., last week.

The Schulze Baking Co., of Chicago, has filed with the Secretary of State an amendment to its charter, increasing its capital stock from $1,200,000 to $5,000,000.

Geo. F. Blossom, of the George C. Christian Co., Minneapolis, passed through Chicago Wednesday on his way to Geneva, N. Y., where he was called on account of the serious illness of his mother.

An announcement was made by the State Department at Springfield, Ill., that awards on flour amounting to 6,000 to 7,000 bbls. would be made during the week, but so far they have not been announced.

The Hales Elevator Co., with a $150,000 capitalization, has been incorporated in Chicago by Earl C. Hales, William S. Hales and C. W. Hohenadel. This company will handle grain, cereals and their products.

F. W. Lothes, active in the flour trade for many years, has been confined to his home for several weeks past on account of illness. However, he is now convalescent and hopes to be able to resume calling on his trade in the near future.

Francis E. Walsh, formerly of Chicago, but now with the Utah Cereal Food Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, advises that plans are being drawn for the new cereal plant his company is to construct. This plant will be used for the production of rolled oats principally.

C. W. Dilworth, formerly Chicago manager for the Washburn-Crosby company, has opened up an office in the Marquette Building and will operate a flour brokerage business for himself. Mr. Dilworth has been connected with the Washburn-Crosby company for about 14 years. A. H. Keller will take care of the outside trade for the Washburn-Crosby company formerly called upon by Mr. Dilworth.

The larger Chicago merchandise jobbers voice the opinion as one man that prosperity will soon be in evidence in the United States and that a forerunner of the change for the better is now to be seen in the larger purchases of merchandise of all descriptions. They attribute this to the promise of the large wheat crop, as well as other grains, which will of necessity put a vast amount of money into circulation.

Less Stacking Than Expected.

Southwestern farmers are not stacking as much of their wheat harvest as early reports indicated. Although the amount of wheat being stacked in Kansas and Oklahoma is much larger than for the several past year, it is not as much larger in proportion to the crops. According to E. J. Smiley, of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association, much less stacking than expected is reported by members of his organization. "Stacking is expensive and it requires skill which few farmers possess," said Mr. Smiley. Very little stacking of wheat has been done in the past few years and farmers were unprepared to stack this year. But much wheat is being stored in bins by farmers who generally rush their wheat to market. A Kansas City galvanized iron factory reports more orders on a single Monday in July for 1,000-bu. tanks to hold wheat than was received the entire month of July in 1913.

The G. W. Van Dusen Co.'s elevator property in Watertown, S. D., has been purchased by John H. Selmser, Frank I. Bramble and A. T. Hopkins, and will be operated under the name of the Selmser Fuel and Grain Co.

D. C. Mossman & Co. have bought the business of the Morningside Elevator Co. at Sioux City, Ia.

New York

New York, July 27, 1914.—

Flour buyers in this market made few if any purchases the past week. This condition was due to the stronger wheat market causing mills to advance prices rather sharply, and inasmuch as the trade have no faith in the advance there was a decided lull in buying.

The reports of impairment to the spring wheat crop which caused the market to advance have received scant credence in this market. The trade here have in view the fact that the winter wheat crop is entirely harvested and is one of tremendous proportions, and whatever slight impairment might occur to the spring wheat crop would be of no account in the long run. None of the trade are heavily booked ahead on flour of any nature, and it therefore can be expected that in the event of a decline in the market a good volume of business will be done.

Old wheat spring patents were held at $4.30@@4.50 in jute toward the latter end of the week and new wheat patents for September-October-November shipment were held at $4.15@4.25 in jute. The best bids which the trade were willing to make were around $4.15@4.25 on old wheat and on new wheat around $4. As the mills in general would not meet buyers' views, there was practically no business done on spring patents during the week. Kansas flour was also held somewhat higher than the previous week, straights being quoted at $3.80@4 in jute for July-August-September shipment. Some business was turned over around $3.80 jute, but the trade was not disposed to pay present prices and feel sure that with the tremendous crop in the Southwest it will soon be possible for them to purchase at materially lower levels.

In winter flour there was a little more activity than in other grades, as prices were not advanced to any extent, especially by some of the Eastern winter wheat mills. It is understood that a fairly good volume of business was put over on straights at prices ranging from $3.80@3.90 in wood, although at the latter end of the week mills were holding rather firm at $3.85@4 in wood.

Spring wheat clears were rather quiet and prices on this grade were also advanced and fancy brands were held at $3.85@4 in sacks. Offerings of new Kansas clear have thus far been very limited and quotations are more or less nominal. It is understood that some were offered this week at around $3.50 in sacks.

Mill feed was steadily held during the week and demand on same was without feature. City bran in bulk was held at $22.50 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.60@4.80 in bbls.; straight, $4.40@4.50 in bbls.; clears, $4.10@4.25 in bbls.; low grades, $3@3.40.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.35@4.60 in bbls.; straights, $3.85@4 in bbls.; clears, $3.65@3.80 in bbls.; low grades, $3.40@3.65 in bbls.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $4.10@4.35; straights, $3.80@4; clears, $3.50@3.60; low grades or low clears, $3.25@3.40.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $22; standard middlings, $25.50; flour middlings, $28.50; red dog, to arrive, $30.50; oil meal, $33@33.50; city feed, bulk bran, $22.50; 100-lb. sacks, $24; middlings, $22.50@30; red dog flour, $31.

New York Notes.

R. A. Claybrook has been spending the past 10 days on a vacation in Virginia.

C. A. Barnes and T. E. Stanley are enjoying a two weeks' holiday at Norway, Me.

M. P. Fuller, of Everett Aughenbaugh & Co., of Waseca, Minn., was a visitor on 'Change last Friday.

Farmers in New York State and New Jersey have been somewhat exercised during the past week over rather serious visitation of army worms. While these pests are not general over the two states, certain sections have been troubled with them and considerable damage done. The state departments of agriculture are active in advising the different afflicted sections on how to circumvent the ravages of the pests and good work is being done toward eliminating them.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., July 27, 1914.

Winter wheat flour is now down to the lowest point in a number of years. A number of nearby mills are beginning to grind new wheat and are doing an extensive business. Heavy arrivals of new wheat is being received here, and the millers took advantage of the fine quality of wheat and bought in large lots. The trade is predicting a 75c wheat market.

Hard winter wheat flour declined 15@25c. The break brought about a better demand, and buyers are taking hold of the choice grades in large quantities.

Spring wheat flour is quiet. Prices declined 15c. Large baking concerns are taking only small lots for immediate use, as further reductions are looked for.

Rye flour is dull. The break in the rye market brought about further decline in rye flour prices. They were lowered 10@15c. City pure and Northwestern blended seem to be the only rye flour selling to any extent.

The mill feed market is shot to pieces. It is down to the lowest point in some time. The break in flour prices was one of the factors in lowering the mill feed market. Lower prices are looked for by the trade.

Cincinnati quotations are:

Winter Flour—Patent, $3.60@3.90; fancy, $3.25@3.45; family, $2.75@3; extras, $2.60@2.60; low grade, $2.50@2.70.

Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.10@4.50; straight, $3.45@3.90; first clears, $3.10@3.40.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.20@4.65; straights, $3.60@4; first clears, $3.20@3.35.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $3.65@3.80; city pure, $3.95@4.05; city blended, $3.80@3.95.

Ohio Notes.

Eugene Echmidt, baker, filed petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,906 and assets of $404.

The receipts of flour at Cincinnati this week aggregated 25,762 bbls., compared with 22,782 bbls. last week and 20,872 bbls. a year ago. The shipments this week were 20,872 bbls., compared with 19,726 bbls. last week and 21,872 a year ago.

The Hicksville Grain Co. received incorporation papers this week to do a grain and mill feed business. They will locate at Hicksville, O. They were incorporated for $20,000. The incorporators were Peter Walter, William Hirzel, G. F. Hemming, Arthur Allen and Charles Howenstine.

Analysis of Flour, Grain & Feeds
HINRICHS LABORATORIES
4106-10 Shenandoah Ave.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., July 27, 1914.

Receipts of wheat in this market still lag considerably behind last year, 139 cars being reported today, against 202 a year ago. There is no accumulation here, the grain going out as fast as received.

The advance for the week has been 2½c per bu., and millers in many portions of the state have advanced their product 20c per bbl.

Generally quotations can be said to be $4@4.50 north of the Platte, and south of the Platte $4.20@4.30.

Millers are turning their attention towards export and many small bookings have been made during the past week. Eastern business is without life; shipments to Iowa are up to usual standard, as many Nebraska millers have a steady business there.

Mill feed is firmer and advancing. Quotations here to local trade are: Bran, $20 per ton; shorts, $25; carlots around $2 per ton less. Interior mills are asking $18 at mill door and $22 for shorts.

Weather is hot and while some sections have had good rains, moisture is badly needed, especially in the southern part of the state.

Judging from threshing returns the 90,000,0000 bu. crop is likely to be realized. Many sections that expected to make but 10 bus. to the acre have threshed out 20 bus. and yields of 25 to 45 bus. to the acre not uncommon.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

H. R. Proffitt has leased the plant of the Cook Milling Co., Cook, Neb., and is overhauling it preparatory to operating it.

Oats are well advanced in Nebraska and a good crop is expected. Drouth-resistants also have a good prospect at this time.

Thomas D. Taylor is now operating the Broken Bow (Neb.) mill. He still retains his interest in the Sargent Milling Co., Sargent, Neb.

Receipts of corn at Omaha are falling off and stocks are showing a marked decrease weekly. Weekly receipts there are averaging little better than 300 cars.

An overheated boxing in the rolls on the first floor of the Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co. mill, Schuyler, Neb., caused a scare in the plant when smoke was discovered. However, the trouble was repaired before a fire started.

The new elevator of the Crete Mills, Crete, Neb., is ready to receive wheat. It has a total capacity of 85,000 bus. Flour warehouse adjoining the elevator has storage space of more than 45 cars of flour and feed. The buildings are fireproof.

The Burlington Railroad in its weekly report estimates the corn crop of Nebraska at 180,000,000 bus. Pollenization is in progress and the present cool weather is very favorable. The crop suffered no serious damage from the hot weather of last week.

The North Bend Milling Co., North Bend, Neb., is making several improvements in its grain receiving plant. A receiving elevator that will elevate a load of grain every three minutes is being built and other changes to facilitate the rapid handling of the wagon deliveries of wheat are being made.

Threshing returns of wheat throughout Nebraska indicate a crop of at least 80,000,000 bus. for the state. Some fields in the central part of the state are averaging more than 35 bus. to the acre, and few farmers are reporting an average of less than 25 bus. Little wheat has been damaged by rains. The marketing by farmers is heavy, but is expected to increase further. Because of low prices, some farmers are storing threshed wheat in bins, but the facilities for storing wheat on farms are limited and holding of wheat in the state is not expected to be of larger proportions than in past years. Country elevators are rapidly filling up, but many are shipping the wheat to Kansas City, Omaha and Chicago as fast as it is received from the farmers.

No complaints of car shortage have been heard in Nebraska as yet, and there is still a good supply of surplus cars on sidings in the state. Omaha is rushing back all cars, and country elevator men are co-operating with the railroads. Cars are being loaded much heavier than a year ago. The Carleton, Neb., elevator sent a car containing more than 2,200 bus. of wheat and weighing more than 150,000 lbs. to Kansas City, about twice the weight of the average car of wheat in the past. Many of the new cars of the railroads have a capacity of 1,800 bus. of wheat, and these are being loaded to their full carrying capacity. Omaha has not yet received much new wheat, but the movement is expected to be well under way before the close of July. Omaha receivers say that this year will witness the breaking of all past records for a single day's receipts.

Mississippi

Tupelo, Miss., July 25, 1914.

There is some improvement in the movement of flour through this section, but very little booking heard of. The buyers who have been waiting for lower prices have faced an advance of 20 cents per bbl. and even more in some instances during the week, while a number of the buyers believe this advance will last only a few days. This immediate section is needing rain badly.

Quotations as follows: Illinois fancy patent, $5.20@5.40, wood basis; Indiana patent, $4.60@4.80; Colorado soft wheat and old wheat flour, $4.30 @4.40, sack basis, with 15 cents differential on wood from Memphis warehouse.

Mississippi Notes.

Charles Dean, Jr., of the Dean Milling Co., Ava, Ill., is calling on the trade here this week in the interest of the mill.

J. M. Spradling, who has been with Clark & Co., Tupelo, Miss., for some time, is now traveling for Waterloo Milling Co., Waterloo, Ill., with headquarters at Tupelo.

A new wholesale grocery firm, under name of Weaver Grocery Co., has been organized and will be open for business in the near future at Greenwood, Miss. It is reported W. P. Weaver, a well-known business man of this place, will be manager.

Wingate Brown, Southern representative of the Eagle Roller Mills Co., New Ulm, Minn., is calling on the trade through this section this week. Mr. Brown has just returned from a trip through Louisiana and a part of Texas and speaks in pleasing terms of the business outlook throughout his territory.

Considerable publicity was given in all of the small Kansas weekly and daily papers to the Doolittle resolution asking for an investigation of the Kansas City grain market. Most of the papers had figured that Kansas farmers were losing more than $50,000 daily, and many suggested that producers hold their wheat until after the government investigation, which, in their opinion, would certainly result in higher prices. But the movement of wheat to Kansas City continues large and marketing by farmers at country points is increasing. Mills throughout Kansas report a heavy movement of wheat at all of their elevator stations. Prices range from 61c in Western Kansas to around 70c in the Kaw valley. Much wheat is going direct for export.

The raising of demurrage charges at gulf ports from $1 to $5 is having the desired effect, as cars arriving at New Orleans and Galveston are unloaded and started on their way back to the wheat fields the same day. An instance of the rapid unloading of grain at New Orleans is cited by railroads. At 4 in the afternoon of one day last week three special trains carrying wheat arrived at one elevator for export. By 9 o'clock that same day all of the cars were unloaded and had been started back to the wheat fields. New Orleans is receiving an average of 200 cars of wheat daily for export, and all are being hurried back to Oklahoma and Kansas wheat fields within 24 hours of arrival.

A report from Winnipeg says: "Taking Saskatchewan as a whole, a wheat yield of not more than 14 bus. per acre is all that can be expected. The weather is still a factor, as a week of cool weather will considerably increase the yield. Much of the crop in the southeastern portion of the province is above the average, while in the western part it is a total failure. The crop in the central portion is one of the most uneven that has been seen in years. Oats are light, and it is possible that not more than one-half a crop will be harvested."

McMahan Bros. have incorporated at Valparaiso, Ind., to do a hay and grain business. Capital $10,000.

The Bremen Equity Elevator Co., Bremen, N. D., has been incorporated for $12,000.

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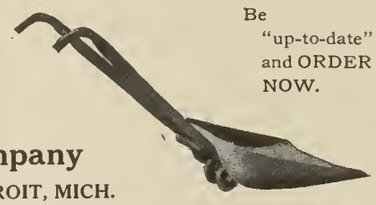

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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., July 27, 1914.

Advancing prices were witnessed in the corn products trade of Kansas City and Missouri River mills during the past week, cream corn meal in small sacks being quoted up to $1.86 per 100 lbs., Kansas City. Trade was of fair volume, but was limited to small sales. Standard meal was quoted up to $1.60 per 100 lbs. in bulk, and millers reported a fair demand for this product. Chop prices were also higher for the week, No. 2 yellow chop selling at a range of $1.39 to $1.41 in 100-lb. sacks.

Southeastern markets are out of line on corn goods from this territory. Southern Kansas and southern Illinois mills are securing most of the business in Georgia and the Carolinas, underquoting local mills more than 20c per bbl.

Principal outlets for table goods and chop of Kansas City mills is in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and eastern Texas. This territory has been taking chop from Kansas City all season, favorable freight rates and a shortage of corn combining to enable good trade. Texas has been taking mixed cars of various grades of meal and chop. Arkansas buyers are carrying only light stocks of meal at this time, but the high prices are against any very large volume of business in that state. Some buyers have contracted for all of their wants up to Sept. 1, when they expect the new crop meal to have its effect on the market. Buyers without contracts are taking only for their current needs in single carlots.

Corn is selling at a premium of 15@20c per bu. over wheat in some sections of Oklahoma and 8@15c in Kansas and Missouri. This premium has been an unfavorable factor in corn products trade, and millers report consumption during the past several months as lighter than a year ago, when prices were much lower.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.80@1.85 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.75@1.85 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, burlap bags, natural, $1.70@1.80; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.37@1.41 per 100; corn bran, in 100-lb. bags, 75@85c per 100.

Nashville, Tenn., July 27, 1914.

An advance of 5c in corn meal has been the feature of the market for the past week, the universal advance in corn prices being the principal cause for the shift of prices. The demand was considerably better than the preceding week, jobbers placing unusually numerous orders. White corn has been exceedingly scarce here, and it has been difficult for the millers to get enough grain to supply their needs.

Following are prices in effect here, on basis 96-lb. bags, f. o. b. Nashville: Best bolted corn meal, $1.95; pearl meal and grits, $2.05@2.10. Chops find a limited sale.

New York, July 27, 1914.

Corn goods prices showed no change for the week and only a routine demand was in evidence.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.50 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.40@1.45; coarse, $1.35@1.40; hominy, $4.10; granulated yellow, $4; corn flour, $1.80. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.82; grits, $1.93; flakes, $2.15.

New Orleans, July 25, 1914.

Corn and corn products were advanced 10@15c per bbl. last week on account of bad crop conditions in Illinois and Indiana and the grain shortage in South American countries and Europe. Offerings were scarce, but the demand was much enlivened over previous weeks. There was an active inquiry and it is probable that jobbers will begin restocking soon. Continued good reports are had from the Louisiana crop, which is maturing nicely and the belief is more and more prevalent that Louisiana will have to be reckoned with as a corn producer this year. Ruling quotations on Saturday, basis cottons or jute sacks, f. o. b. New Orleans, follow: Corn meal, $3.75@3.85 per bbl.; standard meal, $3.50@3.65 per bbl.; grits, $3.80@3.90 per bbl.; corn meal, $3.85@3.95 per bbl.; hominy, $3.90@4 per bbl.; pearl meal, $3.60@3.70 per bbl.; chops, $1.45@1.47 per 100 lbs.; corn bran, $1.10@1.15 per 100 lbs.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., July 25, 1914.

Two large sales of old spring wheat flour were made this week to large bakeries at $4.15 jute this point, to be delivered by the first of the year, quality guaranteed. Also a good number of the smaller bakeries bought at $4.25. These sales were made from the large spring wheat mills who are heavy advertisers. The non-advertising mills would not offer under $4.30 for their full stock straights, and that for delivery up to October, as they would not give old wheat flour after the new begins to move. It is lately that the large advertising mills are giving the best figures for round lots of flour, especially to the bakery trade. The trade think they will get a good percentage of Kansas wheat in the mixture.

Wheat harvesting is over and a good percentage of it is damaged by the wet weather and selling for 70c a bushel. Good milling wheat is bringing anywhere from 74c to 80c a bushel at the mill doors. It is coming in very lively, as the farmers think they will do better by selling now.

Most of the bakers are booked up for all the old spring flour they will need and very few will figure on the new crop. Kansas flours have been of fairly good sale for one and two cars for prompt shipment, and a good number of cars are on the way but have not arrived as yet, and no report has been made as to quality. Very few bakers have bought up to December delivery.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices in full and mixed cars f. o. b. Philadelphia:

Flour—Spring patent (wood basis), $4.35@4.60; straight, $4.20@4.30; clear, $4@4.15; low grade, in jute, $3@3.15; new spring 25c less; winter patent (basis wood), $4.50@4.90; straight, $4.15@4.40; clear, $3.85@4.10; extra, $3.40@3.65 (new 60c less). Kansas patent (basis jute or 98-lb. cotton), $4@4.40; straight, $3.70@4.10; clear, $3.35@3.50.

Western Rye—In sacks, $3.40@3.60; Pennsylvania, in wood, $3.60@3.70; new 40c less.

Feed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring red dog, $29@29.50; flour middlings, $26; standard middlings, $24@25; bran, $22.25@23.50; Kansas middlings (100-lb. sacks), $26@26.50; Kansas bran, $23@23.50; winter middlings, bulk, $27; bran, $24.

Pennsylvania Notes.

The Kolbs are building a $100,000 bakery in Allentown, Pa.

J. R. Stauffer & Co.'s flour mill, at Glen Zephyr, Pa., was burned.

John Lefevre, a flour and feed dealer of York, Pa., died, aged 62 years.

A. Fouth, of Hellam, Pa., has bought the old Loucks flour mill and is remodeling it.

The Princess Anne (Md.) Flour Co.'s mill that was burned lately has about been rebuilt.

A great many Pennsylvania master bakers are spending the summer in Europe with their families.

Edgar Custer, of Sunbury, Pa., has bought the Jones flour mill at Somerville, Pa., and will move there soon.

The flour mill belonging to the John B. Curry estate, at Swatara, Pa., was burned. It will be rebuilt.

The flour mill belonging to C. E. Lingafelt, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., was sold by assignee to O. J. Fay of Hollidaysburg.

Henry Weinberger's flour mill, at Reinert, Pa., known as the Oley Furnace Mill, has been sold to a Mr. Cantman, of Philadelphia.

Robinson & Crawford, of Philadelphia, chain store people, are getting ready to build an extensive bakery, making three of the same kind here.

L. M. Brinker, of Le Moyne, Pa., who bakes up 300 bbls. of flour a week, is building a large plant in Sunbury, Pa., called the Sunbury Baking Co.

William Schweizer, a Philadelphia baker, is getting up a company to bake bread after the same formula the German army uses. He is now in Germany studying the method. The company will have a $90,000 capital.

The federal food inspectors have refused the cargo of corn on the steamer Ascuncion de Larrinaga, from Argentine Republic, to be unloaded here to be used as food. The grain will be landed under bond while further inspection takes place. They claim it was loaded green. There is corn on the same boat for other ports and they have been notified of the delay. This is the first time the Argentine corn has been held up at this port.

The following agricultural patents were issued last week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: J. P. Adolfson, Chokio, Minn., curry brush; B. Bailey, Regan, N. D., wagon; E. Behrns, Buffalo Lake, Minn., stacker; A. O. Gahr, Milbank, S. D., frame for agricultural implements; P. H. Kroger, Jr., Wessington Springs, S. D., corn planter; E. Paulson, Knife River, N. D., shock carrier.

According to a report from New York City, a number of Western flour and grain handlers have been visiting in Eastern markets, establishing connections for handling flour shipped through the Panama Canal. S. B. McNear, of the Sperry Flour Co., San Francisco, appointed a New York jobber to handle the business of his company. It will cost them just 75c per 100 lbs., or $1.50 per bbl., less to ship flour via the canal than by rail from San Francisco to New York. New York jobbers expect a large movement of flour through the canal from California, Washington and Oregon.

H. Work, of the Ellsworth Mill & Elevator Co., Ellsworth, Kan., while on the Kansas City Board of Trade July 23, said that threshing of wheat was not general in the vicinity of Ellsworth. "Nearly all of the crop is in the stack," added Mr. Work. "Yield thus far has not been less than 18 and not more than 36 bus. to the acre. Considerable fall plowing for wheat has already been done. Corn needs rain in Ellsworth county."

"Showery weather has caused a lull in wheat threshing," says a letter from the Smith Center Mill, Elevator & Light Co., Smith Center, Kan. "Stacks are not being threshed yet, and shocks are too damp. Yield thus far is averaging between 26 and 31 bus. to the acre. Movement is light, but is expected to increase with dry weather."

The first sale of new Northwestern spring wheat flour in Cincinnati was made last week at $4 per bbl. for 1,500 bbls. of patent in jute, shipment in September.

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New Orleans

New Orleans, La., July 25, 1914.

Flour of all grades made a strong dvance during the latter part of last eek and all hope of low prices eemed to disappear. Buyers have een holding off and stocks are runing low, so orders will have to come n soon if the trade wants to get in hile prices are at the minimum. rade improved perceptibly last eek, in spite of the epidemic and ore or less disquieting information. n fact, all lines of business were airly active, with the exception of eal estate.

Kansas new wheat was quoted at 3.75@3.90 per bbl. for patents in 98-b. cotton sacks, an advance of 10c er bbl. over Monday. Old wheat was uoted at $4.50@4.60, also an advance uring the past few days. The adances were in sympathy with wheat utures and on account of the shortge in Argentine and Russia. Oklaoma mills were on a parity with ansas. In fact, there was no cuting of values to get business, and ill agents and jobbers assumed a ery independent attitude. Some ales of new wheat straights were ade at $3.60@3.70 per bbl. in coton. Mexican petroleum companies ere in the market for old wheat ansas clears, and one firm took ,500 bbls. at about $4.15@4.20 per bl.

Minneapolis mills made advances f fully 20c per bbl. by Saturday over he values of Monday. Word that lack rust had set in on the Minneota wheat crop and unseasonable eather for harvesting was being experienced, was assigned as the cause. t was stated that prices would go igher and that offerings would be uch restricted. Quotations on hard pring patents ranged from $4.65@ .75 per bbl. on Saturday. Sales ere few, but there were many inquiries from bakeries and confectioners.

Soft winter wheat flour also went igher on account of bad crop conitions. Wheat was reported to be lentiful, but farmers were holding n to it to feed to stock as a substitute for their corn crop failures. o old wheat flour was offered and ew wheat ranged from $4@@4.10 per bl. for patents in cottons. Straights, xtra fancy and clears were proportionately valued with a better deand for clears than usual. The ountry trade was brighter on acount of improved conditions by diersified farming and stock feeding.

Prices of mill feed also advanced n sympathy with wheat and flour uotations. Values were up 3c per 00 for bran in cottons and jutes and ard and soft winter wheat brans ere on a parity. These prices aplied also for delivery in August, Sepember and October, being $1.08@ .10 per 100. Shorts were quoted at 1.20@1.25 per 100 in cottons and utes. Trade was slack in all sorts f mill feed, though somewhat improved over the same time last year.

New Orleans Notes.

Ben F. Flippin, formerly freight raffic manager of the Missouri Paific at St. Louis, and H. G. Wilson f Kansas City, are candidates for he office of general manager of the New Orleans Traffic Bureau.

Edward A. Byum, for the past six ears assistant general freight agent f the Mobile & Ohio here, resigned ast week to accept an offer as vice resident and general manager of the exas City Terminal Co. E. B. Blair, eneral agent of the M. & O. at Meridian, has been appointed his uccessor.

The banner grain exports from Kansas wheat crop are beginning to nove through New Orleans. Trainoads of wheat have been received very day this week via the Missouri acific, and the largest grain carriers are at the docks loading full cargoes of the grain. The movement in July-August will be close to 3,500,000 bus.

Galveston is trying hard to get the grain export trade from New Orleans. An offer was made recently to J. L. Richeson, chief grain inspector of the New Orleans Board of Trade, to go to Galveston as chief inspector. It came from big Galveston grain interests and was very lucrative,: but Mr. Richeson refused it.

Horace L. Pitcher, agent for several Illinois and Kansas mills, returned last week from Illinois. He said the wheat crop was good, but farmers were preparing to feed wheat to stock on account of the corn crop shortage. He predicted high prices for soft winter stock and said that the low mark on all grades of flour had been reached.

The Collin County Mill and Elevator Co., McKinney, Tex., has increased its capital from $100,000 to $200,000.

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Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., July 27, 1914.

Wheat and flour have advanced steadily here for over a week, the advance in flour amounting to about 25c per barrel last week. The outlook is for higher prices to continue for some weeks to come, it being the general belief of the millers that as the trade becomes certain of the extent of the black rust damage and the other new factors in a curtailed crop a better buying sentiment will prevail. It is already the belief of many grain men in the Southeast that the crop this year will turn out to be no more than the normal one, and all look for a steady advance in prices.

There have been a few inquiries from foreign buyers here the past week, and several sales were reported. Shipments were made on back orders also. The millers fear that the prospective Nashville market will not allow any further export sales for a week or so, however.

Wheat is up about 5 cents since last week, and is advancing daily. It is now quoted at 89c with bill, and 80c to 82c without bill. Some farmers in this territory are grinding a large part of their wheat crop, which strengthens the market, but the number who are pursuing this policy is not nearly so large as in the Middle West, it is said. The movement of wheat continues very heavy.

The demand for flour is still on the decided increase, but the crest has probably about arrived. Large contracts are placed with the mills every day, and the current shipments for immediate use are very heavy.

The demand for mill feed has been unusually heavy, and the market is in the best shape shown at any time this season. The accumulation of the past few weeks has halted, and a heavy shipping business is being enjoyed. An advance of about $1 per ton in prices was reported the latter part of last week, making bran sell now at $22@25, and shorts at $28 @30.

Nashville Notes.

The report of the Nashville Grain Exchange showed the receipt of 276 cars of grain last week. The report on visible supply showed stocks on hand Saturday at noon to be as follows: Wheat, 1,193,130 bus.; corn, 129,600 bus.; oats, 126,500 bus.; flour, 37,000 bbls. This is a remarkable increase in the supply of wheat, which was reported last week at 700,800 bus.

J. Harvey Neil, a pioneer grain merchant of Nashville, died last week. He was at his country home, Ridgetop, near here, when he became ill of acute indigestion. He has been in the grain business since a young man, organizing the firm of Neil & Shofner. A few years ago he launched out by himself in the firm of J. H. Neil & Co., in which he acted as a grain broker.

The Nashville Grain Exchange last week elected Charles Cornelius as its attorney, choosing him to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lee Douglass, who became United States District Attorney recently.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., July 27, 1914.

Flour demand has held steady during the last week, with possibly a slight improvement. Indiana millers are now in the thick of the usual harvest time business and all are busy. The good business and the strong wheat prices have led to an advance of 10 cents in flour quotations, patents now standing at $4.05@4.10, with other grades advanced similarly.

The early orders were in most cases for short-time delivery, and went to nearby points for immediate use. Bookings for more distant delivery and to more distant points are increasing now.

Feed demand holds firm and prices have advanced 50 cents a ton, making the figure $21@21.50 in bulk, f. o. b. Indianapolis.

Flour production in Indianapolis mills for the last week was 14,850 bbls., compared with 11,770 bbls. in the preceding week, 12,121 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1913 and 14,745 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1912.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.05@4.10; straights, $3.65 @3.70; clears, $3.35@3.40.

Northwestern Spring Wheat Flour—$4.10@4.15.

Mill Feed—$21@21.50 a ton, bulk, f. o. b. Indianapolis; $22.50@23 in 100-lb. sacks; bran, $20@21; middlings, $22@23.

Flour quotations are on wood basis, with 15c reduction in cloth and 20c in paper.

Indiana Notes.

Arlye Hardy, a miller of Charlestown, Ind., died suddenly at his home.

Preliminary notice has been filed of the dissolution of the LaPorte Milling Co., of LaPorte, Ind.

Frederick Neuhaus, a German business man of Paris, France, who is in the United States to buy corn, was a recent visitor in Indianapolis. He was accompanied by his wife.

The Farmers' Grain Co. has been incorporated at Golden Valley, N. D., for $25,000.

The Gwinner Farmers' Elevator Co., Gwinner, N. D., has been incorporated for $51,000.

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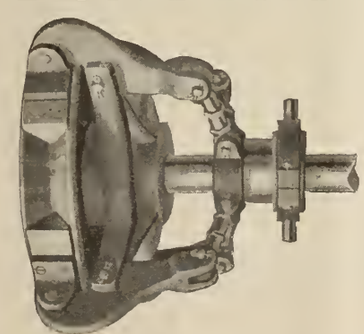

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Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minn., July 27, 1914.

There has been a decided improvement in the demand for flour and most all of the mills have booked quite liberally, quite a few sales having been made for delivery up to the end of the year. Unfortunately, the mills are taking on the new business at extremely close prices. In fact, it is difficult to understand how some of the prices that are being quoted can be arrived at.

Old wheat is exceedingly scarce, and the premiums have taken a steady advance. No. 1 northern is selling at 12c over September, and some predict that the premiums will go even higher. The temptation, therefore, to use a strong mixture of Southwestern wheat is strong, and liberal quantities of wheat have been bought, both in Kansas City and Omaha markets, by Northwestern mills.

Fancy clears are in very good demand at relatively high prices, while ordinary clears are meeting rather slow sale. Export business is quite out of the question for the present.

The demand for mill feed has shown quite a little improvement and prices for bran have advanced 50c a ton, while middlings have held firm at about 25c above last week's prices. The dry weather in some sections of the East has stimulated the demand for mill feed.

Notes.

E. H. Sexauer, of Brookings, S. D., was in Minneapolis last week, and reported the wheat crop in his territory badly damaged by black rust.

The Richardson Grain Separator Co. has moved its office from Spartan, Wis., to Minneapolis in order to better care for its growing business.

J. C. Andrews has resigned his position with the Pillsbury company and will give all his time to the new mill he is building in Minneapolis. The building has been completed and the new machinery is now being installed. It is hoped to have the mill completed by Nov. 1.

Applications for Trademarks.

The following applications have been filed recently. Anyone claiming ownership of any of these marks, or similar ones, or believing that he would be injured in his business by reason of the registration thereof, may oppose same if steps are taken promptly in compliance with the law. For further information apply directly to our correspondent, Edward S. Duvall, trademark registration attorney, Bond Building, Washington, D. C.

GOLDEN GATE and representation of the angel Gabriel at the gates of heaven, all against a black background in a circle. Used on wheat flour since Jan. 1, 1889. Applicant, Enid Mill and Elevator Co., Enid, Okla. Serial No. 77235.

O-TAK-A. Used on wheat flour since Sept. 3, 1913. Applicant, Rea & Page Milling Co., Marshall, Mo. Serial No. 77251.

PURE SILK and representation of a spool of silk. Used on wheat flour since July, 1906. Applicant, Consolidated Grocery Co., Tampa, Fla. Serial No. 77341.

IDOL. Used on wheat flour since March, 1883. Applicant, The Crescent Mill and Elevator Co., Denver, Colo. Serial No. 76352.

EARLY RISING. Used on wheat flour since December, 1882. Applicant, The Crescent Mill and Elevator Co., Denver, Colo. Serial No. 76353.

SENSATION and representation of a steamer within a double-circular border, above which is a flag. Used on self-rising wheat flour since January, 1909. Applicant, Model Mill Co., Johnson City, Tenn. Serial No. 76942.

ARBITRATOR. Used on wheat flour since May 1, 1880. Applicant, Saxony Mills, St. Louis, Mo. Serial No. 77710.

DERBY. Used on scratch feed, chick feed, middlings and cracked corn since March 31, 1909. Applicant, Tioga Mill and Elevator Co., Waverly, N. Y. Serial No. 77758.

SELF ACTION and representation of a revolver. Used on wheat flour since April 20, 1914. Applicant, Cadick Milling Co., Grand View, Ind. Serial No. 77823.

E-Z-DO. Used on wheat flour since April 20, 1914. Applicant same as for No. 77823. Serial No. 77824.

Primary Wheat Receipts Break All Records.

Domestic primary wheat receipts last week broke all records at 16,221,000 bus., or 3,950,000 bus. more than last year. Shipments were 9,751,000 bus., against 6,164,000 bus. last year. Chicago receipts also broke all records at 7,184,000 bus., against shipments of 5,248,000 bus. and last year's receipts of 3,829,000 bus. and shipments of 1,819,000 bus. St. Louis and Kansas City combined had 4,471,000 bus. for the week, or 377,000 bus. less than a year ago. Shipments were 3,973,000 bus., against 1,642,000 bus. last year. Exports of wheat and flour last week totaled 7,750,000 bus., or the largest in nine years, with one exception—7,838,000 bus. in the week of November 6, 1913. They compared with 5,962,000 bus. the preceding week, 3,592,000 bus. last year and 2,057,000 bus. two years ago. Since July 1 exports total 18,786,000 bus., against 12,369,000 bus. last year.

Gould Lines' Record Wheat Loading.

The Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain has been breaking all records in its history in the loading of wheat on its lines. The 20th of the month was the heaviest day in that respect ever known on the road, there being 655 cars loaded with wheat, against 362 cars on the same day last year. The heavy movement in wheat started in on the 10th, when 371 cars were loaded. On the 11th the number jumped to 482, and on Monday, the 13th, to 497. On the 14th it increased to 561 and on the 15th to 616. The 17th made a record of 549, and the 18th 559, the high mark of 655 being reached on Monday, the 20th. This is 200 cars in excess of the greatest day's wheat loading record for the preceding year, which was 455 cars. Eight days of the present year have exceeded any day's business in wheat ever handled on the road previously.

I. C. C. BRANCH IN ST. LOUIS.

Commerce Commission Opens Office in Fourth City.

The Interstate Commerce Commission last week opened a branch office in St. Louis, which will be headquarters for the territory east of the western boundary of Colorado, north of the Gulf of Mexico and west of the eastern boundary of Tennessee, except a portion of Illinois, Iowa and states north.

This is one of five recently established branch offices. The others are in New York, Chicago, St. Paul and San Francisco. F. S. Fowler, a commission examiner, is in charge of the St. Louis office, which is in the Railway Exchange Building. It is anticipated that commission activities will be considerably expedited by the opening of these branch offices. It should no longer be necessary to postpone a hearing because of the failure of the examiner to appear at the appointed time.

K. C. S. Rate Case Heard.

Protests against the Kansas City Southern's action in filing a tariff providing for balanced rates on wheat and flour from Kansas City to Port Arthur on wheat originating at Kansas and Nebraska points were submitted to Chief Examiner Brown, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, at Cleveland, O., July 27.

The case was submitted on record, no oral argument being made by either side, and was taken under advisement.

St. Louis millers joined with the Omaha Grain Exchange in protesting against the action of the railroad.

The elevator of William Callahan, at Garretson, S. D., was recently destroyed by fire. The fire is believed to have been started by tramps. Although the elevator had not been operated for several years, Mr. Callahan had just completed arrangements to resume business and had purchased a few loads of grain, which were in the elevator. The building was insured.

Ray J. Berg has taken charge of the Bagley elevator at Dupree, S. D.

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Allegheny, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Binghamton*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	29.00	38.00
Boston*	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Buffalo*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Cincinnati	17.00	17.00	8.00	18.00
Chicago	12.00	12.00	8.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.50	20.50	11.50	18.50
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Erie, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Indianapolis	16.50	16.50	8.00	16.00
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	32.50
Kansas City	.....	.....	7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky.	17.00	17.00	8.00	19.00
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	35.00
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	10.50	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	.....
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	28.70	28.70	19.70	25.00
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75	.....	14.00	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	6.00	10.00
Philadelphia*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Portland, Me.	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	25.70	17.50	22.00
Rochester*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Schenectady*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Scranton, Pa.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	29.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00	.....	14.00
Syracuse*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Terre Haute, Ind.	15.00	15.00	6.00	16.00
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.50	20.00	34.00
Toledo, Ohio	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Troy, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Utica, N. Y.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Washington, D. C.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Wheeling, W. Va.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at these points.

Lake and rail points marked with * take a rate two cents less than above quoted rates during lake and rail season.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—LOCATED ON TWO RAILROADS
(Mo. Pacific and A. T. & S. F.) 400 Barrel Modern Mill in center of Kansas Wheat Belt, at Great Bend, Kans. Liberal terms to right parties. See or write
G. H. HULME, Great Bend, Kans.

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Peterson's Patent Cloth Cleaner
Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.
Write for sample.
CREAM CITY CAN WORKS
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

GAS AND OIL
ENGINES
for Natural Producer Gas, crude and low grade fuel oils.
Standard sizes 10 to 1000 H. P.
Highest economy, best workmanship, close regulation. Reliable in operation.
Gas Producers for power and fuel use any kind of coal.
A new 50 H. P. Muncie oil engine for sale at a sacrifice. Write now. Exclusive territory to good agents.
The Jacobson Engineering Co.
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Before Passing this Page
THINK!

If you discovered a hole in your flour spout that was leaking 50 pounds of flour a day into the feed spout, how long would it take you to have it fixed?

OUR CATALOGUE

will show you that there are leaks in the best mills and also tell you how *we stop them.*

If you are not practical in your milling knowledge, then

Refer this Book to Your Head Miller

In it he will find valuable information and also things not so dry along milling lines. It is his duty to inform you of needed improvements, and to suggest means to obtain better results.

He is the pivot on which turns your profit and loss.

Write us for catalogue and points on what happened at the Buffalo Convention.

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Wheat on the Farms
Roads are Impassable
Flour Orders Delayed

Plant of Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kans., Built by

There are many mills which need more **wheat storage** to carry over the periods when wheat supplies dry up because there is no chance for farmers to deliver wheat. Same condition applies to car shortages.

Concrete re-inforced storage tanks will solve this problem for you.

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Requires all successful millers to keep their mills up to date.

The best trade demands flour of highest quality properly aged, whitened and conditioned.

Over three-fourths of the representative mills in the United States, England, Germany and France have installed the ***Alsop Electrical Process*** of aging and whitening flour.

If you have not installed this wonderful invention, you are working under a serious handicap.

Write us for particulars.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., July 27, 1914.

Improved buying was reported throughout Iowa during the past week by Kansas and Northwestern mill agents. Local mills also noted a better tone to trade, with buyers showing a willingness to raise their views on new crop flour values. Mills held prices firm during the entire week. Some of the local mills in the southern part of the state started on new winter wheat, but they are offering little straight new wheat flour. A blend of old and new is being sold to the family trade, but bakers are taking old exclusively.

Hard winter wheat patents from the Southwest are being offered at a range of $4@4.35 in cotton sacks, delivered. Some Des Moines dealers have contracted for several thousand-bbl. lots at $4.10 per bbl. for 80 per cent patents, September delivery. Kansas mills are not offering straight old wheat flour, and mill agents here report that nearly all old wheat contracts have been filled. Bakers in the state are not taking any new flour, but they report stocks only sufficient to carry them through to September. Buyers in the interior are buying in fair volume, but only in carlots.

Spring wheat mills did a slightly increased business during the past week. Some contracting was done on small carlots for August shipment, but spring wheat flour handlers are waiting for more definite news on the probable spring wheat crop before contracting. New winter wheat flour is being sold at a discount of about 50c per bbl. under old spring wheat flour. Northwestern mills are holding best short patents up to $5, while other brands are quoted at a range of $4.50@4.80 delivered.

Iowa mills report a fair demand for flour and good prospects for new winter wheat flour. With a bumper crop of winter wheat in the state, mills are predicting a larger volume of business to Eastern markets during this crop year. Prices now are out of line with Eastern markets, mills holding flour values about 25c higher than jobbers' views.

Mill feed continues strong and in short supply. Demand for standard middlings and bran is reported good throughout the state, and some Southwestern feed is being purchased for immediate shipment. Mill door demand for feed is reported good. Prices advanced 50c to $1 per ton last week on all feeds. Bran is quoted up to $20@21.25. Middlings were also strong and at the close prices were about $1 higher. Supply of all mill feeds is scarce, and mills have had some trouble in filling July contracts.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $4@4.35; straight, $3.80@4.15; fancy clear, $3.10; low grade clear, $2.60@2.90.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $5; family patent, $4.50@4.80; clear, $3.50@3.60; red dog, scarce at $1.65.

Mill Feed—Bran, $19@20.50 per ton; standard middlings, $24.50@24.75; flour middlings, $25.50@31.

Iowa Notes.

Railroads in Iowa anticipate an unusual volume of business in the fall, owing to the brilliant corn crop prospects and the large winter wheat crop being harvested. Many of the carriers are working their car repair shops to the limit in order to have all equipment in shape to carry grain. Railroads anticipate a corn and oats crop equal to the record production in 1912.

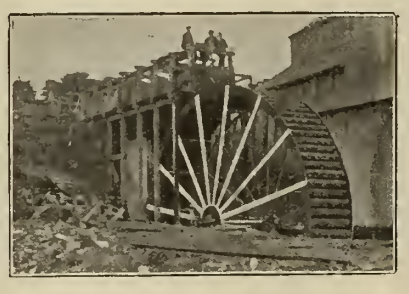
Some points in Iowa report local drouths and consequent injury to corn, but generally the condition of the crop is good and indications are that a bumper yield will be harvested if a long-continued spell of dry weather is not general over the state.

The terminal elevator at Sioux City, Ia., destroyed by fire on July 13, was operated by the Mystic Milling Co., Sioux City, under lease. Loss to the elevator was $130,000. Plans for rebuilding are being considered. A concrete structure will take the place of the burned plant.

The Electric Steel Elevator Co., Minneapolis, Minn., in rushing the construction of five storage tanks which will increase its capacity to 4,000,000 bus. This will make it the largest single terminal in the West and one of the largest in the world.

Farmers in some sections of Kentucky are storing all of their wheat in preference to selling at 75c per bu., the price quoted by mills, delivered at their elevators.

Small Water Powers



24 ft. diam. by 5 ft. face I-X-L driving mill of W. H. Long, Howard, Pa.

One-third
More Power
than the best small turbine

using the same amount of water, is the result you can get from the I-X-L Steel Overshoot Water Wheel. It will deliver 92% efficiency to the wheel shaft. Just ask for Bulletin No. 15 if you want all the facts.

FITZ WATER WHEEL CO. Hanover, Pa., U. S. A.

Leading Grain Dealers of St. Louis.

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GRAIN, HAY AND GRASS SEEDS
118 NORTH MAIN ST.

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I Make a Specialty of Milling Wheat, Always Ready to Submit Type Samples.

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GOFFE & CARKENER CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
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Commission Co.
Hi-Grade Milling Wheat
Kiln Dried Corn
Feeding Cereals.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., July 27, 1914.

Unchanged conditions surrounded ıe alfalfa products market here the ast week. Prices were steadily held ıe entire week, especially on grain ıixed feeds, which were in fair deıand from old outlets. Alfalfa meal as good sale at $16.50@17 per ton or choice to No. 1 grades in sacks, ut quite a number of mills are holdıg for higher prices. Molasses alılfa feeds were slow sale during the ast week. Immediate Southwestern tates were principal buyers, alhough Southeastern territory bought ı carlots where stocks needed relenishing. Molasses alfalfa feed ıade from old meal is quoted at a ange of $19.50 to $21 in 100-lb. sacks, ansas City.

Unfavorable alfalfa crop conditions ı Colorado and Nebraska were bullsh market factors last week, espeially in the Kansas City alfalfa hay narket. The Nebraska alfalfa crop ıas been damaged to a material exent, and that state is buyiug alfalfa ı Kansas City for consumption at ome points which generally are shipers at this season. Colorado also reorts considerable injury to its first utting, which will delay the new neal movement from that state. Mills here do not expect to start grinding ntil after Aug. 15.

Southeastern Kansas mills have ontracted heavily in Southeastern narkets. Favorable freight rates to hat section and low Northern marets on meal have resulted in mills selling a large percentage of their output to the Southeast at better prices than Kansas City offered.

Good No. 2 new meal is meeting a brisk demand on a basis of $15.50@16 per ton in sacks. Several Kansas City handlers have been unable to get sufficient supplies of No. 2 meal to fill contracts for July delivery.

Some irregularity is reported in demand for mixed alfalfa feeds. Some sections where cattle are being finished for market sales are in large volume, but the general report is fair trade. Some mixers report the present season as dull, but a slightly better demand over a year ago is reported. Grain mixed feeds are quoted at a range of $24@27 for molasses mixed, while the dry mixed is held up to $28.25. Several mixers have been offeriug molasses alfalfa mixed feed made from No. 2 new meal at $17.50, Kansas City basis, in bulk.

Kansas City Hay Market.

Alfalfa advanced sharply last week, prices gaining $1 per ton, despite the heavier receipts. A good shipping demand was in evidence throughout the week, especially from sections where the first and second cuttings have been damaged. Eastern states are taking alfalfa, and are also contracting heavily for fall delivery. Quality of receipts in Kansas City was fair, although some hay is still arriving in heated condition. Reports from Nebraska on the alfalfa cuttings in that state were of a bullish character and had a bullish tendency on the market.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice to No. 1 new crop meal, $16.50@17; No. 2 new, $15.50@16.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $20@21.50; No. 2, $18.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molassses Feeds (sacked)—$24@27; alfalfa grain dry mixed, $28@28.50.

No. 1, $12.50@13.50; No. 2, $9@10.50; No. 3, $6@8.50.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Reports from Nebraska indicate very serious damage to alfalfa in that state from various causes. In consequence shipments of alfalfa from the state have been very light, and in many instances Kansas City dealers have secured orders for alfalfa from stations generally shipping at this season of the year. The second cutting of alfalfa is well advanced, but only a light crop will be harvested.

James J. Doty has plans under way for the erection of an alfalfa meal mill in Shenandoah, Ia. He is asking the support of the farmers, and before building the mill Mr. Doty will sign contracts with farmers for a stated amount of alfalfa every year for about five years. This is to insure a large enough acreage in the territory adjacent to the proposed mill. The local commercial club is assisting Mr. Doty in his plans.

Robert R. Denny has perfected plans for the construction of two alfalfa meal mills in Wyoming, one at Basin and the other at Otto. Each plant will have capacity of 40 tons per day. Work will start before the close of July on the two buildings, and the mills will be ready for operation by Sept. 15, according to plans. The two plants will be operated under the name of the Basin Alfalfa Milling Co., as subsidiaries of the Kornfalfa Feed Milling Co., Kansas City. R. R. Denny will be secretary and manager. Mr. Denny was formerly in the employ of the Kornfalfa Feed Milling Co., Kansas City, and has had considerable experience in the alfalfa milling business. The territory around Basin and Otto is largely sown to alfalfa, and farmers have a big surplus annually over their own needs.

The LaJunta Alfalfa Milling Co., LaJunta, Colo., has been organized, and will start erecting a plant to cost approximately $15,000. A. S. Marshall, of LaJunta, is a stockholder.

Eastern demad for Kansas City alfalfa is expected to break all records this year, according to some dealers in the Kansas City market who are now shipping to Eastern states. Points in the East where a good crop of native hay is being harvested are buying alfalfa from Kansas City. Shipments thus far have beeu heavier than a year ago, and a still further increase in demand is expected.

At the National Hay Association convention in Cedar Point, O., July 14 and 15, the only change in grades of hay was that in choice timothy, which was eliminated. Dealers believe that this change will be to the advantage of the hay trade generally, as it will result in less friction.

Bryan Haywood, of the Bryan Haywood Alfalfa Warehouse Co., Kansas City, who returned last week from an extended trip through the Colorado alfalfa milling section, said that the first cutting of alfalfa throughout Colorado had been damaged materially. "Most mills in the state are relying on the second cutting for supplies to grind, and this cutting will not be ready before Aug. 15," said Mr. Haywood. "The movement of meal from Colorado will be consequently delayed. General reports in Colorado and adjoining states indicate a damaged first cutting to the same extent as in Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma."

Alfalfa Meal--Haywood Alfalfa Warehouse Co.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

We are always in the market for ALFALFA MEAL and ALFALFA MIXED FEEDS. Write or wire
KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.
G. T. MARTIN, Manager 718 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Nashville, Tenn., July 27, 1914.

The alfalfa market is in unusually strong condition, the demand being heavy and prices advancing steadily. Quotations are from 50c to $1 higher than the early part of last week.

The recent rains have been sufficient to insure a light crop of millet, pea hay and a few other aftermath crops, but the latter will not be sufficient to materially slacken the demand for Western alfalfa hay and other feed. Receipts from the West have been liberal during the past week. The hay crops are not more than half the normal size through any part of Tennessee, owing to the unusually hot, dry weather. In some localities the crop is fair, and in others it is a failure.

The Agricultural Special, a solid trainload of farm products, machinery exhibits and other instructive features for the benefit of farmers, is expected to stimulate the growth of alfalfa in this state, as Capt. T. F. Peck, who is in charge of the tour, is an enthusiastic booster of the crop. The train has been out for about a week, but will continue on the tour some time yet, traversing every mile of track in the state.

Following are prices in effect in the local market: Western alfalfa hay, No. 1, $18@18.50; local alfalfa hay, $17@17.50; alfalfa horse feed, $29@30; alfalfa meal, $25@26.

New Orleaus, La., July 25, 1914.

Some restocking was done by local jobbers and dealers in alfalfa here last week and the trade was rather brisk, considering all conditions. It is probable, however, that all mills and warehouses will hold off for a time on account of uncertainty as to what is to be done with regard to the rat-proofing campaign begun by the federal officers to check the spread of bubonic plague. The orders placed last week were for Oklahoma and Kansas alfalfa mostly, with some from Texas and Arizona. Quotations ranged from $17 to $19 for hay and $21 to $23 for meal, with mixed feeds selling from $27 to $29, according to quality and grade. The alfalfa meal business may suffer on account of the health campaign, as the ordinance against keeping chickens in the city is so drastic as to be prohibitive, and sales of chicken feed will fade away to almost nothing it is feared. As alfalfa meal is the chief component of many chicken feed combinations, it will probably suffer heavily in consequencc.

St. Louis, Mo., July 28, 1914.

There was a broader and more active market in alfalfa meal products last week, and trade developed a healthy tone. Prices on meal were firm and indicated an advance, for all offers of good-grade meal were readily absorbed. Much of the buying was influenced by strength in corn, oats and other feeds, which were affected by continued drouth conditions over a large area of the crop belt, and which is materially interfering with pasturage. A strong market in mill feed also had an effect on trading. New meal is coming to market in better condition, but so far receipts have been limited and local dealers have experienced considerabl competition with the Southwest in getting supplies to be shipped this way.

The trade at last is inclined to purchase more liberally for future needs, as the belief is growing that the total grain crops will not figurc largely in excess of last year, while the hay and forage crops promise to be very short. The Missouri State Agricultural Department sent out a circular last week advising the farmer to savc his straw and predicting record-breaking prices for hay next fall. Eastern demand for meal is more active than in some time, and, as stocks there are low, the trade expects incrcased sales to that section, especially as the buying by Easterners has been materially lessened recently because they have been heavily overloaded with bran and mill feeds and have been forced to work them off. The South continues a fair buyer of meal and southern Illinois dealers at last are taking stocks, owing to the continued dry, hot weather in that section. One local dealer expressed the opinion that business last week in alfalfa products was fully 25 per cent ahead of the preceding week, and unless general rain came soon the trade would face a violent buying movement, as the feed situation, he said, was entering a decidedly critical period as regards the ultimate outcome of general supplies. The foreign war scare, backed by heavy buying in wheat and corn futures in the late week, also had a sentimental influence on dealers. Quote alfalfa meal at $16.50 for No. 2 and $18.50 strong for No. 1, with sales at both figures, and in demand as the week closed; alfalfa molasses meal without grain at $20.50@21.50; with grain, $24.50@27. Good alfalfa had continues in demand and scarce, with late sales of "heating" at $13; No. 2 at $13@14.50; scant to good No. 1 at $15@16 up to $17.

According to a bulletin issued by the Census and Statistics Department, the wheat acreage in Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba is 10,063,000, against 10,036,000 acres a year ago. The oats acreage is 6,106,000, against 5,792,000 a year ago.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Wisconsin State Millers' Association was held in Milwaukee on July 24. Flour shrinkage and its relation to the new Wisconsin weights and measures law was discussed.

Receipts of flour at New York the week ending July 18 totaled 163,000 bbls., while shipments were 93,000 bbls.

The Farmers' Seed and Supply Co., Lynchburg, W. Va., has incorporated for $25,000, to do a hay, grain, flour and seed business.

The Hales Elevator Co. has been incorporated at Chicago for $150,000.

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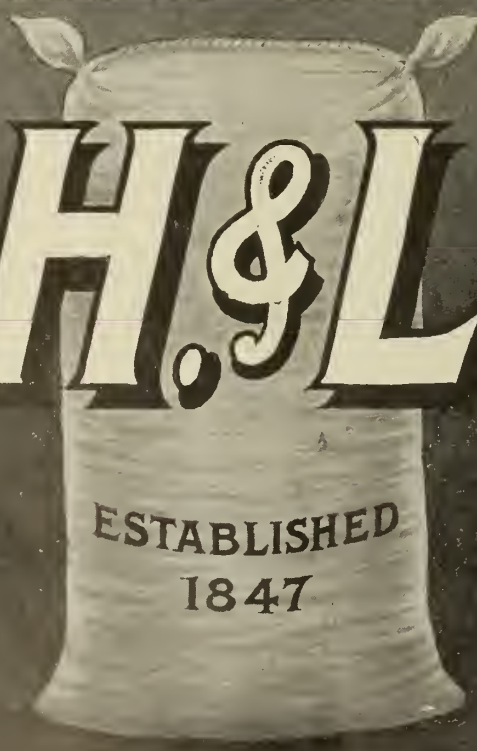

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FOR SALE—On easy terms, 140-bbl. mill and elevator. Well located in good school town on main line Santa Fe. Would consider trade. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 241, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR RENT OR SALE—Moneymaker. Only mill and elevator in Fayetteville, 8,000 people; 70-bbl. flour B. & L. plansifter system. Modern corn plant. Good exchange. Plenty wagon wheat and local trade. Address, A. B. Stone, owner, Fayetteville, Ark.

FOR SALE—My 25-bbl. water-power flour, meal and feed mill, situated near the center of Shepherdstown, W. Va.; has 40-foot steel overshoot water wheel, steel forebay and flume, with the necessary machinery to make a convenient and easily operated mill. New brick dwelling with mill, if desired. Entire property in first-class condition. Apply to U. S. Martin, Box 95, Shepherdstown, W. Va.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A thoroughly modern, competent and reliable miller in the prime of life, married, small family, seeks engagement with reliable firm in mill up to 500 bbls. Can come at once. This miller is highly recommended by former employer as a thorough miller and millwright, man of good character and a desirable man to have in charge of your plant. State salary you are willing to pay and full particulars in first letter. Address Paul Brown, 642 Main street, Spencer, Iowa.

WANTED—An experienced head miller and mechanic desires a change. Am in charge here and can stay as long as I wish. Do not use liquor or tobacco. Can give good reason for wanting to change to good mill of 50 to 300 barrels' capacity. Prefer Kansas, Nebraska or Iowa. Interested parties please write A. L. Hallam, Rosendale, Mo.

WANTED—A competent manager for a flour milling, grain and coal business established with $50,000 investment. Applicant must invest $20,000 in the business and be able to hold down job. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 219, St. Louis, Mo.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Flour salesman, at present employed, wishes to make change. Some Kansas or Nebraska mill's acc't preferred, for northeast Missouri, Illinois and southern Iowa. Seven years' experience with one firm. Address "Salesman," care Milling and Grain News.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill not less than 100 bbls. capacity, by a married man 29 years old; 12 years' experience in hard and soft wheat milling. Am sober, industrious and can build up a flour business that is run down. Can furnish references. Address Box Z, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 barrels and up. Have had charge of mills from 150 to 2,000 barrels. Can furnish very best of references. Can keep mill in good repair, have my own tools. Married. Can come at once. Wish a situation where there are good schools. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 203, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in good mill of 100 to 500 bbl. capacity. I am thoroughly up-to-date in modern milling, and capable of obtaining the best results in quality and yield. Am married, 30 years of age, have had more than 12 years' experience in different mills. I do not use liquor in any form. Can furnish satisfactory recommendations as to character and ability. Give capacity, make of machinery and wages paid in first letter. Address Head Miller, 710 Ninth avenue, Shenandoah, Iowa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WAREHOUSE OPPORTUNITY—Will sell part interest to party having goods to store each year, to help build Kansas City warehouse. Present warehouse running, with extra ground, switch and dock available. Warehouse 4220 St. John Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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SPLENDID location for flouring mill, elevator, alfalfa and feed mill, or any of them. No competition. Large territory. For full information, address T. W. Wheat, Secretary Commercial Club, Lander, Wyo.

Various methods are being used to encourage farmers to hold their wheat. The Todd County Progress, a newspaper published in Todd County, Ky., expresses the holding tendency proposition in this wise: "The good people of Trenton and Todd counties are law-abiding citizens. They are neither 'night riders' nor ''possum hunters,' as called sometimes in criticism, but in asking a living price for our wheat this good year 1914 we are strictly within our rights. It has been calculated ofttimes that wheat cannot be grown for 75 cents per bushel. The farmers of Todd have the finest grain, though not as plentiful as heretofore expected in many years, and are asking at least the cost of production. The trusts will tell you that the world is full of wheat. Well, why, if so, is there less at reserve now than at this time last year, and a blind man can see the immediate need of export wheat? Sit on your sacks, boys, even if you have to feed it to your hogs. We had rather see the hogs eat it, produce food for the wife and children, than see you give your wheat crop to the trusts."

The Spartan Grain and Mill Co. has been chartered in Augusta, Ga., with capital stock of $20,000.

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Volume Twenty-four | TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1914. | Number Ten

Embargo on Export Wheat

Shipments Via Galveston Excessive, Resulting in Blockade.

An embargo on all grain shipments, including wheat, for export via Galveston, was declared on July 27 by the Rock Island and Santa Fe railroads. It is declared that more than 8,000 cars of wheat are within 50 miles of Galveston and Texas City, Tex., but with no facilities for unloading. In the Santa Fe order it is stated that the line will be ready to receive export wheat shipments again after Aug. 8, but the blockade at the gulf was raised by Aug. 7. The Rock Island makes the embargo order indefinite, officials of that line declaring that they are uncertain as to when the thousands of cars at Galveston will be unloaded.

Similar conditions are reported at New Orleans, but no embargo has been placed on wheat shipments to that port as yet. Yet Southwestern exporters are expecting one daily. Although Galveston has been the heaviest receiver of export wheat, New Orleans arrivals have also been much in excess of those of a year ago, and there is a blockade at that point.

Port Arthur, the Kansas City Southern export outlet, reports no blockade, that point being well able to handle all of the wheat consigned for export through it. However, the movement through Port Arthur has been comparatively light, considering the receipts at other gulf ports, but still shipments have been larger than a year ago.

Elevators at Galveston are capable of handling 300 cars of grain for export daily, but receipts have been greatly in excess of this figure for some time, and this, combined with insufficient boats to carry the wheat, has resulted in the blockade. Total capacity of Galveston elevators is 4,500,000 bus. All the elevators can unload wheat direct to ocean liners, and with sufficient freight room could handle the present movement by using a night force.

Aside from the 8,000 cars on sidings near Galveston, hundreds of cars are on their way to the gulf over the Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific, which two roads were compelled to hold the cars at their Southern connections until the Santa Fe and the Rock Island lifted the embargo. Railroads in the Southwest are still taking wheat for export, but should another embargo order be issued freight agents in the Southwest say that they will be unable to handle additional wheat for export until the way is cleared at Galveston.

Ocean line representatives are booking all the freight room exporters are taking. Charters have been the heaviest in the history of wheat exporting at the gulf. Steamship agents deny that there is a shortage of ocean freight room. They point to the world-wide dullness in ocean room, the light shipments from the Baltic, and the fact that opening of the Panama Canal will release a large number of ships.

To offset the blockade at Galveston and relieve conditions in the Southwest, members of the Wichita Board of Trade have sent a resolution to J. R. Koontz, general freight agent of the Santa Fe, asking that the export rate on wheat from Southwestern points to New Orleans be lowered to the same basis as that to Galveston, so wheat exports can be diverted to the Louisiana point. No action has yet been taken on this resolution by Santa Fe officials.

Hutchinson, Kan., reports that the result of the embargo declared by the roads on export wheat via Galveston has already stopped one of the terminal elevator companies from buying. Hutchinson yards are fast filling with cars of wheat, and country elevators are nearly filled. Farmers bringing grain to Hutchinson and nearby stations are forced to accept a lower price or take it back to their farms. But for the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary against Servia, the blockade at the gulf would have resulted in a big decline in wheat quotations. As it is, prices are strong.

Conservative exporters declare that more than 35,000,000 bus. of wheat have been sold for export to move via the gulf, and that not more than one-third of this has been cleared thus far. Exports at Galveston alone during July were 8,330,000 bus., or nearly five times the clearance a year ago at the port. Some exporters believe that with the present blockade removed cars will again pile up at Galveston, for the export movement to that port is in excess of its maximum handling facilities. Exporters familiar with Galveston and New Orleans conditions estimate that the two ports cannot handle more than 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 bus. monthly, but with such a movement the quantity of wheat available for export in the Southwest could not be moved within a year.

Russian Crop Estimate.

The official report of the Russian government, covering 63 states, indicates a spring wheat crop 152,000,000 less than last year. While Russia has been normally the biggest wheat producer the last few years, the United States will take first place in world's wheat production this year. The grain trade expects only 825,000,000 bus. of wheat in Russia this year, against 977,000,000 bus. in 1913, which was the banner year in wheat for Russia. The total crop of winter and spring wheat in the United States is estimated at more than 925,000,000 bus., which would give this country an exportable surplus of 300,000,000 bus. Exports in the crop year ending June 30, 1914, according to the official figures of the national Department of Agriculture, were 154,000,000 bus., compared with 142,000,000 bus. a year ago.

Attack on Commission Resented.

Criticisms of the Interstate Commerce Commission, charging delay in the announcement of the decision in the 5 per cent general advance rate case, are declared to be unwarranted, according to a spirited reply made by a prominent official who has been in close touch with the rate case from the beginning. The defense of the commission was provoked by a pamphlet attack on that body, which had been sent to all members of Congress and to many prominent public officials.

The pamphlet contains excerpts from letters attacking the commissioners, and declaring that the delay of the decision in the case is injuring business activity.

The Helena Co-Operative Elevator Co. has been incorporated at Helena, Ohio, for $20,000.

Gluten Tests on Wheat

Different Methods in Use to Determine Quantity of Gluten.

By A. W. Estabrook, Kansas City.

Gluten is the elastic, gummy substance that is formed when water is added to wheat flour or when wheat is chewed. Its presence in wheat is desirable because it is the portion of the wheat berry which causes flour to make good, light, porous bread.

The methods used to arrive at this important constituent of the wheat berry vary greatly. Perhaps the most common method in use is to mill out the flour from the wheat and make a dough ball of the flour by adding water. This dough ball is then washed under a stream of running water until everything else is gone and the gluten remains in a tough, elastic mass. This is called wet gluten. When dried in an oven at 212 degrees F., until it ceases to lose weight, it is called dry gluten. Dry gluten is about one-third the weight of wet gluten. This method is fairly accurate when done by the same person and by the same methods, but it really does not show the gluten in the wheat but in the flour made from the wheat, and the amount of gluten in a flour may vary greatly, due to the amount of flour the operator takes from the wheat. There is no absolute method by which all chemists work this method. Therefore, there is not much uniformity among their results.

Another common method is the Kjeldahl nitrogen method for determining gluten and other proteins. This method primarily consists in finding the amount of nitrogen in wheat by very accurate chemical analysis. The nitrogen in wheat protein or gluten is present in such proportion that 5.7 times the nitrogen equals the protein or approximately the gluten. The gluten of wheat is not all protein, and neither is all the protein of wheat gluten. These two facts offset each other so that a nitrogen x 5.7 determination on wheat may very accurately be considered gluten. There is no method of determining the nitrogen that comes from the gluten and the non-gluten nitrogen. Any methods by which such reports are given are purely guesses and have no chemical foundation whatever. Some mills use the factor 6.25 for getting the gluten in wheat after they have the nitrogen. This is the factor used by the government for all other substances than wheat flour. This need cause no conflicting reports, as the nitrogen in each case would be the same and nitrogen tests are known the world over.

The "net gluten" method is a local method in which the operator pretends to separate the gluten nitrogen of wheat from the non-gluten nitrogen. In reality the total protein is found and an amount deducted from the total and the residue called gluten. This amount that is deducted varies with the whim of the operator and is not founded on any chemical facts.

In selling wheat on gluten tests you need not expect any two chemists to agree very closely unless the nitrogen method is used. With that method in use any differences are due to inaccuracy of the chemist or to his lack of knowledge, and not to differences in method. A gluten test should show on its face how it was made. For example, 15.16 per cent gluten, N x 5.7. In quoting wheat and specifying the amount of gluten this fact should be given as above. This avoids confusion.

The nitrogen method has the additional convenience that the test can be made in less than one hour.

It is the desire of the writer to see uniformity in the important test on wheat, and with this object in view, and to prevent confusion, you are advised to have your gluten tests made by the Kjeldahl nitrogen method. The factor used to convert nitrogen to gluten should show on the report and no secret or questionable methods should be tolerated.

There is at present no absolute method of determining the amount of gluten in wheat, but since the method of determining total nitrogen and multiplying by a known factor offers a close approximation to the gluten, and since the method is accurate and in universal use, there is no doubt that all gluten tests will soon be made by that method.

Government Standard Is 5.70.

A bulletin of the Department of Agriculture, issued July 17, refers to gluten determination and guarantee as follows:

"It is still the practice of many manufacturers and dealers in cereal products to calculate the percentage of protein or gluten in wheat flour and gluten flour by multiplying the percentage of total nitrogen in the product by the factor 6.25.

"At the time of the adoption of certain food standards by this department (see circular No. 19, office of the Secretary of Agriculture) this factor was generally used, but subsequent investigations have shown it to be incorrect, and in 1911 the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists adopted the factor 5.70. Regulation 4 for the enforcement of the food and drugs act prescribes the methods of analysis adopted by that association for the examination of food products in connection with the enforcement of that act.

"It is, therefore, the opinion of this bureau that all statements of protein or gluten content on labels of wheat flour, gluten flour or other wheat products should be calculated by multiplying the percentage of nitrogen, as determined by the Kjeldahl or Gunning method, by the factor 5.70, and after June 30, 1915, this bureau will regard as misbranded such products in which an excessive amount of gluten or protein is declared on the label owing to the use of the incorrect factor 6.25."

Wisconsin Millers Want Selling Agency.

The Wisconsin State Millers' Association at their recent meeting in Milwaukee discussed the questions of a state selling agency and how millers can best conform to the new weights and measures law.

Secretary E. J. Lachman agreed to secure the opinion of the State Dairy and Food Commissioner on the weights and measures law. The natural shrinkage of flour after packing will cause difficulty.

A continuation of effort in regard to the rye selling agency plan was recommended, as sufficient stock has not been subscribed.

The Farmers Grain & Elevator Co. has been incorporated at Adams, Neb., for $2,500.

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WILLIAM B. BURNS, PUBLISHER.

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For Immediate Wire Acceptance.

Not since the Franco-Prussian war have world-wide events of such great importance followed each other in rapid succession as during the past week. It has been deemed impossible that the great powers of Europe could enter an armed conflict which would involve more than two of the nations. Yet at the beginning of this week not only Austria and Servia, but Russia, Germany and Great Britain are practically on a war footing and actual hostilities are imminent and probably another week will bring still more startling international complications.

With an uncertainty of what has already taken place and mere conjecture to guide the future as to the outcome in Europe, it is evident that the United States is the only world's independent power which cannot be drawn into the conflict. Yet indirectly our country is a participant, especially in the financial adjustments which are taking place and the commercial effects, some of which are known and others cannot be guessed at.

Stock exchanges in all capitals were compelled to close during the week to prevent disaster and panic. Europe turned to America for gold and sacrificed all securities to get it. The New York Stock Exchange bore the brunt of this onslaught for cash and led the effort for precautionary measures in the middle of the week and the crisis passed without any important failures.

Despite violent fluctuations, of such rapid nature as has never been witnessed before, the grain exchanges have all kept open, although there were expectations during the middle of the week that the Chicago Board of Trade would close temporarily. Wheat jumped from 83¾ to 92⅝ for September delivery at Chicago on Tuesday and while that was the widest fluctuation in one day, the range was from 83½ to 94½, with constant uncertainty and apprehension of another wild market. Various expedients were adopted to help settle conditions and prevent disaster. Margins of ten cents a bushel were exacted of traders and business was refused by some houses, while strong concerns came to the rescue of weaker ones, which had become involved.

This advance, caused by sudden news of European war, was at a time when a large short interest existed in the market from various causes. The country had been very bearish after the movement of winter wheat started and before the spring wheat prospects had developed sufficiently to settle the market for new season business. There were large quantities of wheat sold for export, much of it in transit or at the seaports awaiting loading. A blockade at southern ports had caused an embargo on shipments for export wheat. While the bears were in command, the belief that war was imminent in Europe compelled every short with sudden necessity to cover. All other factors were forgotten for the week and the close of July delivery still further complicated the situation.

The dealers in cash wheat—grain dealers and millers—had large paper profits or losses in rapid succession, according to whether they owned or were short any quantity of wheat. Flour buyers and dealers who were awaiting still lower prices, were anxious to buy at part of the advance. It was not difficult to secure shipping instructions on deferred contracts. On new business, there was only one rule which millers could safely follow, "All quotations subject to immediate wire acceptance" or "subject to wire confirmation by the mill."

In such times, there is only one safe course to steer for there is no way of foretelling events. Follow the market fluctuations as may be possible and keep flour sales covered by the actual cash wheat. Then, regardless of an advance or a decline, insist on buyers living up to their contracts as made. Long deferred contracts are purely speculative under these conditions and the mill might as well be locked up and option trading followed exclusively, as entering into long time contracts.

With war not only in sight, but war actually in progress, what else can happen but that Europe must have our foodstuffs? Wheat will be wanted where mills are in operation, but flour will be absolutely demanded. Stocks are very low in Europe and although export business is temporarily shut off, there will be a way provided to reach Europe with flour.

There will be risks in the business and those who take the risks will demand profits to commensurate them. But in the probable event of long struggle between European powers, American exporters of flour will have a period of active business which may be made exceedingly profitable if safe, sane methods are followed consistently.

There is one lesson apparent to the United States at this juncture and that is the lamentable lack of an adequate merchant marine floating the American flag. There is not enough American tonnage at sea to handle the business offered and emergency measures are being considered at Washington to remedy what has been a great national mistake. That we are dependent upon the shipping of Europe is now a national calamity, which should impress Congress with the necessity of providing a means to avoid in future times of peace or war.

A Timely Suggestion.

Secretary Husband, of the Millers National Federation, made an address at the annual convention of the dairy and food commissioners at Portland, Me., which contained some timely suggestions regarding the relations of the milling industry and the administration of the various food laws of different states. He referred to the Division of Federal and State Co-operation recently established by the Department of Agriculture. He asked why this department could not begin the task of unifying the regulations of each state for the enforcement of the net weight amendment of the Food and Drug Act. Without such uniformity of interpretation and enforcement, he pointed out that manufacturers would shortly find themselves in a perfect labyrinth of weight regulations, issued with little or no regard for commercial conditions.

A most opportune suggestion and one which will prevent endless and interminable difficulties if the experience of the Federal Department regarding tolerances and variations are followed by the different state departments. There is enough confusion in the conditions which millers encounter in transacting business in different states without adding to existing laws and regulations.

Mr. Husband's address was entitled "Self-Interest a Regulator of Pure Foods," and he followed a line of thought which doubtless was enlightening to any official who held the mistaken idea that manufacturers, and especially millers, were seeking for means of cheapening or, as it is termed by some, "adulterating" their products. Competition and the incentive to put out a product which will continuously repeat in sales governs the standard of quality more than anything else.

On this phase of his subject, Mr. Husband said:

"The statement that 'self-interests are a much greater regulator of foods than any pure food law,' is so plausible that, considered from the standpoint of the manufacturer, it requires no argument. It is inconceivable that any manufacturer of a food commodity, having invested in his business an amount of money varying from thousands to millions of dollars, should not be ever on the alert to see that his product appeals to the consumer on account of its quality. There are but few, if any, staple food products that are not extensively advertised; it may be true that a product of ordinary quality will sell better, because of publicity, than others which are superior in quality but whose merits are not brought to the attention of consumers through advertising.

"The fact remains, however, that the buying public was never as fickle as it is today. It is not unusual to see a brand of food extremely popular in a limited zone for several years, and suddenly be relegated to the background, to make way for a brand which depends almost exclusively upon its quality to gain public favor. Endless competition acts as the greatest stimulus for a manufacturer to set his standard of quality high, and today, more than ever before, he must consistently maintain a high standard in his product, or be overwhelmed in the pitiless competition which his carelessness in this respect would invite.

"Should his business be such that he also manufactures a by-product which is used for food purposes, the need for close supervision of both principal product and by-product becomes imperative. It may be, as in the milling business, that he cannot control the quality of his raw material, and both his principal product and his by-product must vary with the quality of his raw material; under such conditions the difficulties of a large manufacturer multiply, and as competition never ceases, he faces a loss of prestige for his products among trade which he may have acquired at great expense of time and money. Certain it is that no manufacturer will attempt today to put out an inferior article under an established brand unless he is driven to it by the stress of approaching bankruptcy, and he has ceased to care for the reputation of his brands. One such error on his part could be so widespread in its effects as to finally ruin him."

Fields of Growing Wheat.

Many writers of fame described a growing field of wheat and their word pictures have been more or less artistic in the sense that the reader is taken in imagination to the scene depicted in words. But the following from "Your Best Friend," dated July at Lyons, Kan., by the Lyons Milling Co., is quoted as descriptive writing well worthy of a state which can rightfully deal in superlatives when applied to wheat:

"For eighty miles today I've driven along a black lane of natural roads as fine as there are, between two solid fields of wheat, golden yellow now, millions of heads nodding to us as we slid by, all the world like a yellow sea of great waves chasing one another to the North. How they ever got across the road I don't know!"

"In the hills we seemed to be engulfed by this great flood; from the billtops there was nothing to see but more of it. The illusion was perfect for from all quarters came intermit

tent flashes as from faithful lighthouses,—the sunflashes from the binder reels. Great shocks of heavy wheat bundles on the hillsides looked like breakers on rocky shores.

"But we weathered the flood and never shall we forget the sight of that multitude of ripe wheat heads. Not a poor looking stalk in all those millions. Just think what a great host of fine bright berries will rest secure in the 'chocolate drop' stacks that will soon dot the entire stretch of country."

You might be disappointed in our Central Kansas wheat fields if you look for tall, swaying stalks, for our strong, glutenous, dark turkey wheat tops off a short stalk. The stalk, like Lincoln's definition of the limbs of a perfect man, is "just long enough to reach to the ground"; all the fertility of the soil goes into the berry. Our farmers don't want long straw for various reasons, the chief of which is that valuable dark grain is known only to Central and Western Kansas.

Millers Act on Export

Southwestern Millers' League Adopts Declaration Regarding Export Shipments.

Forty of the principal exporting millers of the Southwest attended a special meeting of the Southwestern Millers' League in Kansas City Aug. 3, and adopted a declaration asking for reimbursement on all export shipments of flour before dispatching, and also asked that European buyers assume all war risks. The declaration as adopted follows:

"Witnessing the present unprecedented disturbance in world commerce due to the war in Europe, exporting millers of the Southwest beg to assure their friends among European and other importers of their earnest desire to co-operate in preserving the integrity of present contracts and, as quickly as possible, to restore so far as they are able normal conditions in the international flour trade. Meanwhile, the following statement of our position is made:

Payment.

"On existing contracts—Buyers be advised by cable that shipments can be made only upon deposit of funds in America or with European or other bankers in such fashion as shall be approved by American banks purchasing our documents.

"On future business—Buyers shall be advised that sales will be made only upon basis of American reimbursement before dispatch of goods.

Insurance.

"American millers, under the provision of their sales contract, admit no responsibility for losses occasioned by acts of belligerents; but will use their best endeavors to effect special war risk insurance for buyer's account and as his agent, if so requested.

Contracts.

"We regard existing contracts in force and binding upon buyer and seller insofar as facilities for shipment, insurance and guarantee of payment to the seller permits."

The meeting also adopted the following cable, which it recommended that all exporting millers of the Southwest cable to every one of their customers abroad:

"Referring contract of (date), can ship only your assumption of war risk and deposit of funds in America or with European bankers satisfactory to American bankers buying documents."

The action by millers at the meeting was unanimous. Various other methods were discussed, but it was the consensus of opinion that the declaration as adopted would eliminate many of the prospective troubles, as a result of the war. It was also adopted by the league to cable a copy of the declaration to the London Corn Exchange.

Secretary Husband, of the Millers' National Federation, attended the meeting. He stated that he would submit the position of the Southwestern Millers' League to the officers of the federation, with the recommendation that it be adopted by that organization.

A meeting of Northwestern millers will be held on Aug. 4 to consider the same problems taken up by the Southwestern Millers' League. A copy of the declaration adopted at the Kansas City meeting was wired to the Northwestern organization. It is expected that the meeting in Minneapolis on the 4th will adopt practically the same declaration as the Southwest. The federation will urge uniformity of action on the part of all American exporters of flour, so that in case of dispute or disagreement importers on the Continent will have a national issue and not just one single instance.

With regard to the shipments of flour en route for foreign destinations, it was the opinion of the millers present at the meeting that all documents should be recalled and payment asked for in American banks or in foreign banks satisfactory to the domestic banks purchasing the documents.

Millers present at the meeting were of the unanimous opinion that the possibility of wheat, flour and other breadstuffs being declared non-contraband of war was very small. It was recognized that the most vital spot of the European countries engaged in the conflict was their supply of breadstuffs, which is short. The United States government could hardly persuade the warring nations to agree not to molest flour or wheat shipments.

Three sessions were held at the meeting in Kansas City. Millers were first called to order in the morning, at 10 o'clock, when the traffic committee considered the problems and asked for an adjournment until later in the day to investigate conditions. At the afternoon session, called to order at 4 o'clock, the declaration was passed upon. A night session was called to discuss the problem of flour already in transit.

Theodore Ismert, vice-president of the league, presided at the meeting in the absence of Henry Lassen, president, who is spending his vacation in Colorado. Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma were represented in the attendance.

Insurance on U. K. Sales.

Late London cables on Monday say the British government has guaranteed insurance risks on open contracts for receivers' accounts. This applies to exports to United Kingdom. The largest sales here, however, have been to the Continent.

While exports from North America the past week were 10,608,000 bus., the largest on record, they are expected to show a heavy falling off this week. Total world's shipments were 13,864,000 bus., against 9,488,000 last year. Supplies on passage increased 1,416,000 bus., and are 37,512,000, against 32,336,000 last year, but how much of this reaches its destination in the near future is regarded as depending on the possible big naval battle which will decide whether Great Britain or Germany controls the seas.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad is assembling its line of freighters at Montreal to take grain to England.

Results of War in Europe

Immediate Effect on Business and Finance in the United States.

By Ralph O. Johnson.

The past week was one that made history in finance and markets. The foreign war cloud became so ominous as to forecast a general war in Europe. This was followed by panic and business ruin in cities of the Old World and drastic liquidation of securities and upheaval of credits in Wall street.

Then came the closing of the world's stock exchanges, for the first time in history, a wild rise in foreign exchange rates and shipping risks that carried the premium on gold insurance to the exorbitant figure of $10,000 per million taken for export, while, despite the excessive rate, over $45,000,000 gold was contracted for shipment in one day. Interest rates in all markets mounted furiously and the Bank of England, in order to protect its gold supply, advanced its discount rate from 4 to 10 per cent, the highest figure ever posted by the institution, and one only twice reached in the past century. Specie payments were practically suspended in France, Germany, Russia and other foreign countries, and in England the Bank Act was waived, which practically means a "war-currency basis."

In New York measures were taken to anticipate relief of financial stress in the United States, and the government at Washington announced that $500,000,000 emergency currency, provided for under the Aldrich act, would be authorized immediately if necessary. A plan also was submitted to Washington to provide for a loan of $100,000,000 of gold to England, to aid in restoring credits abroad, or for the United States to purchase a big issue of English bonds, for temporary relief, and lessen our obligations for the $120,000,000 or more of foreign securities which New York financiers and investors purchased last week and will have to pay for largely in gold or its equivalent, in a market upset by practically no possible mode of exchange, excepting gold exports, which now are hazardous. Money on call in Wall street rose from 2 to 10 per cent, with rates of 6 to 10 per cent on Friday, after the Stock Exchange had closed. Surplus reserves of New York banks of $23,700,000 were wiped out and a deficit of $17,400,000 established.

Effect on Grain Markets.

The grain markets were thrown into a fever of excitement never before equaled, from an international standpoint. Prices mounted 20 cents a bushel in Chicago, with a 9¼-cent advance in one day, only to lose a large percentage of the gain and then mount strongly as the week closed. Failures on a large scale in Chicago were averted only by the most strenuous efforts of wealthy commission houses, especially the Armour Grain Co., which announced that any exchange member in trouble would be assisted, and took over 8,000,000 bushels of trades that were in danger of not being safely settled.

So the Chicago Board of Trade was enabled to maintain its record of never having closed, and not a failure was announced, although 75 firms and individuals on the floor were said to have been involved. During the excitement wheat and flour shipments for the week rose to record figures of 9,615,000 bus., and 50,000,000 bus. were contracted for, but unable to get away, owing to lack of shipping facilities or adequate safe foreign outlets, as shipments would have to be confined to neutral ports or run risks of delay and loss by blockades.

Wheat in Liverpool rose 6@7d in one day, while other foreign grain markets were closed. France and Germany prohibited the exportation of grain and removed the import duties on the same products, and like action was planned by other foreign countries. Supplies of wheat at Antwerp were taken by the Belgium government, and holders told to accept government terms offered or have their grain seized. Opinion differed materially as to what would be the ultimate result on the wheat market of general war in Europe.

Ocean Lines Withdraw Rates.

None of the steamship lines shipping out of New Orleans can quote rates or name positions of their steamers, owing to the strained European situation. The Hamburg-American Line has canceled all quotations, will not guarantee sailings and accept freight only at shipper's risk. Other lines on Atlantic coast quote subject confirmation only, and for spot boats only. Contracts already made will be protected if they have sailings.

Decision in 5% Rate Case

Grants 5 Per Cent Increase Freight Rates in C. F. A. Territory.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 1, 1914.

In a divided opinion today the Interstate Commerce Commission granted some of the 5 per cent freight rates increases asked by the Eastern railroads and denied others. Increases will apply in the territory north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers and from a vertical line drawn through Buffalo and Pittsburg west as far as the Mississippi River. All class rates and many commodity rates are increased 5 per cent in that section.

No advances whatever were permitted east from Buffalo and Pittsburg to the Atlantic seaboard. That section includes the greatest traffic-producing centers of the country.

Commissioners Daniels and McChord dissented from the majority opinion. Mr. Daniels held that 5 per cent increase should have been general—that the railroads were entitled to it to meet the high cost of living. Mr. McChord held that the reasons which the majority held to warrant an increase west of Pittsburg applied equally to the territory east.

The majority, headed by Chairman Harlan, held that rates west of Pittsburg were the lowest in the country and warranted an increase. While it was held that the income of the Eastern railroads was smaller than demanded in public interest, no showing had been made warranting a general increase. The real relief, the commission held, for the New England roads and those in Central Freight Association territory was financial reorganization upon a sound basis.

It was held that, rather than raising freight rates, the railroads should discontinue costly free service to shippers, develop efficiency of personnel and equipment, stop giving free passes and possibly increase passenger fares to keep pace with the high-grade service the public demands.

The "crisis" which railroad managers protested was confronting them was said to have little foundation. The commission denounced what it characterized a propaganda to influence its decision, and added there was no doubt it "had seriously aggravated the present commercial depression."

Such advances as are allowed are expected to increase the income of the railroads about 1½ per cent. Such principal east and west roads as the New York Central, Pennsylvania, Erie and Baltimore & Ohio will benefit by the advances to the extent that they have lines running from the East over into the territory where the advances apply.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 3, 1914.

War news overshadowed the primary wheat markets of the country last week, and resulted in a temporary paralysis of flour trade of Kansas City and Southwestern mills. After the first advances in the wheat markets last week, quotations were advanced 50c per bbl., but no business was done at this figure.

There is a general feeling that with a settling of prices flour buying for domestic account will be active. Because of the unfavorable Northwestern news, millers are quoting flour for deferred delivery at strong prices. Drouth and rust damage has materially cut down the crop in the three Northwestern spring wheat states, and they are drawing increased supplies of wheat from the Southwest. This factor is a sustaining influence in the wheat markets, and Eastern buyers are taking it into consideration on new crop Southwestern business.

Shipping instructions were liberal the past week, and most mills were able to maintain full-time runs, all of output going on old contracts. As is generally true of a strongly advancing market, buyers ordered out ahead of contract time.

Regular trade in the Southwest took some 80 per cent patents on basis of $4.20, Kansas City, in sacks, but those buyers who are able to stay out of the market until wheat prices settle are doing so, waiting until their stocks need immediate replenishment.

Export business was at a standstill last week. Foreign exchange is not being quoted by local banks. Eastern banks say that war insurance is necessary, which makes foreign exchange rates prohibitive, particularly on German and English business. The export managers of some mills are talking of canceling old bookings, because of the high war insurance and the impossibility of securing it in some instances.

Soft wheat flour trade was surrounded by same conditions as hard wheat business. Several large cracker bakers placed orders for 10,000 bbls. last week before the advance took place, but later no business was done. Southeastern states ordered out all possible supplies on old contracts, but refused to enter the marflet on the advanced basis. However, mills were able to maintain operations on old bookings. A few new sales were made at 50c higher quotations, or on a basis of about $4 Kansas City for patents in sacks.

Fancy soft wheat clear has ready sale at strong prices. Most mills have their supply contracted for to Southern confectionery bakers.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for August-September shipment, $3.30@3.95 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $2.50@3.10 per bbl., according to quality and grades; second clear, $2.25@2.90.

Further Advances in Mill Feeds.

Higher prices were general in all mill feeds during the past week, advances of 8@10c being recorded. Bran opened at 87@89c, and sales were made at the close at 95@96c. However, conditions surrounding the mill feed market are so uncertain that mills are unwilling to offer except at the top market prices, while buyers hesitate about paying the advanced quotations. Supply is not heavy, as most country mills report a good demand from their established trade, and have only a small surplus to offer. Late in the week some mills were offering bran for prompt shipment at 95c, but could secure no acceptance at this figure. However, sales were made on the Kansas City Board of Trade at 96c.

Shorts are in the same position as bran. Gray shorts were about 5c higher for the week, selling at $1.20, Kansas City, in sacks, while fancy white shorts were offered at $1.25. Middlings were also strong all week, but were offered only in mixed cars.

Best outlet for mill feed is in immediate Southwestern territory. Missouri interior points are absorbing large lots of bran and shorts, while Southeastern states also form a good outlet. However, there is no disposition on the part of buyers to contract ahead on the present market basis, because of the uncertain price-making conditions.

Mills are not offering for deferred shipment. Some were pushed to make deliveries on their July contracts, which had been made at prices about 5 to 7 cents lower than the spot July close. Eastern markets are bidding for bran for season shipment at about 5 to 7 cents lower than spot bran, but mills refuse to accept these bids.

Red dog was in good demand for feed last week, but supplies were light. Prices advanced about 5 cents per 100 lbs.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 95@96c per 100 lbs.; shorts, $1.18@1.25; fancy white middlings, $1.25@1.30; red dog, $1.30@1.35.

Cottonseed and Linseed Meal.

Cottonseed meal had a weak tone all last week, but no material changes in prices were quoted. Linseed meal was steady. Demand for the two concentrates was in about the same volume as the preceding week. Kansas, Missouri and Iowa were the principal buyers at this market. The shortage of corn and the drouth caused a good many farmers to start feeding wheat last week in a ration with cottonseed meal, which is increasing the consumption of the concentrate. Linseed meal is quoted at $33@34 per ton; cottonseed meal, $32@32.50.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $4.10@4.50 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $3.90@4.30; first clears, $2.90@3.10; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $4.10@4.50 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $3.30@3.70; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $1.45@1.55 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $1.40@1.50; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $1.45 @1.55 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.40 @1.50; graham flour in small sacks, $2@2.10 per 100; whole wheat flour, in small sacks, $2.10@2.20 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180 lbs., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 95@97c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.35; white shorts, $1.25.

Linseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $33@34.

Cottonseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $32@32.50; ton lots, $32.75.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station.

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $4.10 @4.50 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $3.90@4.30; bran, 94@98c per 100; mill run, $1.03; brown shorts, $1.15@ 1.20; white shorts, $1.25; corn meal, 40c per 17½-lb sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, new wheat, $4.70@4.80 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $4.20@4.30; bran, 90c; mill-run bran, $1.10; white shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 34@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $4.90@5; corn meal, 17-lb. sacks, 36c; bran, $1.05 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $4.90@5 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $4.40@4.50 per bbl.; bran, $1.25 per 100; shorts, $1.40; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack.

War an Export Factor.

Kansas City and Southwestern mills were unable to secure war insurance—that is, mills have been unable to protect any flour shipments from confiscation by warring countries. Lloyds of England have refused to insure flour from this country, or are asking prohibitive rates. The declaration of war by European powers last week also resulted in sharp advances in rates on foreign exchange. Kansas City banks are not quoting rates on flour paper, and are taking it subject to collection.

Banks, as a rule, are advising their mills to hold the paper for a few days, as conditions are in such an unsettled state now.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Notwithstanding the demoralized flour markets the past week, output of Kansas City mills increased 7,300 bbls., being 38,109 bbls., compared with 30,800 bbls. in the preceding week, 32,000 bbls. two weeks ago and 57,800 bbls. in the corresponding week a year ago. The output is expected to increase considerably this week, as the Southwestern Milling Co. plans to start its new 3,000-bbl. mill.

Movement of Wheat.

Receipts of wheat in Kansas City during July broke all records for any single month in the history of the Kansas City market. Wheat to the total of 8,339 cars was handled by the Kansas City Board of Trade, or 10,006,800 bus. These receipts compare with 834 cars in the preceding month and 7,711 cars in July, 1913; 8,590,000 bus. in July, 1912; 6,603,000 bus. in July, 1911; 7,569,600 in July, 1910, and a low record of 3,658,200 bus. in July, 1903, when the big flood in the Southwest held back the movement.

Notwithstanding the big increase in receipts of wheat during July over a year ago, arrivals in Kansas City are still not commensurate with the increase in production. Stocks of wheat in Kansas City elevators aggregate only 2,627,372 bus., compared with 3,842,345 bus, a year ago.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

Deliveries of wheat on July contracts during the entire month were only 160,000 bus. Corn tenders were in excess of 260,000 bus.

Milling and Grain News is in position to find employment for several good second millers. Applications should be addressed to Kansas City office.

The enlarged plant of the Russell Milling Co., Russell, Kan., capacity of which has been raised from 400 to 800 bbls., will be ready for operation early this month.

The Williamson Milling Co., Clay Center, Kan., secured flour award for furnishing 24,010 lbs. of "issue" flour for delivery on Aug. 5 at Fort Riley, Kan. Award was made for half old and half new wheat at $1.90 per 100 lbs.

Quite a number of Southwestern mills recalled their salesmen from the road last week, as they were in no position to send out quotations or offer their salesmen any working basis.

The elevator storage capacity of St. Joseph, Mo., will be increased by more than 25 per cent when the 225,000-bu. concrete addition of the Burlington is completed. The new storage will be operated as a public elevator for general grain-storing purposes.

Oliver Harper, formerly with the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co. laboratory in Kansas City, is now employed in the A. W. Estabrook cereal laboratory. Mr. Harper takes the place of Harry E. Weaver, who has been placed in charge of the Larabee Flour Mills Co. flour testing department, Hutchinson, Kan.

The fact that not a single grain firm in Kansas City or in any other primary market "failed" during the excited periods in the wheat markets of last week is creditable to the financial position of the United States grain trade. Only once before have the markets of this country made such gains in a single day.

Will Burns, flour broker at Morrilton, Ark., was a visitor in Kansas City last week. Mr. Burns reports good flour trade conditions in the state of Arkansas. He stated that Kansas hard wheat flour had displaced soft wheat flour to some extent in the past few years, especially since the soft wheat premiums of several years ago.

The Goodlander Mills, Ft. Scott, Kan., recently acquired by the Kansas Flour Mills Co., started operations on July 24. An addition is being built to the office. E. C. Merton is manager of the mill, and will have T. M. Sterling as assistant. Alex Dalrymple will continue as head miller. W. C. Griffith will be local salesman of the company.

The top level reached by wheat futures in Kansas City last week was 20c higher than the low point in the new crop market on June 30, when July wheat sold at 70¾c. On Thursday of last week July delivery sold at 90¼c, but the close showed a recession to 87c. In Chicago the high point on December wheat was $1, while May sold up to $1.04½.

Memberships in the Kansas City Board of Trade are now worth $3,500, or an advance of $950 since Jan. 1. A membership was sold last week by John D. Seitz, who is in California, to Theodore E. Cunningham, of Chicago, for $3,000. This is exclusive of the $500 transfer fee. The big advance in the cost of memberships is due to the increased demand for them resulting from the large wheat crop in the Southwest and prospects for a good corn crop year.

Shipments of flour from Kansas City during July were 361 cars, compared with 472 in the preceding month and 690 in July of last year. Receipts of flour were 73 cars, against 51 in June and 33 in July, 1913. Shipments of mill feed by Kansas City mills during July aggregated 404 cars, against 438 cars in June and 367 cars in July, 1913. Receipts of mill feed in Kansas City were 106 cars, compared with 106 cars in June and 39 cars in July, 1913.

Hutchinson, Kan., receipts of wheat are averaging more than 150 cars daily, and, aside from the needs of the local mills, all arrivals are being reconsigned for export to gulf ports. As Hutchinson is one of the algest export shippers, the embargo placed on wheat at Galveston affected it more than any other point in the state. A number of the local elevators refused to buy any more wheat on export contracts until the embargo had been removed.

St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 3, 1914.

The foreign war situation caused an advance of 20 to 25 cents per bbl. in flour prices last week, but market conditions were so disturbed that millers were not materially benefited by the upturn. Not in the history of the trade has a condition involving a general war in Europe been faced, and all surmises as to the ultimate influence of actual hostilities along these lines are merely guesswork. In minor wars in Europe in the past our export trade has invariably been stimulated, but a general war would mean almost impossible credits, excepting backed by gold; would open the question of the exports being seized, even if on vessels of a neutral power, destined to neutral ports; and carry the risk of delays and blockades in transit, which might ultimately cause dispute as to quality, and involve unheard of trouble both for the shipper and purchaser.

Opinion at present is so varied over the outlook that the trade is all at sea. At the same time, the advance on the war scare had an adverse influence on domestic buyers for current needs, in that they think the future will show the upturn unjustifiable, considering the record-breaking wheat crop in the United States, the surplus of which may have to be consumed at home, should war tie up American commerce. With wheat futures shooting skyward at the rate of 8 to 9 cents in a day, only to lose 5 cents of it the next day and then rebound 3 to 4 cents, with the close some 3 to 7 cents higher, it was no wonder that the trade was bewildered. Millers based asking prices as much as possible on current wheat figures, but these underwent such wild price changes that domestic buyers did not follow and as a consequence business fell off. It was about as difficult to buy flour as sell it, so widely at variance were dealers and traders, and a disposition to hold off was plainly manifested.

Closing of foreign commercial and financial exchanges, with unusual difficulty in securing exchange bills or providing insurance on shipments, practically shut off export business, as long-time bills of exchange could not be sold and underwriters would not quote rates except for immediate shipment at excess rates. Before conditions became acute some 3,000 or 4,000 sacks of soft patent were reported to the United Kingdom, partly subject to war clause, and a few lots elsewhere than Europe; in part to West Indies. On Saturday, 3,200 bbls. soft extra fancy and 750 bbls. soft clear sold for export elsewhere than Europe.

Late domestic sales were soft low grade at $2.95 jute; 1,000 bbls. hard patent 95 per cent (on order) at $3.85, bulk; 160 bbls. soft patent at $4.35 wood, Kansas 95 per cent at $3.40 bulk and $3.50 jute and hard 95 per cent (on order) at $3.55@3.60 bulk.

Flour inspected on Merchants' Exchange in July totaled 10,771 bbls. Stocks on hand Aug. 1 were 48,000 bbls. against 55,300 bbls. on July 1, and 53,800 bbls. last year.

Output of flour at the following mills was 70,100 bbls. last week, against 65,000 bbls. the preceding week and 56,800 bbls. the week before, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 10,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 8,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 18,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 13,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 3,600; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 500; J. F .Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 4,800; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 1,600; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 6,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,000.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Soft patent, $3.70@3.80; straight, $3.55@3.65; extra fancy, $3.35@3.45; fancy, $3@3.15; low grades, $2.85@2.95.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent, $3.75@3.85; straight, $3.55@3.65; first clear, $3.10@3.20; second clear, $2.90@3; low grade, $2.75@2.85.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Old patent, $4.65@4.80, (new nominally 20c less); clear, $3.80@3.90.

Rye Flour—In a jobbing way at $3.85 jute and $4 wood.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote soft bran at $1.03@1.05; hard, $1.01@1.06; mixed feed, $1.11@1.15; middlings, $1.25@1.40; white hominy feed, $26.50; yellow, $25.50 per ton; oat feed, $11.50@12; No. 1 green alfalfa meal, $18.50@19. At mills to city trade, quote bran at $1.07 and middlings $1.30@1.40.

Mill Feed Strong and Higher.

Mill feeds were strong and higher last week, but with trading quiet. Mills were offering sparingly and asking stiff prices. The demand was mostly for immediate shipment, as the advance was based almost entirely on the war scare and the strong advance in wheat and other feed products, which the trade feared might be lost at any moment, especially if peace became assured, or conditions became such that immediate shipments of products to Europe should be interfered with. The East was in the market with more liberal buying orders than in some time, at full prices, but sellers were disinclined to offer in liberal amounts even at advances and takings were mostly in small lots. Continued dry weather and advancing corn prices helped trade sentiment. Texas reported an insufficient supply of bran and considerable business is expected from that section. Hard bran was 5 to 8 cents higher on sales at $1.01@1.05, with high prices on the late trading. Soft bran was equally strong at $1.02@1.06. Middlings were in demand at steady prices, with sales at $1.25@1.27. Mixed feed was about 10 cents higher at $1.11@1.15.

St. Louis Cash Grain.

All grades of cash wheat were galvanized into activity last week by the war scare, and prices mounted in a sensational manner. In the early market a very liberal amount of track receipts held the market under slight restraint, but when the war situation became ominous and receipts lessened a big buying demand developed. Soft red winter wheat rose 1c to 4c in a day's trading, and hard winter grades were equally as strong. The advance reached to 8c and 9c total on the big day, Thursday, when a reaction was experienced on a break in futures on fear that general war would materially interfere with export shipments. The break also was influenced by an embargo placed on wheat shipments from the Southwest to Galveston, where the railroads claimed supplies were piling up at a rate which prevented their being handled, owing to inadequate elevator and shipping facilities.

The late market was weak, with many quick price changes. Final quotations were practically unchanged on the week. Final quotations on No. 2 red wheat were 81@83c; No. 3 red, 79½@82c; No. 4 red, 78@79c; No. 2 hard, 82@85c; No. 3 hard, 80@84c. Cash corn was firm and higher on continued dry weather in the Southwest and several adverse state crop reports.

St. Louis Notes.

Hugh Paul, representative of Ross T. Smyth & Co., grain and flour importers of Liverpool, was a visitor on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last week. Mr. Paul has been in Chicago several weeks arranging for export business for his firm.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 67,620 bbls., against 52,790 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 1,784,210 bbls., against 1,775,665 bbls. last year. Shipments last week 73,230 bbls., against 74,400 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 2,214,220 bbls., against 2,048,195 bbls. last year.

Peyton T. Carr, president of the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., St. Louis, declares that the sudden advance in wheat prices of 8 cents a bushel and the subsequent high markets were lost on flour buyers. Mr. Carr said that on the day of the advance selling offers on flour were out in liberal amounts, but for some unknown reason the trade held off buying, and only about 10 per cent of the offers were snapped up before they could be recalled and prices raised. Mr. Carr says it was one of the most unusual conditions that ever confronted him in the flour trade.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 1,972,452 bus., against 1,954,192 bus. the week before. Shipments 924,600 bus., against 706,180 bus. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 1,727,042 bus., against 1,491,803 bus. last year. Of the present stock 26,604 bus. is No. 1 red wheat, 1,047,808 bus. No. 2 red wheat, 4,893 bus. No. 1 hard winter wheat and 10,661 bus. No. 2 hard winter.

In deference to a request by State Attorney-General Barker, the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last Wednesday abandoned the "to arrive rule" on grain, which was adopted on July 13. The action followed complaint by Edward M. Flesh, president of the Albers Commission Co., that the rule was in restraint of trade and against the interests of the grain trade in general. A meeting of the directors and members of the exchange will be held next Thursday to discuss what future action shall be taken in the matter.

The shock of the war scare in wheat caught traders on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange off guard last week, but even in the wild rise in futures of 8 cents in one day no failures were announced, which testified to the soundness of St. Louis commission firms. Several minor firms were assisted by the larger houses, and Marshall Hall, president of the exchange, stated that no further trouble is likely. After the first shock of the rise commission houses demanded 15c and 20c margins on trades. This soon restored normal conditions, as few, other than wealthy traders, were desirous of putting up large amounts of money in such squally times.

St. Louis grain dealers met on the Merchants' Exchange Friday and agreed to send a letter to country correspondents and customers, which stated that "Owing to the unsettled conditions arising from the warlike situation in Europe and especially to the fact that the elevators in St. Louis are becoming badly congested by the large volume of wheat which has been poured into this market, we deem it inadvisable for country shippers to make any further consignments of grain to St. Louis at the present time, unless it precipitate such a blockade of railroads and elevators as will make it impossible to handle the grain promptly or properly and result in the accumulation of heavy demurrage charges, or an unwarranted sacrifice of values."

SUSPEND INCREASED RATES.

I. C. C. Suspends Higher Rates on Grain and Grain Porducts.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 1, 1914.

The Interstate Commerce Commission today suspended from Aug. 2 until Nov. 30, 1914, advances in rates on flour from Omaha, Neb., and other points taking the same rates to Brookhaven, Miss., proposed by the Illinois Central. The proposed advances would affect traffic to many other stations on the line of the Illinois Central. The present rate to Brookhaven is 29½ cents per 100 pounds and the proposed rate is 33½ cents, an increase of 4 cents. The rates to other points are increased from 1½ to 4 cents per 100 pounds.

The action of the commission in recentiy suspending a number of tariffs of Western and Middle Western railroads providing for increases in rates on flour, grain and grain products is believed to indicate that the commission shortly will enter upon a broad investigation into the matter of rates on this class of traffic.

The Interstate Commerce Commission suspended from Aug. 1 until Nov. 29, 1914, new tariffs of principal Middle Western railroads providing for the cancellation of proportional and reshipping rates on grain and grain products from Milwaukee, Wis., via Chicago and Chicago junction points to various points in Central Freight Association Territory and Trunk Line Territory. The suspended schedules also provide for the application of local rates on such traffic in the future.

The present reshipping rates on grain and grain products from Milwaukee to New York City and local rates between the same points are as follows, in cents per 100 pounds:

Reshipping rates:
Grain, carloads 16
Grain products, carloads 16.7

Local rates:
Grain, carloads 20.5
Grain products, carloads 21.2

New Southwestern Mill Started.

The Southwestern Milling Co. made a trial run at its new 3,000-bbl. mill in Kansas City on Monday, Aug. 3. The plant operated smoothly and will be placed on a full time run when the lease expires on the Crosby plant, Topeka, at the close of this month. The new mill is considered one of the best plants in the Southwest and is known as the largest hard winter wheat mill in the world. It replaces the old Southwestern plant, destroyed by fire last October.

The delay in the beginning of operations at the new Southwestern mill was due to petty labor disputes among the various union men employed on the plant. However, all labor troubles were adjusted by the manager, C. M. Hardenbergh, and work was rushed since the beginning of construction last fall.

The new mill has the same capacity as the old plant, but its wheat storage has been doubled and will hold about 400,000 bus. The plant is fireproof and of the latest design. It has two separate units of 1,500 bbls. capacity each. Plant has sufficient space to add 1,000 bbls. to the capacity, should future needs warrant.

Efforts to Avoid Grain Blockade.

Congestion at exporting points in this country followed the declaration of war by European powers, and resulted in the Kansas City Board of Trade asking William J. Bryan, Secretary of State, to urge upon all powers engaged in the war to recognize all shipments of wheat, flour and other foodstuffs as neutral and not contraband of war.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 1, 1914.

The demand for flour since the early part of the week has been greatly accelerated on account of the advance in prices as a consequence of the Pan-European war rumors, forcing flour buyers to take on greater quantities of flour before prices go higher. There has been a general advance in all grades of approximately 50c per bbl. and at the moment we can only conjecture what the outcome will be.

There is a decided improvement in the quality of the Southwestern flour samples coming into this market for test. This has been particularly noticed within the past week. Mills which sent in samples to this market two weeks ago, and which upon examination showed the flour to be deficient both in quality and quantity of gluten, are now able to send samples, which upon laboratory test, show up very good, and this is of course very encouraging to the trade here, although the bookings on new crop flour continue very light as yet.

The war cloud has caused a complete halt in the outward movement of wheat from the United States. Vessels now on the ocean whose room has been engaged for millions of bushels of wheat to importing countries, will in all probability not be allowed to load the grain at either Gulf ports or Eastern ports, including Montreal. The present outlook presents a situation that is thoroughly discouraging to the man who is growing the wheat as well as the man who has contracted to send it abroad. Cash handlers of wheat in this market have all refused to sell wheat to exporters until such time as there is a change in conditions now to be seen. It is feared by those in the wheat trade in Chicago that in case of a general war abroad, the wheat now at terminals in the Southwest as well as the seaboard will be forced to remain there at least until spring. It looks from present conditions as though the United States has lost for the time being its best wheat customers. The exporter certainly fears that the wheat which would be loaded in the vessels and sent abroad would be seized on the ocean and taken by countries other than those to whom the grain was shipped. This situation, of course, is bound to have a tremendous effect on wheat prices here.

The mill feed market is relatively unchanged. Rye is in fair demand, although offerings continue light, and this will no doubt be the case until the rye harvest is further along.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $5.50 per bbl.; standard patents (basis jute), $4.65@4.75; straight, $4.50@4.60; first clears, $4@4.25; second clears, $3@3.30.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4@4.10; straight, $3.65@4; clears, $3@3.30. No low grades being offered.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $3.90@4.20; straight, $3.60@3.90; clears, $3.20@3.50; low grades, $2.90@3.

Mill Feed (100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $20.50@21; middlings, $23.75@24; red dog, $28.50@29.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $2.80@3; dark, $2.60@2.70; blended rye, $2.85.

Coast Flour—Patent, $4.55@4.70; straight, $4.30@4.50.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.80@3 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots delivered. Yellow corn meal is quoted at $1.70 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots delivered.

Chicago Notes.

Mr. E. A. Weaver, who recently became assistant to Mr. Eckhart of the B. A. Eckhart Milling Co., Chicago, is now in the East on a tour of inspection of trade conditions.

B. A. Eckhart Milling Co. have engaged Joseph Healy as its traveling representatives in the central states.

Chicago received 2,380 cars of grain on Tuesday of this week, the greatest shipment in history. Never before has anytbing like this quantity been received here or in any other market in a single day.

Henry Stemper, now managing director of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. of Winnipeg, was a visitor at the Chicago Board of Trade this week. Mr. Stemper was formerly connected with the J. Rosenbaum Grain Co. of Chicago.

The business of the firm of Walter Fitch & Co., the head of which, Mr. Fitch, died recently, will be carried on by the surviving partners, J. H. Ashum and W. K. Mitchell, who will continue the business under the same firm name.

C. H. Hitch, of the Chas. W. Brizius Sons Co., wholesale flour dealers of Evansville, Ind., and W. P. Walsh of the Walsh Baking Co., also of Evansville, were in Chicago the latter part of the week en route from Michigan.

Otto J. Freed, chemist of the Operative Miller's baking and milling laboratory, has resigned his position and has organized the Freed Cereal Testing Laboratories, where he will conduct a school for milling and baking technology.

Geo. F. Blossom, vice-president of the George C. Christian Co., Minneapolis, passed through Chicago on Wednesday en route from Geneva, N. Y., where he was called by the illness of his mother. He reports there is no change in her condition and her recovery is not anticipated.

H. C. Rinker has resigned his position in the flour department of The Quaker Oats Company, with whom he was connected for a number of years, and will establish an office in Pittsburg as broker and millers' agent. Mr. Rinker has represented the Quaker Oats Company in Pittsburgh for the last four years.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 1, 1914.

Legislation looking toward the admission to American registry of foreign built and foreign owned ships is being hastily prepared, it was reported at the Capitol today. It is pointed out that many of Great Britain's 2,000 ships and Germany's 1,200 vessels will be anxious to be admitted to American registry in order that they may secure the protection of the American flag. Flying that flag, such ships would have the advantage of sailing under neutral colors.

For the merchant marine of these nations to take such steps would prove a benefit to American trade. It has been stated that there are enough available vessels to transport the vast amount of grain and grain products which, it is confidently expected, will mave to Europe in the event of so great a war as now seems certain. This shortage of transportation facilities would be met, therefore, by the coming to American registers of the thousands of foreign vessels.

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MILLING AND GRAIN NEWS

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 3, 1914.

After the flurry in the wheat pit here during the past week, market closed quietly today around 82c for No. 2 hard.

Receipts are remarkably light for this time of year, being but 86 cars today, as against 192 a year ago.

Flour has fluctuated greatly, many mills putting out two and three lists during the week, while some others withdrew all quotations and are quoting by wire on request. Quotations range from $4.40 to $5, the majority of mills putting out the higher quotation. In Omaha millers and jobbers are quoting $4.50.

Mill feed has advanced $2 per ton on bran and shorts. Interior mills are asking from $20 to $22 for bran, $24 to $25 for shorts. Carlots here, $18.40@19 for bran, $21@22 for shorts.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

The Kearney Flour Mills, Kearney, Neb., has rented the Omaha elevator at Glenwood, Neb., and have placed Henry Beadle in charge to buy wheat. First car shipped tested 61 lbs.

Improvements are being made in the plant of the Wayne Roller Mills, Wayne, Neb. The mill will start on new crop wheat this week, as the movement is large.

While there may have been some little damage from drouth in some sections of the state, no material damage is reported. The weather has been cooler and there have been many scattering rains.

Omaha stocks of wheat are not much in excess of 100,000 bus. of wheat. Most of the grain being received at this market is being sent to Chicago and Northwestern points, and the local milling demand is absorbing large amounts.

New wheat receipts at Omaha continue to be something of a disappointment to members of the Omaha Grain Exchange. With a record crop of wheat harvested in the state, daily receipts are only about two-thirds of the arrivals of a year ago. Omaha is barely averaging 100 cars of wheat per day. Corn is still being received in heavy volume.

Two new water wheels have been placed in position at the Ravenna Mills, Ravenna, Neb., replacing the old set, which have been in service for more than 20 years.. Other improvements are being made in the water power of the mill. The dam is being repaired. All improvements will be completed before new crop grinding starts.

The Nebraska Corn Mills, ot Beatrice, were totally destroyed by fire, caused by lightning, on the night of July 30. Three cars containing cereal products were also consumed. The loss is estimated at $150,000, partially covered by insurance. The mill was one of the plants of the Nebraska Corn Mills, of Lincoln, which also have mills at Firth and Milford, Neb.

William P. Fried, of Fremont, Neb., vice-president of the Nye-Schneider-Fowler Co., and connected with the grain business of Nebraska since 1870 with the same concern, died last week in Fremont from an illness which lasted six months. Mr. Fried was generally known among Nebraska millers, having been associated with them through the grain business for more than 44 years. Mr. Fried owned a financial interest in the Nye-Schneider-Fowler Co.

Quality of new Nebraska wheat from a milling standpoint is reported as much better than expected by millers in the state. Gluten content is high, many samples testing above 12 per cent. Average weight of the wheat per bus. is also somewhat better than a year ago. Marketing by farmers is of large volume now, but still is not commensurate with the record crop. Much Nebraska wheat is moving to Northwestern points. Spring wheat mills have buyers in various parts of the state, and are now taking large lots of wheat, because of the premium for old spring wheat, which is bringing above $1 in Minneapolis. With adverse reports concerning the spring wheat crop, Nebraska elevator interests expect still larger purchases by Northwestern mills.

The plant of the Acme Milling Co., Blair, Neb., was sold to Messrs. Lars Hansen, P. C. Sorensen and Louis Rasmussen last week. The mill will be thoroughly overhauled and put in shape for operations. Two of the new owners are experienced mill men. The plant has been idle for some time, but the new management plans to develop a good local trade. Mill has capacity of 100 bbls. and is operated by steam.

Alabama

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 1, 1914.

There has been some booking of new wheat flour in this market the past week. There is a good demand for prompt shipment both in the wholesale and retail trade, but some of the jobbers and buyers are unable to decide just what to do about booking. Quite a number of the mills have called their men off the road until the market is settled. The prices vary so that it would be impossible to give correct quotation. Some mills have advanced 90c per bbl. where others only 30c to 40c per bbl.

Notes.

P. F. Mitchell, of the Birmingham Flour Co., Birmingham, Ala., is in Montgomery for a few days this week.

Luther Ellis, southern representative Iglehart Bros., Evansville, Ind., with Memphis headquarters, is calling on the trade in Birmingham this week.

Tupelo, Miss., Aug. 1, 1914.

There is a difference of opinion among the buyers and jobbers on the flour situation in this section that it is hard to give a correct report. The demand for prompt shipment is good and most mills are refusing to book for any length of time. The prices vary so that it would be impossible to give correct quotations. Some mills have advanced as much as 90c per bbl. in the past ten days while some others have only advanced 30c or 40c.

Notes.

A. L. Gilster, Southern representative for Steelville Milling Co., Steelville, Ill., was in Tupelo this week looking after the interest of his mill. Mr. Gilster reports business as fair.

Turk & Guedry, Paducah, Ky., has recently opened up a branch house at Hickman, Ky., and is doing a nice business in their new place, which is under the management of W. P. Skinner. Mr. Skinner is well known in the business circles of Hickman.

The Farmers' Union Elevator Co. has been incorporated at Hazleton, N. D., for $10,000.

The Kanning Grain Co., Karlsruhe, N. D., has been incorporated for $15,000.

Analysis of Flour, Grain & Feeds

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Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 1, 1914.

Buying of flour from Western mills has practically been nothing, as the market advanced so fast that the trade will wait for a week or so to see how it turns out. They have enough to last for a month or so, and the jobbers are trying to clean up their stocks and are selling at less than mill limits. Most of the mills have advanced their prices on flour about 75c to $1 a bbl.

Shipping instructions on old orders are coming in very fast and will soon be cleaned up.

The mills and factories have not as yet received any orders from Europe for war materials, but have had inquiries. Coal seems to be the most inquired for, with steel a good second and shoes next on the list.

The following quotations are the figures the jobbers are asking, as it is impossible to give mill quotations, as there is such a great range between the different mills for the same grade flours.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices in full and mixed cars f. o. b. Philadelphia:

Flour—Spring patent (wood basis), $4.65@4.90; straight, $4.50@4.65; clear, $4.25@4.45; low grade, in jute, $3@3.15; new spring 25c less; winter patent (basis wood), $4.75@5; straight, $4.30@4.60; clear, $4.10@4.25; extra, $3.60@3.85 (new 60c less). Kansas patent (basis jute or 98-lb. cotton), $4.40@4.70; straight, $3.90@4.40; clear, $3.65@3.80.

Western Rye—In sacks, $3.40@3.60; Pennsylvania, in wood, $3.60@3.70; new 40c less.

Feed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring red dog, $29@29.50; flour middlings, $26; standard middlings, $24@25; bran, $22.50@24.50; Kansas middlings (100-lb. sacks), $27@28.50; Kansas bran, $24@25.50; winter middlings, bulk, $27; bran, $25.

The mills which have cars here are selling at about the figures quoted and much under the limit they want for shipment from the mills. Feed prices have not been affected very much up to this writing.

Philadelphia Exchange members have been watching the markets very closely, but have taken no hand as far as speculating is concerned to any extent. Wheat has stopped coming in from country points, but there is a good stock in the elevators.

Pennsylvania Notes.

Oscar F. Ayer, of Ulster, Pa., died. He was owner of the Crescent flour mills, at Ulster.

The Pennsylvania State Millers' Association will meet in Atlantic City, N. J., on Sept. 8, 9 and 10.

Charles W. Kibler, a grain buyer of Chestertown, Md., fell out of a car and broke his wrist this week.

The Wheat Nuts Products Co., of Weston, N. J., are going to move their cereal plant to Pennington, N. J.

William Biddle, of Gettysburg, aP., died, aged 80 years. He was at one time prominent in the milling business.

of Warrensburg. Mo.; Allan Logan, of Kansas City; W. H. Small, of Evansville, Ind.; Adolph Worlan, Jr., of Peoria, Ill.; P. M. Marshall, of Arlington, N. D., and J. F. Fraser, of Minneapolis.

M. L. Kreeger, who owns the Globe flour mills, near Selinsgrove, Pa., while out hunting last fall killed John Haines, a farmer, whose widow has now entered suit for damages against Mr. Kreeger.

James G. Booth, aged 15 years, and his mother have entered suit for $10,000 against Groff & Swope, of the Fertility Roller Mills, at New Providence, Pa. The boy was hurt in their mills last fall.

The following were visitors to the exchange lately: Monroe A. Smith, of Boston; J. S. Hoffman, W. D. Mumford and W. H. Johnson, of Chicago; A. D. Peters, of Omaha; J. F. Dunwoody, of Joplin, Mo.; E. L. Loblin,

Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 1, 1914.

The excitement over the war news has finally subsided and the grain men and millers are again taking an interest in the crop situation and are encouraged to find that no further damage has taken place during the week. The hot weather has hastened the ripening of the wheat very materially which has put it out of the reach of black rust damage, so that no further harm can come to it now, except through unsettled harvest weather.

The wheat crop in North Dakota is going to be quite irregular, but taken as a whole there will be a good average crop. Considerable of it will be light and will not grade better than No. 2, but as the weather has been dry, the wheat should be of good quality and strength.

South Dakota has probably suffered to the extent of about 25 per cent and Minnesota about 15 per cent. Cutting in South Dakota and Minnesota is quite general now and some threshing is being done. Some new wheat was in from South Dakota today and it graded No. 1 and the quality was very satisfactory although the kernels were a little thin and tested rather light. It sold for 4c over September to one of the local mills.

On account of the wild fluctuations in wheat prices the flour business was exceedingly difficult during the earlier part of the week. Nevertheless, quite a large volume of business was done, most of it having been put through right on the crest of the market. Some of the larger bakers and flour jobbers whose stocks were light, fought the advance until it reached the high point and then became frightened and bought freely.

Feed prices are strong, with an upward tendency and the mills are having no difficulty in disposing of their output at satisfactory prices.

Notes.

The Cannon Valley Mills Co.'s plant at Cannon Falls, Minn., was burned to the ground Friday morning. The loss was practically covered by insurance. There is an excellent water power which the company owns in Cannon Falls and for that reason, it is probable that the mill will be rebuilt, although the matter has not been finally settled. The company was reorganized about a year ago and has spent considerable money in the past year in improvements in the mill, and it is particularly unfortunate that fire should come right at the time when they were on the eve of reaping the benefit of the work that has been done. They have made arrangements for leasing another mill to take care of their trade until the new mill is built, if it is finally decided to build it.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Aug. 1, 1914.

In common with all markets flour was subject to a spectacular advance last week. Prices changed erratically with the movements of wheat. No attempt was made to do business Friday or Saturday and when the Cotton Exchange and Stock Exchange were closed, local brokers and dealers retired from the market. Purchases were sparingly made and only in cases where stocks were low.

On Monday, Kansas flour began to jump. The first advance was 90c per bbl. for hard wheats, new crop patents. Quotations went from $3.60 the week previous to $4.50 per bbl. in cottons. Later they ranged from $4.70 to $4.90 and $5 per bbl. and the trade quit trying to buy. Oklahoma was in line with Kansas and there were no cuts. Straights and clears were in their usual proportionate values.

Minneapolis mills were quoting patents at $5.30@5.50 in cottons Saturday with no sales made.

Soft winter wheat mills were asking $5.25@5.45 for patents in 98-lb. cotton sacks, with straights, extra fancy and clears in proportion. Prices were stiffly maintained and the only sales made were of flour in stock.

Mill feed went up in sympathy with flour and hard and soft wheat brans were quoted at $1.25@1.30 with shorts at $1.45@1.50. The demand was nil and sales were restricted to immediate wants in small quantities.

New Orleans Notes.

A. F. Leonhardt, former president of the Board of Trade finished his term as postmaster Friday and resumed his extensive business connections in the wheat annd grain business.

New Orleans' chances for 20,000,000 bushel wheat exportations to Europe went glimmering last week when foreign banks refused to issue exchange at reasonable rates. An embargo on wheat coming to New Orleans was declared and elevators and train sheds were filled with wheat and loaded wheat cars. Elevator space is limited and when 300 cars of Missouri Pacific wheat came into Westwego terminals, it was necessary to put on the embargo and prevent further congestion.

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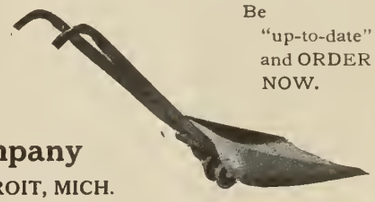

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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 3, 1914.

A good trade in corn products was reported by Kansas City and Missouri river mills, carlot business to Oklahoma, Missouri, Louisiana and Texas being active. Prices were steady, with the undertone in the market bullish. Sharply advancing futures were felt in the cash corn markets to some extent.

Meal sales were made at the same figures as in the preceding week. All business was limited to carlots for prompt shipment. The uncertain conditions surrounding the corn market are making buyers indisposed to buy ahead. In Arkansas, some booking for the next 60 days was made last week at current prices. Oklahoma and Missouri continue to be the best outlet for table goods. Louisiana is securing some of her supplies in this section but most points in that state are able to buy corn meal and other table goods from Southern Illinois mills to better advantage than from the Southwest. In Southeastern markets, Kansas City mills are at a price disadvantage.

Chop advanced 2 cents per 100 lbs. last week, selling at $1.41 in sacks for No. 2 yellow chop. Demand for this feed is good, especially from the sections reporting damaged pastures. Some chop is being sold to Arkansas in carlots, but most mills report a mixed car demand for chop and meal from that state. Missouri and Kansas are taking chop from this market in good volume. Sales are heavier than a year ago.

Other corn goods are not in demand. Brewers' grits are unsalable at present prices. Texas is taking some hominy, but not in large amounts.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri river corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.80@1.85 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.75@1.85 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, burlap bags, natural, $1.70@1.80; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.37@1.41 per 100; corn bran, in 100-lb. bags, 85@90c per 100.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 3, 1914.

Cash corn moved up 6 cents this week. The corn millers are at a loss to know what to do. Some millers are buying freely, as they look for high prices, while others are holding off. There was an exceptionally good demand noted for all classes of corn products, due to the advancing corn market. The majority of the corn coming here is of very low quality. When a car of choice corn comes the dealers have no trouble in bringing about a sale. The total receipts of corn this week amounted to 322 cars. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.70@1.75; corn chop, $1.60@1.65.

New York, Aug. 3, 1914.

Prices on corn goods were slightly higher than the previous week, and demand on same was fair.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.50 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.40@1.45; coarse, $1.35@1.40; hominy, $4.20; granulated yellow, $4.20; corn flour, $1.90. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.87; grits, $1.87; flakes, $2.20.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 1, 1914.

Corn and corn goods advanced last week, on account of the European war, and prices were 30@50c per bbl. over the previous quotations, with prospects for a similar advance next week. Trading was light and stocks in dealers' hands were fairly good. Quotations were too irregular to quote after the stock exchanges closed, and jobbers refused to make quotations for publication. The news of the declaration of war by Germany caused joy among the sugar men, as prices will go to unheard-of figures on account of the inability to produce beet sugar in the German and Russian factories. This will help the planters who have planted corn and make a better market for all sorts of provisions, as many sugar mills will open which might have otherwise remained closed this grinding season.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 4, 1914.

Corn products have ruled strong the past week, on account of the upward movement of corn. There is a fair demand for corn meal. Bolted meal is quoted $1.95 per 96-lb. bag, and pearl meal 10c higher. Corn has ruled 2@3c higher, good milling corn being quoted at 87@89c.

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 3, 1914.

Business in this line has been very similar to the flour and wheat business. A large part of July was very satisfactory to most of the grain dealers, but the recent advances and unsettled conditions on account of the foreign troubles have brought everything to almost a standstill.

The meal business, like all other branches of corn products, has been very satisfactory, and especially so until the foreign troubles that have caused a check in all lines of provisions, and there is little hope held out for improvement until something is done, one way or the other. Most of the mills are running very well, but the business they have is largely on contract that is booked at much lower figures than are being named today.

Unsettled conditions abroad is what all dealers in this line are looking for to bring about normal conditions.

Prices are, f. o. b. Little Rock rate points, as follows: Cream meal, basis 24-lb. sacks, $3.80@3.85; pearl, 20@25c less; standard, 25@30c less. Corn chops, 100-lb. sacks, $1.50@1.52.

Suspends Export Rate Again.

Pending further investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission, reductions in rates on grain and grain products from points in Kansas and Nebraska, shipment through Kansas City for export to Port Arthur were again suspended last week until February 1, 1915.

The Commission also further suspended until February 3, 1915, proposed increases in rates on grain and flour from St. Paul, Minn., to Kansas and other Southwestern states.

The first ruling operates against the Kansas City Southern. All milling interests in the Southwest protested the rates when first published. It was proposed by the railroad to permit grain shipments to stop in Kansas City and then be sent on to Port Arthur for export at the same rate as from the point of origin to the Gulf. For instance, grain shipped from a Nebraska station could be held in a Kansas City elevator and then be shipped on to Port Arthur at the same rate as from the original station direct. The Commission suspended the rate and compelled all shipments of wheat from Kansas City, originating in Nebraska and other country points, to move on the regular rate from Kansas City to the Gulf, instead of the new balanced proportional rate. The Kansas City Southern put the rate into effect in order to increase its export wheat movement at Port Arthur.

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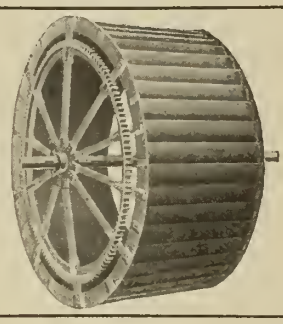
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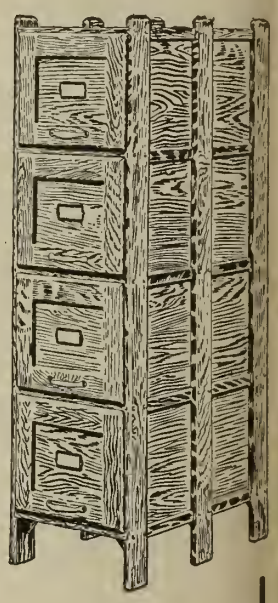

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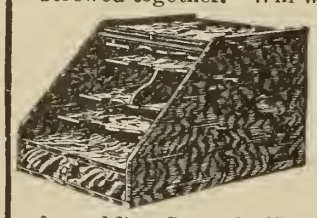

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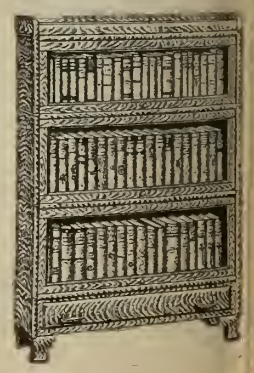

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Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 3, 1914.

Grain trade was demoralized the past week on account of the war situation in Europe. Wheat advanced 8c to 10c and then settled down several cents. Flour went up 30c to 40c per barrel, but later lost some of this advance, being quoted on the basis of $4.60 per barrel for standard patent soft winter wheat flour. Buyers stopped placing new contracts with the sharp advance, but shipping orders continued liberal on old contracts. So precarious was the market that millers did not seek orders, and during several days of the greatest excitement practically stopped making quotations. The demand for current consumption has continued fairly good, though stocks show an increase of several thousand barrels, being 40,000 barrels at the end of the week.

The mill feed situation has ruled quiet, with bran quoted at $22.50@23.50 per ton and moderate demand. Standard middlings are quoted at $27@28 per ton.

Some foreign demand has been noted for flour, but shipments are practically suspended on account of the prohibitive rates of insurance and the practical impossibility of securing ocean shipping facilities.

The report of the Nashville Grain Exchange showed the receipt of 322 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks of grain at Nashville at the end of the week were as follows: Wheat, 1,217,000 bus.; oats, 146,671 bus.; corn, 107,752 bus.

J. H. Winters has purchased the grist mill of J. A. Moore at Adams, Tenn., and will take charge of the plant the first of next year. Mr. Moore acquires a farm in the transaction.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 3, 1914.

Conditions in and around Memphis are very satisfactory and the flour business was good from mills to jobbers until the mills advanced the prices so much that jobbers thought best to quit buying. However, most of the jobbers bought freely, and their wants were well supplied before any advances to speak of.

The past few days the retail trade has been buying very freely, and seem to have become well supplied. Consequently, there will be very little flour sold in this territory for the next few weeks. Still the stocks are not large and specifications should be very good, which will no doubt look better to some of the mills than more orders.

Prices are so unsettled that it is useless to try to give any information that will be worth while. Some of the mills have advanced from 50c to $1 per barrel, but the average seems to be about 65@75c higher. Quite a few of the mills have withdrawn quotations, and a few have advanced only 30c per barrel. The Colorado mills have advanced only from 25c to 35c.

All kinds of wheat feeds are just about the same as flour. Most of the mills have nothing to offer, and the ones that have are not anxious to sell, preferring to wait a few days and see what happens. There is quite a demand for all kinds of corn products in this market, and most of the jobbers and brokers say they are having trouble in getting enough to supply their trade.

Memphis Notes.

J. T. Russell, the well-known broker, has just returned from New Orleans and Meridian, where he has been attending to business for his firm.

A. L. Gilster, general Southern representative for the Steeleville Milling Co., Steeleville, Ill., was calling on friends this week. Mr. Gilster has just left for the mill, where he will remain until the "war scare" is over, or until conditions are more settled.

William Moon, of W. D. Moon & Co., is spending the summer in the West and reports that he is having a great time and that his health is very much improved.

Ben Sessums, who has for many years been with the Crescent Cotton Oil Co., of this city, has recently resigned and has taken entire charge of his grain, feed and coal business—the Sessums Coal and Grain Co., of this city.

A. H. Wimberly, of the Buena Vista Milling Co., Chester, Ill., and the Steeleville Milling Co., Steeleville, Ill., was in the city this week visiting their customers and broker. Mr. Wimberly has just covered quite a good part of the Mississippi Delta territory, and reports that business was good.

Robert McElwrath, who is with the C. Becker mill, of Red Bud, Ill., was calling on the trade this week. Mr. McElwrath is a veteran flour salesman in this territory, and reports that business was good until the "war scare" came up. Says he is going home and will more than likely remain there until conditions are more settled.

W. P. Brown & Co., one of the best-known firms here, had the misfortune of losing their grain and hay warehouse on July 30, and sustained a very heavy loss. The building was valued at $15,000 and the stock at close to $25,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a spark from a switch engine or by a spark that came up from a fire that has been burning for some time on the "dump" between the warehouse and the Mississippi River. Mr. Brown says that plans are being made to rebuild their place and they will build one of the best warehouses in the city.

Bars Exports of Foodstuffs.

All of the countries involved in the European conflict have issued edicts against the exportation of wheat, flour or other foodstuffs. At the same time some of the countries have removed their duties on importations of flour and wheat.

The French Minister of Finance issued the following edict July 31: "The rise in the price of wheat in all markets of the world, the probabilities that the harvests of France will be below the average and the prospect of seeing this commodity go into hiding as gold does on the eve of grave eventualities, have caused the government to prohibit exports of grains and farinaceous foods of all kinds. This measure was taken by Belgium and Germany today, and is supplemented by the prohibition of the export of various products which are considered contraband of war."

The Belgian government also purchased all of the wheat held in store at Antwerp. The government threatened to seize the wheat unless the holders accepted the price offered and its sale followed. Further shipments of wheat to Belgium will also be purchased by the government if war plans continue.

A cable from London says that the pressure is already being felt in the United Kingdom. Prices of foodstuffs have soared beyond the purses of the poor. England alone, of all the countries involved in the conflict, has taken no steps to prohibit the exportation of foodstuffs. It has none to export, however, and within the borders of the United Kingdom there is not much more than a month's supply.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 3, 1914.

Utter demoralization marks the business of the large flour mills of Indiana as a result of the European war situation, while the smaller concerns are hardly less seriously affected. The Acme-Evans and other leading mills called in many of their salesmen and are waiting for developments. They have not put out any quotations because they say they are afraid the buyers would be scared to death at the jump. Those buyers who have called by phone and offered certain prices have been told whether or not these figures would be accepted. Otherwise trade has been stagnant.

Prices at which local sales have been made have been 50c a bbl. higher. Some sales for export have been reported at 50c per bbl. higher and up to 70c higher in large lot shipments.

Feed has gone up a dollar a ton, standing at $22@$22.50 a ton.

Flour production in Indianapolis mills during the last week was 15,560 bbls., compared with 14,850 bbls. in the preceeding week, 11,057 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1913 and 14,766 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1912.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

(There is considerable variation from these with different mills.)

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.55@4.65; straights, $4.15@4.25; clears, $3.85@3.95.

Northwestern Spring Wheat Flour—$4.60@4.70.

Mill Feed—$22@22.50 a ton, bulk, f. o. b. Indianapolis; $23.50@24 in 100-lb. sacks; bran, $21@23; middlings, $23@24.

Flour quotations are on wood basis, with 15c reduction in cloth and 20c in paper.

Indiana Notes.

The Board of Trade lost an exciting baseball game to the Chamber of Commerce in five and a half innings play, the score being 13 to 11. Mayor Joseph E. Bell umpired.

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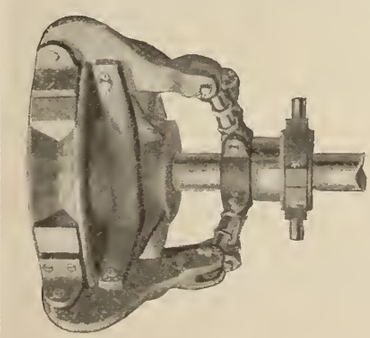
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Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 3, 1914.

Flour business has been very unsettled since the sharp advances in wheat. Some mills are still in the field for business, others are taking orders subject to confirmation only, and others have withdrawn all prices and refuse to quote until there is a more settled market.

Flour buyers are very much worked up, and especially those that were looking for lower prices and had bought only in carload lots for their immediate requirements. The wires have been kept busy from all sections of the state, and it seems that none of the mills are taking any chances now. They are either staying out of the market entirely or getting a good stiff price that they feel sure will protect them.

It is generally believed that all of the mills that had an established trade had tried to book up their trade and in most cases they were successful. This will enable the mills to have a bountiful supply of shipping instructions on hand, which will keep them on a full-time run for at least the next 45 to 60 days.

Cancellations will not be a matter of consideration for a while, because of the stiff advance in prices, but it is generally believed that the mills are going to force the jobbers to live up to their contracts to the letter; that is, when shipping instructions are not sent in when due the mills will reserve the right to cancel the bookings.

Extra fancy flour is not moving as freely as before new crop, on account of the lower prices that have been made on the high grades, but in case the recent advances hold there is every probability that the demand for extra fancy flour will pick up again and probably be stronger than before. Some of the mills had been complaining about the lower grades, but there is very little to be heard from any of the mills now and the settling of the market is all that can bring them out.

Self-rising flour is making a steady gain in Arkansas, and, judging from the present outlook, the time will soon come when every retail dealer will have to carry this flour in stock. The mills that are making a high-grade self-rising flour have been much more successful in building up a trade that will last.

Prices, f. o. b. Little Rock rate points, are as follows: A wide difference of $4.80@5.20 for the highest grade Missouri flours; standard grades, 40@60c less; extra fancy, 60@80c less. Bran, 100s, $1.12@1.15; shorts, $1.28@1.35.

Arkansas Notes.

James Wilson, of the Gaines-Ramage Brokerage Co., Texarkana, Ark., was in the city this week, visiting his parents. Mr. Wilson has been in the brokerage business in Texarkana for the past three or four years.

Jefferson Allison, of the H. C. Cole Milling Co., Chester, Ill., has just come into Little Rock, after a very satisfactory trip. Mr. Allison has also decided to remain at home in Little Rock until the market is in a more normal state.

T. W. King, of the Valier & Spies Milling Co., St. Louis (mills at Marine, Ill.), has recently covered this section. Mr. King has been with his firm in Arkansas and Louisiana for the past several months and is making his home in Monroe, La.

Mack Laws, of the Cowgill & Hill Milling Co., Carthage, Mo., was recently in Little Rock, calling on one of the jobbers. Mr. Laws accepted a position with his firm the beginning of the season and is temporarily making his home in Pine Bluff, Ark.

H. S. Hughes, of the Eisenmayer Milling Co., Springfield, Mo., has been in and around Little Rock all this week and will probably remain in this section for about four weeks. Mr. Hughes has an office in the Sta National Bank Building, in Texarkana, Ark.

Walker Sanders, of the Sanders Dyer company, Little Rock, wholesale flour and feed dealers, has just returned from Coffeyville, Kan., where he visited the Rea-Patterson Milling Co. Mr. Sanders has been very successful in working up a flour and feed business in Little Rock.

R. M. Peek, of the Kuhlmann & Meyer flour mills, California, Mo., has just returned from Louisiana and east Texas. Mr. Peek reports a very satisfactory business until the wild market caught him in the field, and he states it took him a very short while to decide to go to his home in Little Rock to remain until the flour mills can intelligently figure on what to do and what kind of prices to make.

E. B. Overton, of the Dulle Milling Co., Jefferson City, Mo., has recently covered a large part of Arkansas and reports a very satisfactory business. Mr. Overton has practically withdrawn all prices for the present, and does not expect to get out into the territory until there is a more settled condition in the wheat market. In the meantime he will keep in touch with his trade over the phone from his home here in Little Rock.

The Milton Center Grain and Stock Co., Milton Center, O., has been incorporated for $20,000.

W. H. Aspinall & Co. have incorporated for $40,000 to do a grain business at West, W. Va.

The Farmers' Elevator Co., Williston, N. D., has been incorporated for $12,000.

New York

New York, Aug. 3, 1914.

With such a wild and demoralized wheat market as was in evidence during the past week, the flour trade here was at a standstill. On the violent advances and fluctuations in the markets, mills practically withdrew all prices, and such as were made were purely nominal, as they were in excess of even what the advance in wheat warranted. Buyers appeared to show no particular anxiety over the radically higher prices, as they felt sure that the advance was due to excitement and not so much to actual facts and conditions.

Wheat exporters in New York were entirely at sea as to what they should do. They have large quantities of wheat sold abroad, but cannot get war insurance against same except at prohibitive rates, and are also finding it impossible to sell their drafts.

There is no use attempting to name any quotations in this report this week, as no authentic ones can be had. There were a few spot cars of spring patent sold at around $4.50@4.60 in jute, and also a few cars of spot 95 per cent Kansas straights sold at $4.15@4.20 jute. Outside of this there were no transactions to note. In the event of a setback which would bring prices to a somewhat normal basis, it is anticipated a fairly good volume of business will be consummated.

Mill feed was somewhat stronger this week and prices advanced about $1 per ton. A fair demand was in evidence. City bran in bulk was held at $23.50 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $24; standard middlings, $26.10; flour middlings, $26.50; red dog, to arrive, $31; oil meal, $33@33.50; city feed, bulk bran, $23.50; 100-lb. sacks, $25; middlings, $23.50@31; red dog flour, $31.50.

Corn Still Lacks Rain.

Corn still is badly in need of rain, and the crop has gone back rapidly. In Missouri, which has been most seriously affected by the drought, reports indicate a condition of 66, against 80 a month ago. Taking as a whole, the corn crop's condition is 75.8, against 87.3 on July 1 and the total yield 2,670,000,000 bus., against 2,446,000,000 last year. Spring wheat has been further damaged by black rust and indications point to a loss of about 30,000,000 bus. for the month, reducing the crop to 249,000,000 bus., compared with 239,819,000 bus. last year. Winter wheat harvest is 660,000,000 bus., against 523,561,000 bus. last year. Oats indicated total is 1,120,000,000 bus., against 1,121,7268,000 bus. a year ago.

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Allegheny,: Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Binghamton*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	29.00	38.00
Boston*	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Buffalo*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Cincinnati	17.00	17.00	8.00	18.00
Chicago	12.00	12.00	8.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.50	20.50	11.50	18.50
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Erie, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Indianapolis	16.50	16.50	8.00	16.00
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	32.50
Kansas City			7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky.	17.00	17.00	8.00	19.00
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	35.00
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	10.50	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	28.70	28.70	19.70	25.00
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75		14.00	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	6.00	10.00
Philadelphia*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Portland, Me.	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	25.70	17.50	22.00
Rochester*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Schenectady*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Scranton, Pa.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	29.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00		14.00
Syracuse*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Terre Haute, Ind.	15.00	15.00	6.00	16.00
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.50	20.00	34.00
Toledo, Ohio	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Troy, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Utica, N. Y.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Washington, D. C.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Wheeling, W. Va.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50

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Write us for particulars.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., August 3, 1914.

Advances of 25c to 50c per bbl. in flour prices during the past week caused a cessation in buying, and little business was done by mill agents, except where old prices were conceded on single carlot orders. The sharp advances in wheat prices at the primary markets were followed by similar gains in the interior. Country elevator men in Iowa raised their prices about 7c to 10c per bus. on wheat during the week, and salesmen for Southwestern mills reported that country wheat prices had made brisk gains as in the primary markets.

Most mills stopped quoting last week, notifying their trade that they would not be in position to take new orders until the market had settled. The trade throughout the state was unwilling to buy flour at prices 50c higher than those prevailing in the preceding week and those with sufficient stocks on hand were out of the market.

Kansas salesmen working Iowa were asking about 50c more for 80 per cent patents than in the preceding week. Family patents were held at a range of $4.30@4.70, or about on the same basis as old spring wheat brands.

No buying was done by bakers. Those who had contracted for new winter wheat flour before the advance considered themselves lucky and sent in shipping instructions liberally. Some bakers had purchased new winter wheat 80 per cent patents, delivered Des Moines at $4 in sacks, but when prices up to $4.50 were asked, all declared that they had sufficient stocks on hand to bridge them over the present market.

Mill feed followed flour, prices advancing more than $1 per ton. A brisk demand for bran was in evidence throughout the week. Some Southwestern bran was purchased by country dealers. Local mills were unable to supply their demand. Shorts were also brisk sale. Standard middlings are held at a range of $25.50 to $26.50. Bran advanced to $20 to $22.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.35@4.70; straight, $4.15@4.50; fancy clear, $3.30; low grade clear, $2.70@2.90.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $5; family patent, $4.50 @4.90; clear, $3.50@3.60; red dog, scarce at $1.65.

Mill Feed—Bran, $20@22 per ton; standard middlings, $25.50@26.50; flour middlings, $26.50@32.

IOWA NOTES.

Marketings of wheat by farmers in Iowa seem to indicate that only the usual amount will be held.

The three elevators at Holstein, Ia., will be consolidated, and a new cement structure will be erected to replace them. New plant will have capacity of 50,000 bus.

Threshing is on in full blast in most sections of Iowa, and wheat returns are better than anticipated in many parts of the state. Early in the season it was predicted that the Hessian fly infestations would reduce the yields considerably, but threshing reports do not bear this out. Near Nodaway, Ia., wheat is averaging 27 to 30 bus. to the acre.

H. J. Hutton, president of the Mystic Milling Co., Sioux City, Ia., says that his company will build a 500,000-bus. elevator of concrete construction to replace the 250,000-bus. structure destroyed by fire on July 13. The new elevator will be the largest one in Iowa, and will be built on fire-proof lines. The old elevator was owned by the Sioux City Terminal Elevator Co., but the new structure will be built by the mill. The burned elevator cost $85,000, and only $50,000 insurance was carried. With the grain stored in the elevator, the total loss was more than $125,000.

The War and European Mills.

Immediately after the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary against Servia, a military guard was in the large flour mills at Corbeil, near Paris, France, which in the event of war would be taken over by the army. Bakers in Paris are laying in large stocks of flour and the Paris authorities, to prevent all possibilities of famine in the capital, started last week to form a reserve store of 15,000 tons of flour, according to a cable from France Interior mills are also being watched in the French republic, for with the country quietly preparing for war all the possible supplies in the way of flour, wheat and other breadstuffs will be guarded by the government.

Exporters of flour in the Southwest have received cables from some of their European connections, asking them to rush orders of flour. Although new export business was light during the past week, because of the big advances in prices, settled quotations and war in Europe would result in a big increase in export business. Several mills in the Southwest have received cables on clear flour for prompt shipment that would net a fair profit on the present market basis, but they have been unable to fill orders for this grade.

The embargo placed on grain at Galveston last week did not in any way affect export flour shipments. Movement of flour to foreign countries has been heavy so far this season.

Foreign Markets Close.

The Liverpool Stock Exchange was closed several days last week, pending the closing of the London Stock Exchange, where light failures were reported. The war news also caused the following markets to be closed: Paris, Budapest, Antwerp, Amsterdam and St. Petersburg. That the exchanges of the United States went through last week's panicky conditions without any important financial embarrassments is considered very creditable. No failures were reported, although those houses on the short side of the wheat market naturally lost some money when the record-breaking advances were scored.

The Empire Flour Mills, of Columbus, Ga., were totally destroyed by fire recently with the exception of the concrete elevator recently erected. The loss is estimated at $175,000, only partially insured.

The elevator at Crookston, Minn., has been taken over by Harry V. Curry.

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Scene in Cash Grain Department of
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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 3, 1914.

Higher prices were quoted on all alfalfa products during the past week, advances ranging from $1 to $1.50. Choice to No. 1 alfalfa meal advanced to a basis of $18, with a decidedly strong undertone in the market. Grain mixed alfalfa feeds gained about $1.50 on both old and new crop mixtures. Notwithstanding the advancing prices in all alfalfa products, trade was of a better character last week and a small increase in business was reported. Indications are that trade in mixed feeds will improve gradually, as feed dealers are beginning to have some fears regarding the corn crop in the Southwest and are taking on stocks of feed. With the advancing corn prices last week, the tendency of feed dealers to stock up became more apparent, but still there are buyers who believe that a reduction in prices will soon come, and are withholding from the market in consequence.

Rains in the Western states and unchanged conditions in Colorado were the bullish factors in alfalfa meal trade. Many mills have contracts for last half July delivery, which they were unable to fill, because of the damp hay. Colorado alfalfa hay is in short supply, and the crop now maturing will probably be short. Nebraska mills are offering very little, while a number of Oklahoma plants have been shut down for several weeks. With the limited offerings on the market and an urgent demand from mixers, alfalfa meal handlers were forced to advance their prices about $1 per ton and in some instances $1.50 per ton. Choice to No. 1 meal sold at $18 per ton in 100-lb. sacks, Kansas City, for prompt shipment. No. 2 meal sold at a range of $1 to $2 less, according to quality.

With corn, oats and meal sharply higher during the week, mixers were compelled to advance prices of grain mixed and alfalfa molasses feed more than $1 per ton. Considerable buying was done before the advances were recorded, but buying did not show any falling off after mixers asked for $1 higher prices on carlots of grain mixed feeds.

Alfalfa molasses feed sold at a range of $18.50@19.50 for No. 2, old or new crop meal, while No. 1 sold at $19.50@20.50. Grain mixed feeds were held at $25@27 for the molasses mixture, while dry mixed sold up to $29.50.

Kansas City Hay Market.

Alfalfa receipts were fairly liberal in Kansas City all of last week, but the supply was insufficient to fill the active demand, and prices were advanced. Common grades had a strong tone all week. Late advances of 50c to $1.50 per ton were quoted. Orders are accumulating here and a firm undertone is apparent in the market. Unless precipitation stops in Colorado, local dealers fear a short supply of alfalfa. Movement from Colorado has not started, because of the rainy weather prevailing in that state.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice to No. 1 new crop meal, $18; No. 2, $16.50@17.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $19.50@20.50; No. 2, $18.50@19.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molassses Feeds (sacked)—$25@27; alfalfa grain dry mixed, $28@28.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $14@14.50; No. 1, $12.50@13.50; No. 2, $10.50@12; No. 3, $7.50@10.50; standard, $11.50@12.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Carl J. Nagl has been placed in charge of the M. C. Peters alfalfa meal mill at Worland, Wyo. Mr. Nagl was formerly employed in the M. C. Peters mill at Omaha, and has had considerable experience in the alfalfa meal milling business.

Up to several weeks ago alfalfa receipts at Kansas City aggregated nearly as much as all of the other hays combined, but alfalfa now has taken second place, prairie receipts being the leader. Last week the Kansas City market received 459 cars of prairie, or more than all other hays combined, and only 169 cars of alfalfa.

All kinds of alfalfa hay brought higher prices in Kansas City, the biggest alfalfa market in the world, last week, principally because of the light receipts and the increasing demand for the forage from Eastern points. Quality of alfalfa coming to Kansas City has been disappointing, little hay grading above No. 1. Much No. 2 and standard grade hay has been arriving, and has found a ready outlet, but Eastern buyers are unwilling to take anything lower than No. 1 and prefer choice grades.

D. G. Danner, manager of the Blanchard Mill and Elevator Co., Blanchard, Ia., has plans under way for the erection of an alfalfa meal mill in connection with his flour mill. Farmers are signing contracts to dispose of their surplus to the proposed mill, and if a sufficient amount of hay can be purchased by the mill it will be built in the next 60 days. The surplus of alfalfa in the territory adjoining Blanchard would hardly be able to fill the needs of a meal mill, but a large number of farmers have signified their intention of increasing the acreage to alfalfa, in order to secure the erection of the plant.

Colorado Meal Conditions.

In order to handle the huge crop, four new alfalfa meal mills are being erected in the Arkansas Valley of Colorado. A 25-ton mill is being built at Avondale and a contract has been let for the construction of a 30-ton mill at Roberts. Work has already started on a 30-ton mill at Weitzer. The largest mill in the valley is under construction at May Valley. It will have a capacity of 50 tons daily. Reports from the mills of the Arkansas Valley indicate that they have already closed contracts for the supplying of 150,000 tons of meal.

When the grinding season starts the new mills alone will have a total capacity of 135 tons per day. Outlet for the output is principally in Eastern states. Last year the Borden condensed milk factory used 25,000 tons of alfalfa meal, purchased from the Arkansas Valley. Other big dairies in the East are using increasing quantities of meal every year, realizing that it is a big milk-producer.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 3, 1914.

There is not much life to the alfalfa products market here. While no advance was made in the market this week, a sharp increase is anticipated. The local buyers are buying only small lots. The Southern points have been taking hold very freely. New hay is now coming, and it is selling at about $1.50 below the prices of old hay. There is not much old hay left on the market, and what little is coming is being quickly absorbed. Quotations are: Alfalfa meal, $22@23; alfalfa grain mixed feed, $21.50@22.50; molasses feed, $26@26.50.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 3, 1914.

There was a good demand for alfalfa meal products last week. Offers were light in all directions and prices on all business averaged higher, with green alfalfa meal 25c to 50c per ton advanced at $18.50@19, and sales were readily made on all lots offered. The trade was broad and active from the start, and, as arrivals of meal are practically nil to what they should be, the trade can see nothing but higher prices in the near future. Sentiment, of course, was materially influenced by the rise in wheat and flour, based on the foreign war scare, but continued dry weather in Kansas, Nebraska and the Southwest, accompanied by a strong upturn in coarse grain and meal feed prices, had a lot to do with the better tone of trading. Eugene C. Dreyer, of the Dreyer Commission Co., one of the largest handlers of meal on the Merchants' Exchange, said that the activity in the meal market last week was remarkable; that any amount of supplies could have been placed without the slightest difficulty. He predicted much higher prices, owing to the foreign situation, the unfavorable weather, small stocks of feed in first hands and the fact that the crop in Nebraska has been damaged to such an extent that buying is going on from that state in sections that are usually shipping at this season. Mixed alfalfa feeds reflected a more urgent demand along with meal, but the demand is coming mostly from sections where cattle are being finished off for market, owing to pastures having been destroyed. Receipts of good alfalfa hay are unusually light and market quotations trend upward. Chances favor materially higher prices on all grades of hay in the near future, and official predictions have been made that values will sell at record figures before the next crop. Late sales of No. 1 alfalfa hay were $17.50; high No. 1, at $18. Quote green alfalfa meal at $18.50@19 per ton; alfalfa molasses meal without grain at $20.50@22; with grain, $24.50@27.50.

Result of Excited Wheat Markets.

Most of the big mills in the Southwest stopped quoting their trade on flour when war news caused advances of nearly 10 cents in the wheat markets of the country. Quite a number of Southwestern mills were in position to sell thousands of bbls. at the old basis, bakers who had been holding out of the markets displaying a willingness to contract for large lots on 65c wheat basis, country points. But the continued advances in the markets were followed closely by the mills, and whenever asked for prices quoted advances of 50c to 75c per bbl. Some flour was contracted for by bakers at an advance of about 20c per bbl., or around $4 for 80 per cent patents, Kansas City, but mills as a whole were not sellers at this figure.

The new warehouse and elevator of Smith Bros. Feed & Grain Co. at Boyles, Ala., was destroyed by fire recently. The building was three stories, of brick and concrete construction. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 3, 1914.

All winter wheat flour prices were given a sharp advance of 25 cents a barrel this week. The European war conditions have upset everything here. Millers show a desire not to enter the wheat market on a large scale. Little buying of flour was done this week, due to the existing conditions.

Kansas flour was lifted 25 cents a barrel this week, but bakers are not showing any inclination to make large purchases.

Spring wheat flour prices were also boosted 25 cents. Buying is limited to small lots..

The cash rye market scored an advance of 8 cents during the week, and rye flour prices increased 15 cents on a barrel. Rye flour is now at the highest point in many months, and the rye flour millers declare that it will go still higher.

While mill feed prices show no change this week, an advance is looked for during the coming week. The supplies of the millers are light, and with flour going upward it will be necessary to advance mill feed prices.

Cincinnati quotations are:

Winter Flour—Patent, $4.05@4.15; fancy, $3.50@3.85; family, $3@3.25; extras, $2.80@2.95; low grade, $2.75@2.95.

Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.30@4.75; straight, $3.70@4.15; first clears, $3.25@3.65.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.45@4.90; straights, $3.80@4.25; first clears, $3.45@3.65.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $3.70@4.05; city pure, $4.05@4.20; city blended, $3.95@4.10.

Ohio Notes.

August J. Knap, secretary of the Trent Milling Co., and James E. Groff, of the C. C. Groff Milling Co., of Mt. Healthy, have made applications for membership in the Chamber of Commerce.

The receipts of flour at Cincinnati this week aggregated 24,872 bbls., compared with 22,762 last week and 21,872 a year ago. The shipments this week were 19,872 bbls., compared with 20,872 last week and 18,762 a year ago.

The C. S. Foulds-Briggs Co., manufacturers of macaroni, spaghetti and noodles, started the wheels of their plant here this week. The new concern was brought to Cincinnati through the efforts of the industrial bureau of the Chamber of Commerce.

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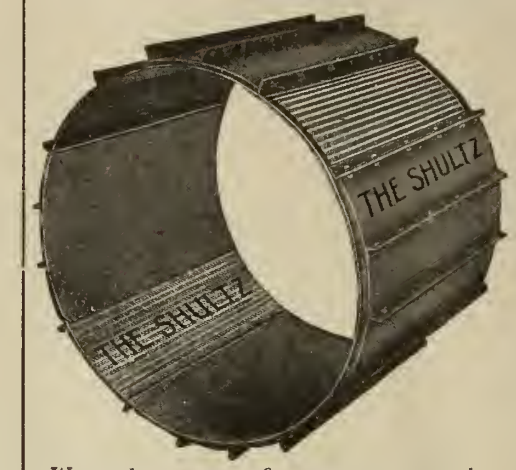

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WANTED—High-class mill machinery and supplies salesman. Must understand business thoroughly. Send references in first letter. Prefer one to travel in Southwest territory. $100 per month and expenses. Address at once, Tulsa Boiler and Mfg. Co., Tulsa, Okla.

FOR SALE—60-bbl. four-story brick mill, elevator and warehouse on main line B. & O., with 6-cent rate from Baltimore. Worth $10,000, will sacrifice to quick buyer for $6,000. Address J. K. D. Williams, Ijamsville, Md.

FOR SALE—On easy terms, 140-bbl. mill and elevator. Well located in good school town on main line Santa Fe. Would consider trade. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 241, St. Louis, Mo.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A thoroughly modern, competent and reliable miller in the prime of life, married, small family, seeks engagement with reliable firm in mill up to 500 bbls. Can come at once. This miller is highly recommended by former employer as a thorough miller and millwright, man of good character and a desirable man to have in charge of your plant. State salary you are willing to pay and full particulars in first letter. Address Paul Brown, 642 Main street, Spencer, Iowa.

WANTED—A competent manager for a flour milling, grain and coal business established with $50,000 investment. Applicant must invest $20,000 in the business and be able to hold down job. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 219, St. Louis, Mo.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill not less than 100 bbls. capacity, by a married man 29 years old; 12 years' experience in hard and soft wheat milling. Am sober, industrious and can build up a flour business that is run down. Can furnish references. Address Box Z, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 barrels and up. Have had charge of mills from 150 to 2,000 barrels. Can furnish very best of references. Can keep mill in good repair, have my own tools. Married. Can come at once. Wish a situation where there are good schools. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 203, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in good mill of 100 to 500 bbl. capacity. I am thoroughly up-to-date in modern milling, and capable of obtaining the best results in quality and yield. Am married, 30 years of age, have had more than 12 years' experience in different mills. I do not use liquor in any form. Can furnish satisfactory recommendations as to character and ability. Give capacity, make of machinery and wages paid in first letter. Address Head Miller, 710 Ninth avenue, Shenandoah, Iowa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—100 h. p. secondhand Stilwell open-feed water heater. Address Louis Wagner, Beresford, S. D.

WANTED—To hear from owner who has good mill or elevator for sale. Send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

TO TRADE—An improved South Dakota farm for a 50 to 100 bbl. mill. Am living on the farm and wish to get in a mill. Have a partner who is a miller and we will price land right, as there is no real estate commission in connection. Give location of mill in first letter and avoid delay. Address T. M. Rose, Iowa, S. D.

SPLENDID location for flouring mill, elevator, alfalfa and feed mill, or any of them. No competition. Large territory. For full information, address T. W. Wheat, Secretary Commercial Club, Lander, Wyo.

WAREHOUSE OPPORTUNITY—Will sell part interest to party having goods to store each year, to help build Kansas City warehouse. Present warehouse running, with extra ground, switch and dock available. Warehouse 4220 St. John Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—Privilege of selling shorts and bran direct to retail trade. Draft with bill of lading attached, payable on arrival of goods. J. B. Robertson & Son, Tampa, Fla.

Advances Made History.

Old-timers in the Chicago wheat trade recalled the sensational wheat changes in 1871, which were caused by the Franco-Prussian war. At that time there were advances of 10c on three successive days, the price of wheat going from $1.49 to $1.79 per bu. Many fortunes were made and lost at that time, and the old-timers declare that the present situation is not unlike the condition then.

Feeding of Wheat in Southwest.

Live stock men coming to Kansas City declare that wheat will be a very important factor in the feeding of hogs and cattle, especially in Oklahoma, where dry weather has injured the corn crop now maturing. One of the largest live stock shippers in the state, while in Kansas City last week, stated that wheat pastures saved the bulk of Kansas and Oklahoma farmers from failure last winter, and now on top of that the same wheat crop promises to become a marked influence in feeding cattle and hogs. This stockman said that already there were many farmers feeding wheat to live stock, and that others were making arrangements to do so. To get the best results, he stated, the wheat must be ground coarsely, which, mixed with a small part of cottonseed cake, makes a ration that is a fattening success.

The premium asked for corn over wheat is resulting in much of the bread cereal being fed. However, with the record-breaking crop in the Southwest, excessive feeding will not affect the domestic supply materially, unless exporters take about twice as much as they did a year ago.

The Grand Trunk Elevator, Grand Haven, Mich., was recently destroyed by fire. The elevator was empty.

D. C. Reynolds has bought Turner Bros. elevator at Elliott, Ia.

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HOMINY FEED
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Plan Relief for Export

Efforts to Have Breadstuffs Declared Non-Contraband of War.

With war almost general in Europe, the paramount question now presented to exporters of flour and wheat in the United States is the possibility of all breadstuffs being declared non-contraband of war by the nations engaged in the conflict. The "good offices" of this government to persuade all of the warring countries to enter into such an agreement has been enlisted by almost every milling and grain organization in the country. The Kansas City Board of Trade, the Southwestern Millers' League, the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, the Chicago Board of Trade, the New York Produce Exchange and a number of others have sent resolutions to the Department of State at Washington, asking that an effort be made by the government to have flour and wheat declared non-contraband.

Some of the largest exporters of flour and wheat in Chicago are entertaining high hopes that the warring countries will agree to such a declaration. Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade, at a meeting the night of Aug. 5, requested the grain exchanges of the country to petition President Wilson to use his influence with the governments of Great Britain, Germany and France to have foodstuffs declared not contraband of war. It was also requested of the Department of the Treasury that it purchase $25,000,000 to $40,000,000 of foreign exchange to facilitate the movement of export flour and grain. This would make easier the handling of all exports of flour and grain on existing contracts and would make foreigners accede more readily to the demands of United States exporters for payment on all cargoes before dispatching.

The first ray of hope for a restoration of the export movement of wheat was given last week in the announcement that the British government would guarantee payment for the millions of bushels of wheat now afloat or under contract at the ports of the United States and other countries, destined to English ports. However, the guarantee was not extended on contracts which have been made since war was declared. Belgium, it is reported has issued a similar notice. But the decree of the British government affects only wheat moving through Atlantic ports. About 85 per cent of the wheat exports from the Southwest move through the Gulf. Most of the present business via the Gulf is to other countries than the United Kingdom.

Southwestern millers, at their meeting in Kansas City last Monday, held out little hope for a declaration providing that all foodstuffs would be non-contraband. One of the largest exporting millers in the Southwest, who has a considerable percentage of his output for the next three months sold abroad, analyzed the situation as follows: "Russia is the only country in the conflict with a sufficient supply of wheat on hand to carry them through even a short period of war. Germany, the United Kingdom, Belgium, France and Austria all have a short supply of wheat and flour on hand. Most of these countries have been heavy buyers of wheat and flour in this country and are not in a position to withstand a three months' blockade. The price of foodstuffs in France, Germany, Great Britain and Austria is already at prohibitive levels, because of the shortage in the supply. Looking at the situation, it appears that the foodstuffs supply is the most vital spot of all the countries. Great Britain might attempt to starve Germany into submission by maintaining a blockade of all its ports, while Germany might have the same plans as regards England. So far this appears to be the plan of the warring countries. And it is from these indications that I am holding out very little hope for a declaration by the European powers agreeing not to molest shipments of flour. With this out of the question, the action of the Southwestern Millers' League in asking all importers to assume war risk and pay for flour before dispatching from this country is the only plan to follow."

As an indication of the urgent need of American wheat and flour abroad, the action of the Simonds-Shields Grain Co., Kansas City, is interesting. Last week the Simonds-Shields Grain Co. had a large cargo of wheat at Galveston for shipment to Hamburg. Immediately after the outbreak of war between Germany and Russia the Hamburg importers were cabled to the effect that the wheat could not be shipped unless they would assume all war risk and pay for shipment in gold in an accredited German bank or in a United States bank. The importers deposited the gold and assured the Kansas City exporter that they would assume all risk after the cargo was dispatched from Galveston. Other instances of similar character are cited by millers and exporters of wheat.

It is said that the two largest wheat exporters in Kansas City have $11,000,000 worth of grain tied up in the blockade at Galveston and New Orleans for export.

Plan Relief for Exports.

William H. Kemp, on the committee of the New York Produce Exchange to devise means for financing wheat shipments to New York during the paralysis of trade, says that the big problem at present relates to the financing of wheat shipments already on their way. "Shippers will need loans to help them carry the grain along. War insurance is so high as to make exporting of grain prohibitive. Banks are unwilling to accept bills or discount them," said Mr. Kemp, "while there is any danger of capture. The situation as to cargoes of foodstuffs apparently is not so bad as the grain export situation." Any plans for relief from the present situation will affect both wheat and flour alike. New York Produce Exchange members have worked large amounts of wheat and flour to Europe and are displaying no little anxiety over the present situation.

Embargo at All Ports

Congestion at All Ports Continues, Pending Measures of Relief.

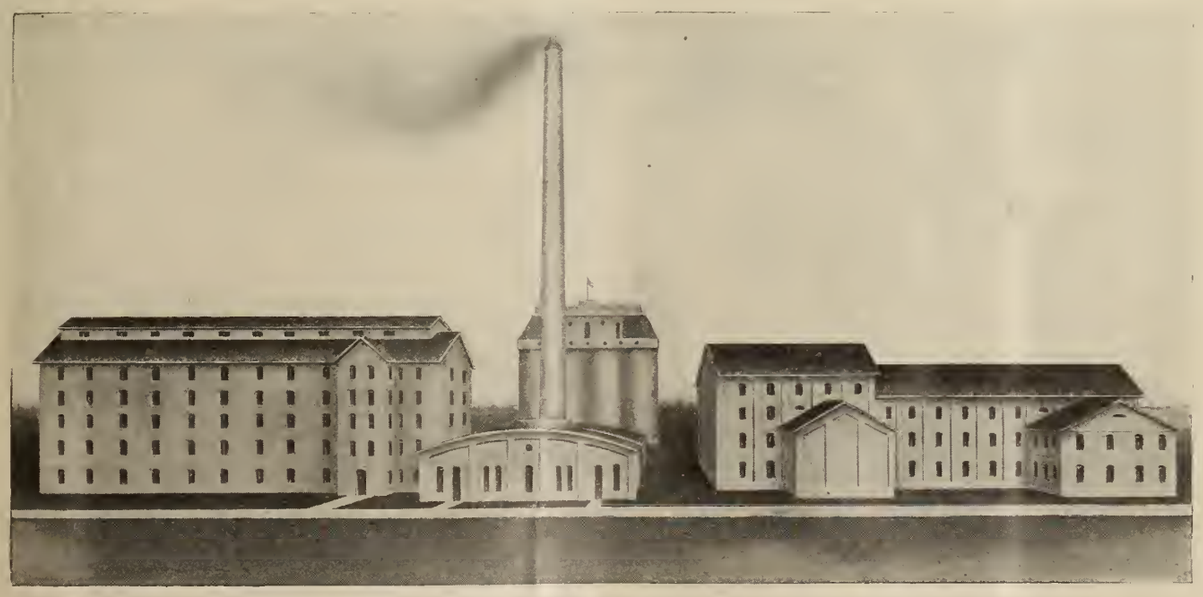
An indefinite embargo has been placed on all grain moving for export through Gulf ports, New Orleans or Galveston, by railroads. The Illinois Central and the Texas & Pacific roads placed their embargo on New Orleans and Westwego, La., last week the yards at these points being filled with cars of wheat. The roads announce that soon an embargo may be extended on all commodities for export.

Flour shipments for export continue to be moved from New Orleans and Galveston. Stocks of flour on wharves are heavy, but further receipts of flour can be taken care of on the docks. The Santa Fe Railroad last week issued a statement that an embargo on flour was imminent, but thus far no action has been taken. A number of railroads, among them the Southern Railway, has issued orders forbidding its agents from accepting shipments of any commodity consigned for export.

Unless steamships at the Gulf resume regular sailings, the embargo there may be continued for several months. The passage of a bill by Congress last week providing for foreign ships plying under the American flag may relieve the situation to some extent. However, most railroad men, wheat exporters and ship owners are hoping for some sort of an agreement soon between the European countries as to what will be considered non-contraband.

Embargo at Eastern Ports.

Baltimore, one of the heaviest grain exporting ports on the eastern coast, has declared an embargo on all wheat shipments until the present situation is relieved. Boats are not sailing regularly from Baltimore, and English and German warships are watching the port closely to prevent any shipments of wheat or flour or other commodities.



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The Export Flour Situation.

American exporters of flour are not going to repudiate their flour contracts with European buyers, because of any temporary advantage which might be caused by war. What millers are attempting to do is to safeguard their interests so that delivery can be made to the purchasers of their goods. There was a very large quantity of flour sold by American millers on July 25th, when war became a certainity by the mobilization of Russia and Germany on their frontiers. Some of this flour was in transit, either on the ocean or from the mills to the seacoast. A larger quantity was sold for shipment in August, especially from hard winter wheat mills. Ten days of the month have passed and some of this flour has been loaded. More of it has not been loaded or even packed, because it is impossible to arrive at any conclusion as to the final outcome of the shipments even if railroads would issue through bills of lading or if the banks would negotiate foreign exchange on the documents. As neither of these vital essentials can be carried out at this writing, there is nothing the exporters of the flour can do except to await that time when shipments can be started from their mills or warehouses.

This is the most pressing problem which confronts the American millers, as well as the foreign importers. All the pressure possible has been brought to bear at Washington to secure the government co-operation in devising some method of moving the tremendous amount of wheat and flour which is at our ports ready for shipment. Despite war, soldiers and citizens must eat. England and Belgium as allies and as nations needing food supplies must assist our government in opening the channels of commerce. France, Germany and Russia are more independent for the present.

A conference will be held at Washington this week of shipping interests and foreign exchange bankers to formulate a method of resumption of the international exchange and to restore the use of international bills of exchange. England has declared foodstuffs conditional contraband of war and in a limited degree, has guaranteed the war risks on shipments. Absolute necessity will compel prompt action on the part of England. Her great navy will enable her to protect merchant shipping from German and Austrian cruisers. Although Congress has not yet passed the amendment to the Panama Canal Act which will admit foreign built vessels to American registry, there will be some emergency measures adopted to relieve the congested ports of the United States and furnish foreign nations with the foodstuffs for which they wil soon be in dire need.

There has been some favorable response to the cables advising importers that they must assume war risks on purchases of flour yet to be shipped. But the impossibility of doing this is apparent. In fact, the absence of any reply from foreign connections is not surprising. If there is doubt and uncertainity and some interruption of business on this side, with peace and plenty, what must be the chaos and consternation in the markets of the nations at war? With means of communication cut off entirely and an utter demoralization of business for the time being, the foreign importers must have time to get breath, perhaps regain their courage and in cases, find means of financing the transactions they have entered into, even if these transactions to date will show them a very large profit. Yet it must be remembered that much of this flour contracted from the United States is sold to bakers or dealers and they are doubtless clamoring for delivery or will need supplies soon.

There are reasons why England appears to be the largest and best customer for American flour during the next few months or a year. France, Germany and Russia have declared an embargo on wheat and are better prepared to provide for war necessities. But the United Kingdom must have bread, and must get it from America, either in the shape of wheat and flour. To the extent of feeding her armies and her people, the United States will be allies of the Anglo-Saxon race. There can be no doubt that the two powerful nations will provide the means of both financing and transporting wheat and flour without danger of seizure. American mills are certain of a very large export demand from the United Kingdom and other importing countries must turn to us for flour, now that they are unable to secure the surplus of Russia and Germany.

Regarding the repudiation of flour contracts or cancellations of sales which were made just prior to the commencement of hostilities, the declaration adopted by both the Southwestern and the Northwestern millers last week stated: "We regard existing contracts in force and binding upon buyer and seller insofar as facilities for shipment, insurance and guarantee of payment to the seller permit." In other words, millers are ready to ship the flour contracted in contract time, provided they can get transportation, secure the usual insurance and be able to negotiate their bills of exchange.

Not being able to effect these essentials, and having no prospect of immediate relief, it becomes the duty of the buyer to notify his customer at once and arrange other terms. Having a large profit in the transactions, in most instances, the buyers should be willing to pay carrying charges contingent upon later shipment. In no instance has word from buyers been received of a willingness to cancel their purchases. It is not reasonable that they should be asked to cancel or cancellation be arbitrarily forced upon them, until all other resources are exhausted to complete the transaction. Let the sellers consider that the market had declined as much as it has advanced.

While the future is uncertain and the exact means of securing renewal of business is to be solved, we have the utmost confidence that the solution is not far distant and the most favorable period of flour exporting will be in the current crop year.

The Opportunity at Home.

The opportunity to the American miller at home is no less than it is abroad in the period of readjustment which has followed immediately after general war in Europe. This country had a record-breaking crop of good wheat to start with, and July 1 found supplies of flour in the hands of buyers at a low ebb, for the new crop basis was known to be much lower and the whole country was bearish. During all of July flour business was not large in the domestic markets, but very large for foreign shipment, compared to other recent years. The domestic trade kept holding back and restricted purchases in the belief that prices would go still lower. To a large extent this kept wheat in farmers' hands, although out of the tremendous crop of hard winter wheat the marketing appeared larger than it really was relative to the size of the crop.

Following impairment to the spring wheat crop of wheat, the development of the Austrian-Servian troubles came so rapidly as to find the flour trade unprepared for the sudden and unexpected advance when the powers of Europe commenced to gather forces for war. A temporary halt to catch breath from the stunning blow and the reaction set in. From dull conditions there was a deluge of inquiries and requests for quotations, and millers found their position put them in command of the situation as to price and they were better able to demand their terms and soon were obliged to by the sudden change in the financial conditions.

Under these conditions the domestic trade in flour will be coupled with demands from abroad which American millers should take full advantage of. If there was ever a time when millers should require a full margin of profit in all their transactions it is the present. With this there must be compliance with terms and methods of sale which will eliminate the speculative features. Long deferred contracts of sale are hazardous under any conditions, but are suicidal now. Sales limited to prompt shipment, getting full market value for the wheat and a legitimate milling profit should be the rule to govern every transaction.

It is a time for millers to sit tight, continue to do business and not rock the boat.

It takes unusual times to produce unusual results. Consigning of flour by mills is supposed to be relegated to the past ages when the burr stone miller accumulated a little surplus and, not having any trade except at home, consigned the flour to some central market. But the incident related by an Oklahoma miller shows that consigning flour does pay—sometimes. A prominent Oklahoma miller made a car of 95 per cent in jutes when he commenced grinding new wheat. The best price he was offered was $3.80 jutes New York. He decided to take chances on consigning the flour and the car arrived in New York this past week and sold for $4.25.

Nevertheless, consigning flour is a dangerous and uncertain practice. The exception to the usual rule of a loss only proves the rule.

Pass Trade Board Bill.

The Newlands bill to create a federal trade commission was passed in the Senate last week. The Senate measure would provide for a trade commission of five members to succeed to the duties now performed by the Commissioner of Corporations, with greatly extended authority. The powers of the commission would be divided broadly into two classes, one of investigation into the business, the financial condition, conduct and management of corporations engaged in interstate commerce, and the other issuing and enforcing orders against "unfair competition" by corporations.

It is planned by the present administration to make the new federal trade commission to business what the Interstate Commerce Commission is to the railroads of the country.

The bill gives the new trade commission power to define "unfair competition" and does not limit its investigations. Complaints of "unfair competition" against certain corporations by competing companies will be investigated like present rate suits.

The Gilbert Hawkins elevator, at Fowler, Ind., was destroyed by fire recently. The loss is estimated at $35,000, only about half covered by insurance.

Export Moves Slowly

Measures to Facilitate Shipping Succeed to Limited Extent.

The prospects for the resumption of shipping of flour and grain for export to the United Kingdom and some countries of the Continent have improved during the past week. A week ago the steamship lines of the Atlantic had discontinued sailings and notified railroads and shippers that they would be resumed as conditions warranted. To some extent they have been resumed. The Hamburg American line has loaded some flour at New York, the Leyland Line will have a sailing from Boston on Aug. 15 to Liverpool, and the Cunard Liue will have a sailing from Boston on Aug. 25 to London.

Assumption of War Risks.

The following cable was received by the Millers' National Federatiou on Saturday from the London Flour Trade Association:

"On millers and exporters cabling date of through bill of lading, particulars of brand, quantity and name of approved steamship line, our government will insure war risks and importers will lodge certificates with any London bankers named by them."

Secretary A. P. Husband in reply cabled: "Railroads now decline to issue through bills of lading," and asked that they specify by cable the "approved steamship lines."

The responses received from importers in reply to cable from mills have been to the effect that they expected goods to be shipped. Some have given assurances that they will deposit funds in a European bank to be approved by the American bank handling the foreign exchange for the exporters. The principal difficulty regarding shipment of flour now at the ports awaiting sailings, or the forwarding of flour in transit, is the uncertainty regarding the sailings of boats upon which shipments are scheduled.

The announcement that the English and Belgian governments would guarantee war risks will probably result in the resumption of sailings by the steamship lines which have boats on this side ready to sail. All of this is contingent upon result of any naval engagement between Germany and England.

Meeting of St. Louis Exporters.

A meeting of flour exporters in St. Louis and vicinity was held in the directors' room of the Merchants' Exchange on Friday, Aug. 7. E. D Tilton, president of the St. Louis Millers' Club, presided. The experience of various millers since war was declared was exchanged, and the situation thoroughly canvassed as far as information could be secured at that time. It was decided to appoint a committee to take further action as conditions developed. On motion E. D. Tilton was asked to serve on a committee of five, the other four members being Sam Plant, E. C. Andrews, C. F. Sparks and F. E. Kauffmann. The meeting indorsed the action taken by millers in the Southwest at Kansas City and in the Northwest at Minneapolis, to the extent which the declaration covered at that time.

The attention of millers is called to the provision of the export bill of lading regarding insurance after the railroads deliver freight to the wharves of steamship companies. The following statement has been made covering this contingency:

"The legal responsibility of the inland carrier ceases when freight for export is placed on the wharf of ocean carrier, and the steamship lines deny responsibility for protection of the property until they take possession."

Indefinite Delay in Export Business.

Special Telegram to Milling and Grain News.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 11, 1914.

Export flour movement has stopped from here, excepting a few shipments already booked on Holland-American Line via Eastern ports. Railroads still refuse to issue through export bill of lading. Only possible way to handle export shipments is to issue bill to mill representative at coast port and take chance on collection there. Mills are not willing to take this risk. Everything rests on battle for ocean supremacy between England and Germany. Export business could be resumed on normal basis if England is victor.

Not a single bank in Kansas City will discount foreign paper, and they are using power to persuade mills to hold. Flour paper is being accepted, subject to collection, which may result in a delay of more than six months before payment. Mills are not willing to do this. Bankers say this condition is indefinite, until developments warrant the return to established methods of handling export bills of exchange.

Grain Blockade at New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 8, 1914.

Grain exports were tied up here on account of the war in Europe. There are approximately 6,000,000 bus. of wheat involved, besides 2,876,300 bus. which were loaded on ships for Europe during July and are either in port here or on the high seas and liable to capture. The Illinois Central has placed a general embargo on grain and all kinds of freight. There are 2,055 cars tied up on the Southern division of the I. C., 700 of which are in New Orleans terminals. Twelve grain ships are anchored in midstream here, unable to take cargo because drafts cannot be financed and the owners of grain at Kansas City will not let it be loaded unless they receive cash in advance The tonnage here is sufficient to carry away 4,000,000 bus. of wheat and there are hopes of relief if the British fleet has whipped the German as is reported. The Missouri Pacific lines have 2,000 cars tied up here, as well as about 3,050,000 bus. of wheat in their two elevators. The Southern railway alliances also have 1,000,000 bus. tied up.

July Exports at the Gulf.

Galveston cleared for export during the month of July 5,344,840 bus. of wheat, compared with 1,776,800 bus. in same month a year ago. Most of the wheat was destined to Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen. Two cargoes were directed to Antwerp during the month, four to Liverpool, one to Havre and one to Genoa. Since Sept. 1, 1913, Galveston has exported 8,250,151 bus. of wheat, against 13,019,884 bus. a year ago.

Ninety per cent of the exports of wheat at New Orleans was destined to Continental ports. Total clearances of wheat from New Orleans during the period beginning Sept. 1, 1913, and ending July 31, 1914, were 9,717,596 bus., against 15,621,168 bus. in the same period of the preceding year.

Although no official exports on flour at the Gulf can be secured, officials of steamship lines at Galveston and New Orleans declare that exports during July were the heaviest for that month of the past five years.

Gives Million Bags of Flour.

The Canadian government on Aug. 10 received an acceptance of its gift of 1,000,000 bags of flour to the United Kiugdom. The Canadian Parliament will be asked to vote $3,000,000 to pay for the flour. Four big milling companies of the Dominion have agreed to have all of the flour ready for shipment by September. First shipment will be made the coming week

To Keep Sales in Force

Terms Sent to Importers Which Will Continue Export Contracts.

The question of continuing flour sales for export in force has been betore millers who have flour sold for export which they have been unable to ship. In the sales contracts of the London Flour Trade Association there is a clause which provides for the termination or cancellation of the contracts in case of war. With other importing countries different conditions exist. A leading exporting mill sent a letter to all foreign connections on Aug. 8, which outlined the position decided upon in relation to coutinuing contracts in force. After citing the conclusions reached at meetings of exporting millers, the letter stated their position regarding existing sales as follows:

"We have freight room booked for all our foreign shipments, but in the past few days have been notified by all transatlantic steamship lines that their sailings have been withdrawn, and in the past few days railroad agents here nave refused to accept any shipments for export. We also understand that war risk cannot be secured from insurance companies, although it has been rumored that the British government is going to assume the responsibility of war risk.

"All the conditions that govern export flour trade are in such an unsettled state that we have decided we cannot attempt to ship any flour abroad unless we can have a thorough understanding with our foreign buyers on the following points:

"You must agree to reimburse us in New York or in some European bank satisfactory to our American bankers.

"You must agree to assume the cost and the full responsibility of the war risk covering shipments to you.

"You must agree to pay the expense of any additional freight that we may be charged if the steamship lines that we have freight booked with do not carry out their original booking with us.

"You must agree to pay us a reasonable carrying charge on flour that we are not able to ship promptly at the appointed time.

"We are not able to give you all of this information by cable, and must, therefore, take the best means that we have and inform you of the situation by mail, but must ask that you cable us promptly on receipt of this letter if you wish us to continue this flour entered for you to be shipped as soon as possible under the above conditions."

Ask Prepayment of Freight Charges.

Steamship lines at both Atlantic and Gulf ports have notified shippers through their agents that they will not pay advance charges on shipments, whether covered by local or through bills of lading. Further, they require prepayment of ocean freight on new shipments from date of notice, but not on bills of lading already issued.

Corn Needs Rain in Wide Area.

Rain in Kansas, Illinois, Nebraska and sections of Missouri has benefited the corn crop to some extent, but general precipitation is needed over a wide area. Drouth conditions were becoming a serious menace over practically the entire growing area, and the position of the entire crop was not more favorable than a year ago. Spring wheat harvest has been carried forward under favorable weather conditions, and indications are that black rust damage was not severe. Winter wheat returns suggest that the crop was slightly less heavy east of the Mississippi River than estimated, while even heavier than forecasted in the Southwest.

Importers Assume War Risk.

Replies to cables sent out by mills to all foreign importers of flour, asking that they assume all war risk and pay for flour before dispatch of the goods, have been favorable. Importers in Great Britain and in Holland are agreeing to the terms of Southwestern mills, but are having some trouble in paying for flour in American banks. Millers giving foreigners the preference of depositing the money in American or European banks report importers as generally placing money for payment of flour in accredited foreign banks.

The movement of flour for export from mills has stopped altogether. Most railroads in the Southwest are refusing to accept export shipments of flour until the situation has cleared to some extent. Mills are moving some flour where sailings have not been delayed. However, it is felt that the government officials will take some action at a meeting in Washington this week whereby the situation as to flour and wheat will be relieved. Until such action is taken mills plan to store all export flour, awaitiug the first possible chance for shipment.

War Affects Jute Prices.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 10, 1914.

Advances of more than $30 per thousand on 140-lb. jute bags, or more than 3 cents per bag, were recorded by all bag companies here since the opening of hostilities among the European powers. Cotton, on the other hand, has been steady. Local agents of the bag companies believe that a prolonged war in Europe will cause a hig shortage in the United States' supply of jutes. It is estimated that stocks of jute and burlap in all hands in this country will not fill the needs of millers and other consumers the next two months.

L. D. Terreo, of the Kansas City Bag Manufacturing Co., says that substitution of cotton sacks for jute bags has been on the increase since the advanced prices of jute. A cotton export bag of as good strength as the jute export bag is now selling at about $20 higher than the jute bag. However, with further advances in jute and a steady cottou market the price of export jute bags might become prohibitive, so that the substitution of export cotton bags would be possible at a saving.

Cotton feed bags are about $7 per thousand cheaper than burlaps. However, they are of inferior quality and have not the lasting strength of the burlap feed sack. Cotton flour sacks have shown no advance iu the past couple of weeks, which is resulting in their being substituted by the larger bakeries for the 140 jute bag.

About 95 per cent of the jute and hurlap used in this country is imported from India over German lines. A report to a Kansas City bag house Aug. 7 stated that a ship carrying jute to this country from India had been seized and the jute confiscated. Shipments from India have ceased, because of the danger of confiscation. Scotland, which furnishes the finer grades of jute to this country, or about 5 per cent of the total imports, is quoting steadily higher prices. Shipping from Scotland is almost out of the question now.

With a prolouged war and cessation of shipping from India and Scotland, there is no doubt that there will be an acute shortage of jute bags. However, cotton is in liberal supply and is a good substitute.

A letter from J. E. Howard, of Wichita, Kan., states he is able to get arouud the yard some and write a few letters. He suffered a stroke of paralysis four weeks ago, which deprived him of the use of his right leg and right arm for a time.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 10, 1914.

Flour trade was spasmodic all of last week, but Kansas City and Southwestern mills obtained a large number of contracts during the active buying intervals. The fact that prices now are more than 50c to 75c higher than the opening values of the new crop year was an adverse factor. However, bakers and large flour jobbers hold the opinion that the trend of the market in the next 60 days will be upward. Many had planned to buy heavily at this time, because they expected the opening of the spring wheat movement, in conjunction with the heavy movement in the Southwest, would depress prices to the lowest level of the year. Despite the advancing market, short stocks of flour made it necessary to buy. Sales of several 1,000-bbl. lots were made last week for August, September and October delivery at $4.05 for 80 per cent patents in jutes, delivered Kansas City.

Considerable activity was apparent in the demand from Eastern points. New York and common rate points bought heavily on the declines last week. Some mills sold 5,000-bbl. lots of 95 per cent flour to New York City, 60-day delivery, at $3.80 delivered in bulk. New England was also a large buyer. Damage to the spring wheat crop and the high prices asked for Northwestern flour for new crop delivery were favorable influences in hard winter wheat flour business. Some clear flour was taken by Eastern jobbers on a basis of about $3.15 per bbl. in sacks, Kansas City, for a fancy grade.

Bakery trade in Central states bought some flour, but most had contracted for fair amounts early in the crop year and were not in the market. Many mills had offers for 80 per cent patents on present price basis for October delivery, but asked a premium of 10c to 30c per bbl. for late delivery.

Shipping instructions were in liberal receipt last week. Buyers with old contracts on hand kept out of the market and ordered out all of the supplies possible.

Southeastern trade was fair during the past week, but this section is buying only for immediate delivery. Unsettlement of financial conditions because of the low future cotton prices is affecting the flour trade in most Southern states materially.

Business in soft wheat flour was active at intervals. Some flour jobbers contracted for immediate delivery rather heavily, but nothing was done for deferred shipment. Prices are on the same level as hard winter wheat flour values, about $4.10 in sacks for the established brands of patents at the mill.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for August-September shipment, $3.65@3.95 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $2.80@3.10 per bbl., according to quality and grades; second clear, $2.25@2.80.

Mill Feed Again Higher.

A brisk carlot demand, combined with a rather small supply, caused sharply advancing prices in the mill feed market last week. Bran sales were about 10c higher than in the preceding week, carlots selling at a range of $1.03 to $1.05 in sacks, Kansas City. No let-up in the inquiry was apparent on the advancing market, the trade taking hold at the higher prices. Mills reported a good demand for bran at mill door and at country points. Sales to Kansas City jobbers were at the top levels of the market. Re-sellers reported a good demand from Southern and Southeastern points.

Shorts were active sale throughout the week in both mixed and straight cars. Quotations were advanced, but not to the same extent as bran. Gray shorts sold at a range of $1.22 to $1.25, while fancy white shorts sold at a top of $1.30 in straight cars. Middlings were scarce and could be obtained only in mixed cars. Prices were between $1.35 and $1.40.

Demand for heavy feeds came principally from immediate Southwestern states. Missouri was a liberal buyer of shorts and middlings, and also absorbed heavy amounts of bran. Arkansas and some points in Louisiana and Tennessee paid good prices for bran in straight cars. Offerings from St. Louis in the Southeastern states did not affect the market for bran from the Southwest.

Mills are refusing altogether to book bran for deferred delivery. Present high prices are accounted for by jobbers in the small operations of mills and the drouth conditions in sections of the Southwest. They claim that prices will go lower when mills start running better. With heavier domestic sales of flour made last week, the supply of bran and other mill feeds are expected to increase within the next fortnight. One jobber characterizes the market as top-heavy.

Low grade flour is in good demand for feed. In mixed cars mills are asking $1.35 per 100 lbs. for low grade, and some are quoting up to $1.40.

Mill feed prices in the Southwest are out of line with Eastern values. Pennsylvania made a bid to this market in the past week, but the price was about 5c too low. Iowa and Illinois are taking some feed from Kansas, but not heavily.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, $1.03@1.05 per 100 lbs.; shorts, $1.23@1.30; fancy white middlings, $1.35; red dog, $1.35@1.40.

Cottonseed and Linseed Meal.

The market on cottonseed and linseed meal improved in demand last week. Prices were steady, with a strong undertone in the market. Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska are large buyers of the two concentrates at this time. One local dealer declared that the shortage of corn was a favorable factor in the concentrate market, as it meant a larger consumption of roughages, which causes a bigger need for cottonseed and linseed meal. Carlot sales were made to Kansas and some to Iowa and Illinois. Cottonseed meal is now quoted at a range of $32 to $32.50; linseed meal, $33 to $34.25.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $4.10@4.50 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $3.90@4.30; first clears, $2.90@3.20; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $4.10@4.50 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $3.10@3.30; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $1.45@1.55 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $1.40@1.50; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $1.45@1.55 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.40@1.50; graham flour in small sacks, $2@2.10 per 100; whole wheat flour, in small sacks, $2.10@2.20 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180 lbs., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1.05@1.07; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.35; white shorts, $1.30.

Linseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $33@34.

Cottonseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $32@32.50; ton lots, $32.75.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station.

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $4.10@4.50 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $3.90@4.30; bran, 95c@$1.03 per 100; mill run, $1.08; brown shorts, $1.15@1.20; white shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 40c per 17½-lb sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, new wheat, $4.70@4.80 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $4.20@4.30; bran, 90c; mill-run bran, $1.10; white shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 34@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $4.90@5; corn meal, 17-lb. sacks, 36c; bran, $1.05 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $4.90@5 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $4.40@4.50 per bbl.; bran, $1.25 per 100; shorts, $1.40; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Another increase in the flour output of Kansas City mills was made last week. Total output was 40,500 bbls., compared with 38,100 bbls. in the preceding week, 30,800 bbls. two weeks ago and 46,700 bbls. a year ago. Mill A of the Southwestern Milling Co. started operations in an experimental way and turned out 3,000 bbls.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

The safe of the Purity Milling Co., Manhattan, Kan., was broken into and contents amounting to $33.78 were taken.

Striking second millers at the plant of the Pratt mills of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Pratt, Kan., have been replaced, and the mill is again running full time.

Claude Vilm, formerly employed in a Sherman (Tex.) mill, will hereafter work for the Howard Mills Co., Wichita, Kan., which was recently purchased by his father, N. M. Vilm.

The Canton Milling Co., Canton, Kan., has been reorganized. J. A. Frich, of El Dorado Spring, Mo., who recently acquired a controlling interest, has been elected president. E. P. McGill is vice-president, R. H. Evans secretary and E. C. Ginder treasurer.

The K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kan., resumed operations last week, after a shut-down of nearly a month. The power plant of the mill was thoroughly overhauled and a new 225-horsepower Diesel oil engine was installed.

Southwestern millers are being quoted a rate of 70 per cent for war insurance on all flour on the ocean or at seaboard. No acceptances of this figure have been made by mills, as total confiscation of cargoes could not result in a much greater loss.

The Hogan Milling Co., Junction City, Kan., was compelled to reduce operations to a half-time run last week, because of the low stage of the Smoky Hill River. The mill derives power from the river, which has reached an exceptionally low stage. Resumption of full-time operations will not be possible until heavy rains fall in the Smoky Hill Valley.

The injunction suit in the Wyandotte District Court against striking mill workers, brought by the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co. and the Kansas Flour Mills Co. in Kansas City, Kan., has been continued for a third time. Hearing is now set for Aug. 24, by agreement of all attorneys. Suit was brought by the mills to enjoin striking laborers from picketing the milling district. Picketers have started several fights and have intimidated mill employes.

A car of No. 2 hard wheat was sold on the Kansas City Board of Trade Aug. 8 at 91c. Hard wheat was 3c to 5c higher for the week in Kansas City. Elevator men and millers were large buyers toward the close. Most purchases of wheat by millers were on flour sales already made. Demand for soft wheat also increased at the close of the week. Prices on Aug. 8 were 3c to 6c higher than the preceding day.

W. F. Greene, Cleveland, O., representing the Shawnee Milling Co., Topeka, Kan., in Central States territory, said while on the Kansas City Board of Trade Aug. 5 that the effect of the drouth in Ohio, Indiana and southern Illinois is not fully appreciated by the trade. "I never saw worse conditions as to corn, hay and pastures," said Mr. Greene. "Up to three weeks ago no rain had fallen in Indianapolis for 10 weeks."

Requests for information as to the flour-loading method of cars at the Rea-Patterson Milling Co. plant, Coffeyville, Kan., are coming from the claim departments of various railroads in Kansas. Missouri Pacific officials claim that the Rea-Patterson method has caused a much smaller number of damage claims than that employed by any other mill in the state. The Rea-Patterson mill uses the pyramid plan—that is, instead of loading sacks against the side of the cars all flour and feed is packed in several pyramids.

The Southwestern Millers' League concurred in the action taken by the Kansas City Board of Trade and wired representatives in Congress and in the Senate as follows: "Regarding amendment to Panama act, under which foreign ships sailing from the United States ports carrying grain or other products may come under American register, we earnestly request you to support and urge passage of this amendment immediately, in order that United States shippers may have protection of grain and other products now loaded or about to be loaded for various European ports."

No serious reports of car shortage have yet been made by mills in the Southwest. It was felt for a while that the thousands of cars of wheat blockaded at the Gulf would cause a shortage of cars in the Southwest, but thus far mills have been able to obtain all of the cars needed to carry their output of flour and feed. At some points grain men are complaining that railroads are not furnishing cars on time, but this is only a local condition and is not due to a short supply of box cars. The movement of flour now is heavy, especially on old contracts, and much of it is going to Eastern points. However, railroads in Southwestern Classification territory are insisting that all connecting lines furnish them with an empty car for every loaded one delivered to them.

Most Boat Lines Stop Moving.

Shipping from New Orleans to European ports within the active war zone has been suspended completely for the present, according to an announcement following a meeting of representatives of English, German, French and Austrian steamship lines. No freight will be received or bookings made by the Hamburg-American, French and North German Lloyd lines ,and the vessels operated by these lines now in the New Orleans harbor will be tied up there.

The lines making ports in England, Scotland and Ireland announced that they would operate for the present on the same basis as before war was declared. Lines touching Italian ports also announced in New Orleans that their service would be interrupted.

St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 10, 1914.

There was a further advance of 15c to 20c in flour prices last week on top of a 20c gain the week before, but business was unsettled and the higher quotations were necessitated by a continued advance in wheat futures that carried them to the record level on the war-scare upturn and closed them under a full head of steam at the top notch of the week's trading. The advance forced better buying for domestic requirements, as the war fever made for the belief that a runaway market was in sight, which might culminate in the highest range of values established since the Civil War. Export business was of course practically cut off with the belligerent countries for the time being, but it is apparent that if they need our supplies they will be the very ones to find means to obtain them.

It is thought that a way will be found this week to resume our business with Europe, and if so exports will very quickly mount to record figures, as already enormous purchases have been made in all domestic markets for outside shipment. Some mills made sales at sharply advanced prices (based on current wheat prices) to the East and for shipment in part to British provinces, West Indies and Southern countries. On the other hand, some flour that had been sold and could not be exported was turned back and distress sales were heard of at figures below market values, based on wheat prices.

Hard wheat flour showed the greatest strength, for the Southern trade in soft flour was limited and restricted to immediate needs, partly because of the cotton situation, which embraces the providing of a plan to finance the new cotton crop. in the face of a war that has largely cut off the consumptive demands of Europe, and raises a vital question of trade reaction in the Southern states for some time to come.

The week-end market was the strongest of the six days' trading, and sales of Kansas patent were quoted at full 20c advance. Final sales were 300 bbls. soft clear at $3.05 jute; 1,500 bbls. Kansas 95 per cent at $3.55 bulk (bid of $3.70 reported for similar flour also); 160 bbls. soft patent (direct order by local mill) at $4.65 wood; 700 bbls. soft patent (by southern Illinois mill) at $5.25 net f. o. b. mill; one car soft patent (by Missouri mill) on basis 92c wheat; 1,000 bbls. Kansas patent (at 20c advance) and one car Kansas on p. t.; also 400 bbls. hard patent, 300 soft straight and 400 soft extra fancy to West Indies on p. t.

Output of flour at the following mills last week was 79,800 bbls., against 70,100 bbls. the preceding week and 65,000 bbls. the week before, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 13,000 bbls.; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 15,900; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 15,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 14,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 3,600; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,800; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 1,600; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 3,200; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,000; Annan, Berg & Co. (city), 1,000.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—But figures more or less approximate: Soft patent, $3.90@4.10; straight, $3.70@3.80; extra fancy, $3.45@3.60; fancy, $3.15@3.25; low grades, $3@3.10.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent, $4@4.20; straight, $3.75@3.90; first clear, $3.25@3.35; second clear, $3.10@3.20; low grades, $2.90@3.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Old patent, $5@5.20 (new nominally 20c less); clear, $4@4.10.

Rye Flour—In a jobbing way at $3.90 jute and $4.05 wood.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote soft bran at $1.15@1.20; middlings at $1.35@1.50; mixed feed, $1.10@1.15; white hominy feed, $28 per ton; brown alfalfa meal, $18, and green, $19.50 per ton. At mills to city trade, quote bran at $1.20 and middlings $1.50.

Mill Feed Is Strong.

A further rise of 10@15c marked trade in mill feed products last week, with the closing market the strongest of any day. Demands centered in the market from all directions, and offers were light and readily absorbed. The market was much the same as those noted in grain and other products influenced by the war rise in wheat prices, and as trading progressed offers became so scarce that immediate shipments were contracted for readily at advancing values. Southwestern territory and Missouri points were good buyers of bran, but there was no inclination shown to contract for large future business in the unsettled state of all markets. Eastern dealers bid rather lightly on bran, but have been in a favorable position because of fairly liberal stocks when the advance started, the rapidity of which has permitted considerable profit since the war cloud appeared. The spring wheat output promises to be considerably less than previously forecast, and has added to demands in Southwestern markets to carry up until new wheat is obtainable. Middlings and mixed feeds were strong and in demand, but prices relatively were not so strong as on the first mill product. Late sales of feed included one car soft bran at Illinois country point (East St. Louis rate South) at $1.15; one car f. o. b. this side mill at $1.20 and bids reported of $1.20 soft otherwise: one car grey middlings (local) at $1.40 and one car $1.42; one car white hominy feed at $28 per ton.

St. Louis Cash Grain.

Cash wheat was in urgent demand last week, and after breaking rather sharply on Monday, owing to a decline in futures and unsatisfactory market conditions, following a demoralized export market, rebounded 8c to 10c a bushel and finished the week under an urgent demand at the top figures. Elevator interests in a position to take advantage of the early big discount between futures and the cash stuff were big buyers, as even in immediate hedging of contracts there were enormous profits to be made if sufficient margins were forthcoming to carry over the delivery period. Millers also came into the market in a big way and bought freely and consistently. Dealers went so far in the late week as to advise moderate shipments to this market, whereas the week before all members of the Merchants' Exchange met and "circularized" the trade not to make shipments until the facilities for handling the grain improved.

Hard wheat is not coming to market as generously as figured on, as a great deal of Nebraska wheat is going to Minneapolis; considerable wheat is being stacked and millions of bushels are being fed to stock. Quote No. 2 red wheat at 93@94½c; No. 3 red, 90@93c; No. 4 red, 88c; No. 2 hard, 93@95c; No. 3, 90c.

Cash corn gained 7@10c on the week, under buying based on continued dry weather in the corn belt and an unfavorable government report. Cash oats were 5@6c higher, in sympathy with other grain.

St. Louis Notes.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 67,010 bbls., against 67,620 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 1,851,220 bbls., against 1,845,975 bbls. last year. Shipments last week 84,080 bbls., against 73,230 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 2,299,270 bbls., against 2,120,765 bbls. last year.

W. H. Marshall, of Joplin, attended the meeting of exporting millers at St. Louis on Friday and returned home the same evening. He said millers among his club membership were having a good domestic business and running strong, as shipping instructions on flour sold were received promptly.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 1,410,735 bus., against 1,972,452 bus. the week before. Shipments 1,000,380 bus., against 924,600 bus. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 2,347,264 bus., against 1,966,741 bus. last year. Of the present stock 18,772 bus. is No. 1 red winter wheat, 1,331,720 bus. No. 2 red winter, 4,893 bus. No. 2 hard winter and 18,140 bus. No. 2 hard winter.

Grain receivers on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange reported conditions surrounding the market slightly improved at the close of last week, and some of them were advising shipments to this market, whereas the week before efforts were being made to lessen the movement to market and the trade was "circularized" with that intent. Heavy buying by millers and elevator interests, who realized that the advance in wheat prices was permanent, has cleaned up all surplus offerings and placed the market in a much healthier position.

The board of directors of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last week adopted a resolution, which was sent to Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo, requesting that aid be extended to the grain interests of the country to enable the taking up of bills of exchange on grain cargoes which are loaded or in progress of loading at United States ports, since war has interfered in their being cleared. The resolution stated that the matter was of vital importance to grain merchants and farmers of the country and that immediate relief is necessary.

E. D. Tilton, of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., St. Louis, who recently returned from Dallas, Tex., where he had gone to witness the starting of the new flour mill of the company, has been working diligently to provide means to open up the export markets and relieve the tension on trade precipitated by the lack of shipping to Europe. Mr. Tilton has addressed several letters to government officials in Washington. He believes that immediate action by the Senate on the bill to rehabilitate the American merchant marine, and the changing of registry of more than 100 vessels of the Standard Oil, the United States Steel Corporation and other lines, would vastly help the situation.

In two weeks the St. Louis cash wheat market covered a range of nearly 30 cents. On the war scare it jumped 8¼ cents in two days, only to lose the entire amount and 1 cent more in four days, and then regain the entire loss. After hesitating for a day at the recovery, the price mounted 10c to 11c and held the rise stubbornly. At the top level No. 2 red wheat sold at $1 a bushel, for the first time in a year. Had anyone predicted $1 wheat three weeks ago both millers and cash grain men probably would have thought him mentally unbalanced. Never before have the market possibilities of war been more forcibly illustrated than in the recent rise in wheat values.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 10, 1914.

The European war has continued the overshadowing influence in the Southeastern milling and grain situation the past week. Wheat advanced several cents, and is quoted at 90@92c per bu. Flour advanced 10@15c per bbl., with standard patent soft winter wheat flour on the basis of $4.75 per bbl. and lower grades 20@60c cheaper. Distributors have been buying entirely for current needs, and no new contracts of importance are being booked. Current business continues of good volume, and the mills are running at the usual capacity. E. M. Kelly, president of the Southeastern Millers' Association, predicts that as soon as the war situation in Europe assumes such shape that exports can be made business will be of large volume. If export buyers get flour at present it will be necessary for them to make arrangements for settlement on this side. Stocks of flour show little change at Nashville, being 39,000 bbls. at the end of the week.

The mill feed situation is quiet, with fair demand, and prices showing easy tone at $22@23 per ton in burlap bags. Middlings are quoted at $26@28 per ton.

Notes.

The report of the Nashville Grain Exchange shows the receipt of 372 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks were as follows: Wheat, 1,306,300 bus.; corn, 112,870 bus.; oats, 326,000 bus. There is a liberal movement of wheat, with stocks climbing. Some important receipts of white oats are noted, with arrivals going into elevators.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 10, 1914.

The flour business has been very satisfactory here the past week. Most of the jobbers had booked freely at the beginning of the war scare, but several of the best buyers took up some other contracts this week, and seemed very glad to get the goods at reasonable prices. However, these were from mills that have an established trade and were inclined to give their trade the best of it. One mill wired their broker a very reasonable price on a small lot which was sold to the first man he called on, and he immediately wired the mill for another lot, only to find that they had nothing to offer. Most of the mills have withdrawn prices and the others have such varied prices that it is useless to quote same. There was good booking for the jobbers to the retailers this week. Consequently, we feel that the flour business is over for the time being.

The feed business has been very good, and all seem very well pleased. All kinds of wheat feeds are very scarce. Prices are like flour, useless to quote. Corn goods are scarce, and jobbers and brokers are trying throughout the country to get new connections to furnish these products.

Notes.

W. P. Holt, who represents the H. C. Cole Milling Co., Chester, Ill., has been spending several days in the Memphis and tributary trade, and reports business as very good.

Taylor Grain Co., of Memphis, who lost their place by fire recently, will commence to rebuild just as soon as possible, according to the statement of Col. Taylor, their president.

Robert McElwrath has just left for Southern Mississippi, and quite a few of the larger points, where he will be gone for several days. Mr. McElwrath represents C. Becker, Red Bud, Ill.

A. E. Grissom, of Tupelo, Miss., representing the Loveland (Colo.) Milling Co. and the Eaton Mill and Elevator Co., of Eaton, Colo., was in Memphis, and reports business as being very satisfactory.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 7, 1914.

The flour demand in this market the past week has continued strong, and jobbers who can make immediate deliveries are realizing handsome profits. The amount of spot flour, however, is not great. All quotations practically were withdrawn early in the week, and no sales whatever are being made except on confirmation. The dealers here, not knowing which way the market is going to turn, must of necessity keep themselves hedged every minute, as every change in conditions means something to them.

Mill feeds are firm, although sales have been made only on confirmation. Rye flour was the one commodity which did not show any appreciable advance.

Last week will go down in grain trade history as one of the most memorable ever known. The outbreak of war in Europe, while not unheralded, was unexpected, and for a time panic conditions prevailed, with all other news considerations swept aside as prices advanced to levels undreamed of a few days ago. Traders were swept off their feet by the violent upward price swings and just as violent reactions, but not until there had been several days of the wildest kind of trading did the market settle down to anywhere near normal proportions. A gratifying feature of the situation was the fact that the crisis passed with no failures in the grain trade. Timely assistance was given in quarters where needed, with the result that the panic passed wthout any unfortunate developments. The ocean is closed to the exporter, and, being unable to clear the grain already sold for European shipment, attempts are being made to resell it, and it may be said that wheat is on the bargain counter at the moment. Eastern grain brokers who have spent millions of dollars buying wheat in Chicago, expecting to export their purchases this month, have been caught by the suspension of transatlantic trade and are begging relief of the Chicago sellers and of the Chicago Board of Trade. Queries from the American seaboard and from Europe have poured into the offices of Chicago grain men asking on what terms the contracts may be canceled. The answer has invariably been: "Find a buyer for the grain and get the money from the buyer and we will close the deal." For the first time in history a warehouse receipt or bill of lading for wheat is not worth face value, and the New York exporters are finding it hard to realize that they must accept the wheat and pay for it or find a buyer at a price that will cover the original price, plus insurance and warehouse fees. However, it is stated on good authority that many of the stronger men in the wheat trade here are quietly but persistently accumulating good-sized lines of wheat. Chicago and New York are making every endeavor to open up the lanes on the sea so that shipments may be made to Europe. The officers of the Chicago Board of Trade wired Secretary of the Treasury William McAdoo, asking that every effort be made to assist the export trade of the United States. It is believed that if government help is extended, with war risks guaranteed by the British government, the export movement will be resumed.

The cash demand for wheat was quiet and prices were a little lower relatively the past few days.

Chicago Market Prices

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $5.50@6; standard patents (basis jute), $4.70@5.35; first clears (basis jute), $3.85@4.25; second clears, $2.80@3.45.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patents, $3.70@4.55; straights, $3.50@4.35; clears, $3.15@3.60; low grades, $3@3.20.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patents, $3.75@4.25; straights $3.60@4.10; clears $3@3.40; low grades, $2.90@3.10.

Mill Feed (100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $22.50@23; middlings, $25.25@25.50; red dog, $29@29.50.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $3.10@3.65; dark, $3@3.40; blended rye, $3.10.

Coast Flour—Patent, $4.70@4.85; straight, $4.45@4.65

White corn meal is quoted at $1.80 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots delivered. Yellow corn meal is quoted at $1.70 in 100-lb. sacks in carlots delivered.

Chicago Notes.

C. B. Jenkins, general manager of the Noblesville (Ind.) Milling Co., spent a few days in Chicago last week.

D. Schneider, a West Side Chicago baker, failed during the week with liabilities of approximately $1,800 due to local flour merchants.

George C. Sohlberg, president of the Acme Milling Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., spent several days in Chicago with his family this week, en route for Minnesota.

The Arcady Milling Co., Lake Forest, Ill., which was incorporated a short while ago has made the announcement that its new mill at Roundout, Ill., will be ready for operation Sept. 1.

George H. Postel, of the P. H. Postel Milling Co., Mascoutah, Ill., is among those who sailed for Europe with his family intending to tour the Continent this summer. No tidings have as yet been received.

Chicago is apparently "coming back" as a wheat center. On July 27 total receipts of wheat amounted to 3,094,000 bus., the largest ever received in Chicago in one day. Enough to feed her population for approximately two months. Receipts for the previous week were 7,000,000 bus.

The directors of the Chicago Board of Trade have passed a resolution authorizing the appointment of a special committee of five to investigate the possibility of adopting a new system of clearing trades through the clearing house and preventing excessive and unwarranted calls for margins.

Awards on flour were recently made by the state amounting to approximately 7,000 bbls. for use in several institutions. The largest award, amounting to about 4,000 bbls., went to the Sparks Milling Co., Alton, Ill. The specifications call for 95 per cent patents and the state will pay an average price of $3.43 per bbl. delivered in 98-lb. cottons. An award of 600 bbls. for delivery at Elgin at $3.50 per bbl. was made Durand & Kasper Co., Chicago, and at Watertown at $3.45 in 98-lb. cottons.

List of recent sales of I. X. L. Steel Overshoot Water Wheels by the Fitz Water Wheel Co., Hanover, Pa.: Phelias Bombardier, Valcourt, Quebec; R. A. White, Early, Va.; S. T. Glick & Bro., R. D. No. 1, Dayton, Va.; J. W. Combs & Bros., Emmett, Tenn.; F. H. Hollenbach, Schnecksville, Pa.; Howard D. Fuhrman, Glen Rock, Pa.; James K. Walker, Gaithersburg, Md.; E. J. Turner, Galt's Mills, Va.; W. B. Hoyle & Co., R. D. No. 2, Lawndale, N. C.; T. P. Singleton, Pamplin Va.; Henry Hillegas, Coopersburg, Pa.; James J. Geisinger, Center Valley, Pa.; John Wilkinson, Hillsville, Va.; T. B. Beavers, Kelso, Tenn., R. D. No. 3; W. Q. Page, Cary, N. C.; William L. Dines Jr. Co., Worcester, Mass.; W. W. Worley, Vaughtsville, Tenn.; Miss E. M. Turnbull, Rodgers Forge, Md.; Mrs. M. F. Jenkins, Graves Mill, Va.; A. Fouth, R. D. No. 1, Hellam, Pa.; J. F. Kulp & Sons Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. W. Fuller, R. D. No. 4, Thomasville, N. C.; H. C. Clark & Son Machine Co., Lee, Mass.; Alexander Mill Co., Greeneville, Tenn.; Mrs. L. J. Pumphrey, Rockville, Md.; J. T. Thomas, Camp Creek, Va.; W. D. Gray, Johnson City, Tenn.

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 8, 1914.

Cash wheat in this market today closed at 89c for No. 2 hard, an advance of 4½c for the week, with every indication of further advance.

Many grain dealers here are of the opinion that the market will soon pass the $1 mark. Receipts are very light for the time of year, not over one-third of last year's.

No change is reported in flour quotations up to this time. General quotations both north and south of the Platte are $4.80@5 for best patents. Many points, however, are 10@20c less.

Millers and jobbers here quote $4.50 to their local trade. With the advance in the wheat market today an advance can be expected the beginning of the week.

The trade is without life. Some Eastern bookings have been made during the past week and many export shipments are held up at the seaboard.

Mill feed is quoted by interior mills, at mill, at $20 per ton; bran, $24. Jobbers here are offering around $20.80 for bran and $25 for shorts in carlots. The market here is almost bare of shorts and they are wanted.

The corn crop has had a slight setback in some parts of the state, in consequence of the dry weather and high temperatures, but no real damage is reported.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

The Diamond Milling Co., Red Cloud, Neb., has sold its mill site and will move its plant on the main line of the railroad at Red Cloud within the next 60 days. An elevator will be erected in conjunction with the plant.

It is figured that Nebraska is loading nearly 1,000 cars of wheat daily. The grain is moving to Minneapolis, Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and Galveston. The Burlington Railroad alone is loading about 400 cars daily.

The Flanley Grain Co., Sioux City, Ia., with an extensive branch at Omaha, has incorporated with capital of $50,000. C. C. Flanley, of Sioux City, is president and C. W. Adams, of Omaha, vice-president. The company is an active member of the Omaha Grain Exchange.

Omaha grain men and country millers are suggesting to farmers in the state that the best policy at present is to hold wheat. Markets are unable to take care of the large receipts, for the milling demand is light and embargoes at the Gulf and in Eastern ports make export sales impossible.

A. C. Leflang, of the Lexington Mill and Elevator Co., Lexington, Neb., attended the meeting of the Southwestern Millers' League in Kansas City Monday of last week. Mr. Leflang has contracted several large lots of flour for export and was very much interested in the outcome of the proceedings of the meeeting. H. K. Shafer, of the Maney Milling Co., Omaha, also attended the meeting.

The State Board of Agriculture at Lincoln, Neb., has received and compiled statistics on winter wheat covering 54 counties. An increase amounting to 11,084,844 bus. is shown in part of the counties, while the remainder shows a decrease of 4,981,870 bus. The total crop this year is placed at 62,000,000 bus., against 60,484,472 bus. in 1913. Corn is in excellent condition, but some sections are slightly damaged by drouth. The condition is 92 per cent.

Corn throughout Nebraska is in excellent shape, considering the long period of dry weather, although some considerable areas report slight damage. Corn now needs rain very much, and will deteriorate rapidly with continued dry weather. Weather the past week was favorable for threshing of wheat and haying. Some sections reported light rains, but the greater part of the corn belt was dry during the entire week. In most of the state, with the exception of the southwestern counties, rainfall during July was less than half the normal precipitation. Nebraska corn, however, is not hurt to the same extent as Oklahoma.

The movement of wheat to the Northwest from Nebraska is probably of larger proportions now than at any time since the opening of the new crop. Old wheat in Minneapolis sold at $1.05 per bu., while it was possible to secure Nebraska wheat at about 8c less. Much grain has been contracted by Minneapolis and other Northwestern mills at prices under the present basis. Several large elevator operators in the Northwest have purchased large quantities of Nebraska wheat. However with the beginning of threshing in all three spring wheat states it is likely that the movement of wheat to the Northwest will gradually fall off. There is still a good demand for Nebraska wheat in Minneapolis. In gluten content and in baking volume the wheat from Nebraska is reported as showing up nearly as well as some of the old spring wheat. For several weeks the Chicago Great Western carried more wheat to Northwestern points out of Nebraska than to Southwestern markets.

Mississippi

Greenville, Miss., Aug. 8, 1914.

There is a good demand for prompt shipment of flour in this market and some booking for deferred shipment. This is a cotton country, and since the cotton market has declined merchants are buying very conservatively for deferred shipment. They have had good rains through this section for the past 10 days and both cotton and corn are looking fine, with the exception that the old corn that was too far gone when the rains came.

With the market as it has been for the past week it is impossible for the writer to give correct quotations. Jobbers state that no flour men have visited this market for the past week.

Notes.

Harry Glenn, Southern representative of the Meek Milling Co., Marissa, Ill., is at the mill for several days.

The many friends of T. P. McMahon, manager of the McMahon Grocery Co., Greenville, are glad to see him up against after several weeks' illness.

Charles Dean, of the Dean Milling Co., Ava, Ill., is now making headquarters at Tupelo, Miss. Mr. Dean speaks in pleasing terms of the business outlook for this territory.

The White Lockstone Grain Co., Weatherford, Okla., has been incorporated for $10,000.

Cheek & Hall have started their new roller mills at Lynnville, Tenn., with daily output of 25 bbls.

The Wellington Flour Mills Co., Wellington, O., has been incorporated for $25,000.

The Dakota Grain Co., Merricourt, N. D., burned out recently.

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Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 10, 1914.

This has been a very strenuous week in anything relating to the grain feed and flour business. A great many buyers, having come to the conclusion that the war in Europe has the signs of being a long drawn out affair, thought it best to load up rather heavily, and they have kept the wires busy with offers and counter offers and orders and acceptances, and the business done in all lines has been very heavy. Some mills have discouraged buying, and therefore did very little business, but the ones who were willing to do business have loaded their order books, and today they seem to be rather indifferent about booking more.

A great many old contracts that have run over the time have been canceled. Consequently, a big part of the trade, who were counting on having cheap goods, are very bare. Also hear of a great many mills who had sold short before the advance who are now trying to cancel their contracts. The good, solid trade, with some exceptions, seem to be buying for immediate wants.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices in full and mixed cars f. o. b. Philadelphia:

Flour—Spring patent (wood basis), $5.25@5.75; straight, $5@5.50; clear, $4.50@5; low grade, in jute, $3.25@3.30; new spring 20c less; winter patent (basis wood), new, $4.50@5; straight, $4.15@4.35; clear, $3.75@4; extra, $3.30@3.55. Kansas patent (basis jute or 98-lb. cotton), $4.70@4.90; straight, $4.20@4.60; clear, $3.75@4.

Western Rye—In sacks, $3.85@4; Pennsylvania, new, in wood, $3.60@3.80.

Feed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring red dog, $30@32; flour middlings, $29@30; standard middlings, $27@28; bran, $25.50@26.50; Kansas middlings (100-lb. sacks), $30@31; Kansas bran, $25@25.50; winter middlings, bulk, $29; bran, $27.

Pennsylvania Notes.

The Thompson Milling Co., of Wilmington, Del., was incorporated with capital of $100,000.

Fire wiped out the barns and packers of the Billings & Kelder Hay Co., of New Albany, Pa., with loss of $25,000.

Edward Umstead, a miller of Oxford Valley, Pa., was badly crushed by being caught under a mill stone while dressing it.

J. J. Hildinger, manager of the Keystone elevator, of McKeesport, Pa., died. He was injured in an automobile accident.

C. H. Squier & Sons Co., hay and grain brokers of Philadelphia, have been posted on 'Change as being unable to meet their obligations.

Very little wheat is being hauled to the mills and elevators by the farmers, and what little is coming in is bringing around $1.10 a bushel.

Suit was brought against the Reading Railroad by Frank B. Sitley, of the Sitley elevator, for $2,500 for damage done an automobile at a crossing.

Thomas J. Hansell, a retired baker, flour merchant and grocer, died, aged 78 years. He and his sons had carried on a very large business in West Philadelphia for over 50 years.

Some of the mills during the week advanced their prices on flour some days as much as 60c a bbl. Some are quoting about $1 over what they did this time last week, others even more than that.

The brokers are busy buying back the feed they have sold the last few weeks at a good round premium. Most of them had sold short. One dealer made $4 a ton on five cars of bran that was never booked by a mill for the broker who sold it.

New York

New York, Aug. 10, 1914.

The situation, insofar as the flour trade was concerned, was just about as demoralized during the past week as it was the week before, and, while reports have been current that there have been some fairly good sales made, it has thus far been impossible to confirm them. There were all sorts of wild rumors as to prices some of the trade here were paying for flour, but on the face of them they were so ridiculous that it could be seen that there was nothing in it. No doubt there has been some buying of odd cars here and there, which the trade found themselves compelled to purchase, but none of them are doing any heavy buying, as the situation is entirely too unsettled and the general inference is that most any day we might see a break of considerable proportions which would make it possible to purchase flour much under present limits. If such a break occurs it can be expected that there will be some heavy buying done here for fall shipment and delivery.

Spring patents were quoted at a wide range of prices. It was reported that in the early part of the week one large bakery buyer here purchased a line at $4.30 or $4.35 jute, and it was a known fact that quite a few lots of odd cars were sold at $4.50 jute. In the early part of the week none of the Northwestern mills were holding higher than $4.70 to $4.75 in jute, but toward the latter end of the week, when the Minneapolis wheat market turned crazy and advanced to prohibitive levels, bringing patent prices as high as $5.40 jute, the trade simply backed away and would not touch same, as Northwestern flours were completely out of line at these levels.

Kansas flours were held at $4.25@4.40 on 95 per cent straights and patents were held at from $4.40 to $4.70 in jute. Some business was transacted on 95 per cent straights at around $4.25@4.35, and on patents at $4.40@4.50 jute.

Spring wheat clears were held at $4.25@4.50 in sacks, and business was very limited.

Winter wheat prices were mostly nominal, and no business was reported on same. Mill feed prices were firmly held during the week, all grades showing somewhat of an advance. Business on same was fair. City bran in bulk was held at $24.50 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $25; standard middlings, $27.10; flour middlings, $29.50; red dog, to arrive, $31.50; oil meal, $33@33.50; city feed, bulk bran, $24.50; 100-lb. sacks, $26; middlings, $24@31.50; red dog flour, $32.

Notes.

C. W. Jewell, New York representative of the Duluth-Superior Milling Co., is on a trip to Duluth to visit his mill connection and will return to New York via the Great Lawes route.

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Federal Conference on Export.

Determined to find a measure of relief from the present paralysis of the export trade in the surplus products of the United States under European war conditions, President Wilson has authorized a call for a conference to be held between shipping interests and foreign exchange bankers.

The bankers have been asked to come to Washington to formulate plans for a resumption of the international exchange market and to restore the use of international bills of exchange. The shipping men will be asked to move American grain and cotton to European markets.

In announcing the conference, Secretary McAdoo said:

"It is of vital importance to the country that two things be done as quickly as possible. First, provide ships to move our grain and cotton crops to European markets; second, restore through the bankers the market for foreign bills of exchange.

"Grain is a very pressing problem at the moment because most of the crops have been harvested and the movement already is well under way. The cotton movement is not so advanced and will not be for a few weeks. It is my purpose to invite a conference on cotton at an early date, of which announcement will be made later."

Wheat Up Again.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 10, 1914.

Cash wheat advanced 2c to 7c here today, No. 2 hard selling up to 97c. Millers and elevator men were the principal buyers. Flour prices reflect the advance in wheat closely. Millers are limiting all business to 60 days, refusing to book anything, even with a 5-cents-per-month carrying charge, for more than this period. Advances in wheat were the result of a feeling among exporters that conditions would soon clear for a resumption of export business. Another bullish factor in the market was the buying influence from Minneapolis. Remarkable premiums for cash wheat still prevail in Minneapolis, and Northwestern mills are finding it profitable to buy wheat in the Southwest. The first sale of May option in Kansas City was made today at $1.06, indicating that speculators believe prices will be much over $1 early in 1915.

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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 10, 1914.

Quotations on all corn products were raised from 5c to 10c per 100 lbs. during the past week by Kansas City and Missouri River mills. Indications are that Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska have had some damage done to the growing corn. Failing pastures in Southwestern states resulted in an increased demand for corn for feeding purposes, which caused advances in the cash corn markets. Stocks of corn at Kansas City, Omaha and other points are decreasing regularly. The fact that the new corn crop will be short in some sections has also affected the cash market. Demand for corn meal and other table goods was good all of the past week, buyers taking hold on the advancing market.

Sales of corn meal to Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas were larger than in the previous week. Buyers with old contracts on hand are ordering out on contract time. Some sales last week were made on the old basis, Missouri River mills disregarding the advance to some points. Cream corn meal sold at $1 per 100 lbs. in small sacks, f. o. b. Missouri River points, while standard meal was offered at about 10c to 15c less.

The war developments the past week had very little effect on corn products trade, but one miller reviews the future situation as follows: "With the price of cotton down, as a direct result of the declaration of war, and exports to Europe, which generally take more than 50 per cent of the raw cotton, at a minimum, the buying capacity of Southerners will be small. I do not look for any decrease in the consumption of corn goods in Southern states. On the other hand, there might be a decrease with tight money conditions. But the war will mean poor financial conditions in all Southern cotton states, and some trouble in payments on contract."

Chop sales last week were limited because of the advance. Still Missouri, Oklahoma and Arkansas bought considerable chop in mixed cars. Prices ranged between $1.40 and $1.47.

Following quotations for corn products basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.80@1.85 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.75@1.85 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, burlap bags, natural, $1.70@1.80; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.40@1.47 per 100; corn bran, in 100-lb. bags, 85@90c per 100.

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 10, 1914.

Business in this line has been very irregular, similar to that in wheat and flour trade. For several days local brokers did not have quotations from any of their Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis and other connections. This, of course, placed the brokers in position to do absolutely nothing, regardless of what the market was doing. Practically all grain dealers are demanding demand draft terms and are refusing business on any other basis, stating that the banks in their cities will take no other papers at the present time. Under ordinary conditions corn prices are very near the same, occasionally as much as ¼c difference in some quotations, but the past week has been very hard for the grain brokers as well as the buyers, some firms quoting as much as 1½@2c per bushel under competitors, all from the same market.

The corn meal business is about like the corn business—a very wide difference in prices which necesarily means very scattered buying from all sections. Local mills are running half time, and so far have had very satisfactory business, but in most cases they are running on orders that were booked before the recent heavy advances. The heavy advance on flour will probably mean more meal business. Two weeks ago a fairly good flour could be bought at about the same price as good meal. This was beginning to hurt the meal business, but on the present market the very cheapest class flour cannot be had for the price that the best cream meal can be bought for.

There is a very wide difference in some of the prices that are being made, but most of the meal mills are selling their goods at about the following prices, f. o. b. Little Rock rate points: Cream meal, basis 24-lb. sacks, $3.90@3.95; pearl, 20@25c per bbl. less.; standard, 25@30c per bbl. less.

New York, Aug. 8, 1914.

Corn goods prices were firmly held, and some grades showed an advance. Demand for same was only fair.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.50 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.40@1.45; coarse, $1.35@1.40; hominy, $4.20; granulated yellow, $4.20; corn flour, $1.90. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.92; grits, $1.93; flakes, $2.25.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 8, 1914.

With corn at 90c a bushel and very little on hand, prices for corn goods went up to the skies locally last week. On the average the increase was 25c a bbl., but there were instances where it was 30@50c per bbl. in cottons or jutes. None of the local crop has come in, but the planters will hold their offerings to get the highest possible price. The demand for corn was good. In fact, it was hard to get, as the offerings were considerably less than the trade demanded. Dealers in corn goods were intending to stock up, but the war developments caught them with a short stock and they will probably have to take what they can get, unless the Southern corn is milled locally, which is not likely. European demand was strong, but no shipments could be made. Quotations were erratic, but, according to local authorities, the ruling figures ought to be as follows, basis carload lots, f. o. b. New Orleans, per bbl., in cotton or jute sacks: Cream meal, $4.10@4.20; grits, $4.20@4.25; standard meal, $3.80@3.90; hominy, $4.10@4.20; corn meal, $4.10@4.15; corn flour, $4@4.10; chops, $1.75@1.80 per 100. No decline is expected.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 8, 1914.

Corn products have continued to rule strong the past week, with corn several cents per bu. higher. No. 2 milling corn has been quoted at 90@95 cents per bu. Bolted meal is quoted at $2 per 96-lb. bag, and very firm. The demand for corn and products has been moderate, and curtailed to some extent on account of high level.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 8, 1914.

The cash corn market was advanced 5 cents this week. The market is now at the highest ebb in many months. The corn mills here are buying liberally owing to the sharp advances, as they are of the opinion that the market is going still higher. One of the corn millers declared that while the corn crop around this section is large, the weather conditions have been very unfavorable for the crop, and rain is badly needed. The dry spell is strictly responsible for the soaring market. The corn products were also lifted in sympathy with the corn advance. Corn products advanced 10 cents. The total receipts of corn this week aggregated 212 cars, and they are being gobbled up by the trade in a jiffy.

Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.75@1.80; corn chop, $1.70@1.75.

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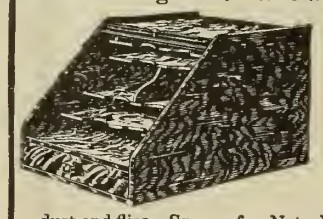

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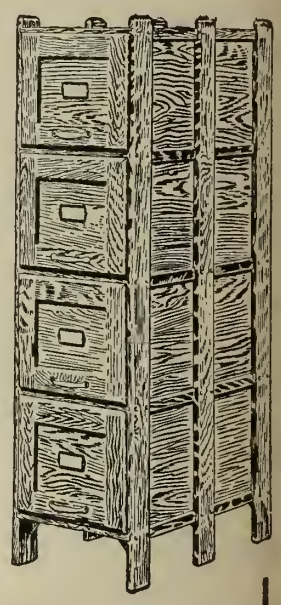
$3.00 with lid, $2.50 without lid Express Paid (See Note)



Weis Filing Desks combine your choice of Filing drawers in a handsome Flat Top Desk

There are three kinds of drawers for filing letters, 3x5, 4x6 and 5x8 cards, blanks and all business papers. Choose those you need and have them arranged as you want them.
Solid Oak, top 52x28. All drawers on Roller Bearings. Center Drawer and Slide Shelves. The files you need at your finger tips.
A desk plus filing drawers means multiplied efficiency. Get posted NOW.

$23.00 Freight Paid (see note)

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are made in a variety of styles in inexpensive as well as high grade woods and finishes.
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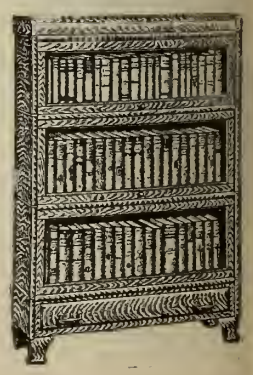

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Note: TRANSPORTATION CHARGES PAID AS INDICATED ABOVE to points EAST of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas. Consistently low prices beyond.

The Weis Manufacturing Co.

114 Union Street Monroe, Michigan

New York Office IX 108 Fulton Street

Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 8, 1914.

The advance in wheat prices has brought many flour buyers into the market during the past week. Millers in general have sold more than double their outputs in that period of time. It is evident from the number of sales that have been made for immediate delivery that many of the bakers and jobbers who were anticipating lower prices were caught with very light stocks. In some instances buyers are disposed to book for future needs. The advancing prices of wheat with each succeeding day caused many flour buyers to realize the gravity of the situation. Many of the Minneapolis mills have during the past week withdrawn all quotations and are making sales only on offers subject to confirmation. The majority of the Northwest mills are flooded with shipping directions, and it is practically an impossibility with some mills to make shipments as promptly as desired.

Patent flours have advanced approximately 60c per bbl. this week, and there appears to be a steadily increasing demand for patent grades. Clears are in excellent demand, and but very few of the mills have any to offer. It has been argued in the markets, and goes without question, that just as soon as Great Britain can maintain an open channel across the Atlantic, and the export movement of wheat from this country becomes free and unrestricted, prices will go to an extremely high level. Many theories have been advanced regarding the effect the European war will have on the milling industry in this country. Some are of the opinion that the European countries will be obliged to come to us for their flour supplies, preferring the manufactured product to the raw material because of the scarcity of and the high cost of labor in the countries involved in the present European crisis. In this event our milling capacity would be taxed to the utmost. There is every reason to believe that the theory is plausible and that American millers will be able to sell all the flour they can possibly manufacture with a good margin of profit. Millers are not taking any chances, however, on such a rapidly changing market, and are keeping pretty close to the safe side in order to be certain at all times of a reasonable margin of profit in the sales which they are making.

Export business is at a complete standstill, awaiting reports of government insurance of war risks.

Minneapolis Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—First patents, in sacks, $5.20@5.50; second patents, in sacks, $5@5.30; first clears, in sacks, $3.30@3.70; second clears, in sacks, $2.70@3.

Mill Feeds—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $22@22.50; standard middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $24@24.50; flour middlings, in 100-lb sacks, $27.50@28; red dog, in 140-lb. sacks, $28.50@29.

Cash Wheat Market.

Cash wheat was in strong demand today, with light offerings, as the day's receipts totaled only 122 cars. The demand was exceedingly active and premiums soared. No. 1 hard sold at 13c over the September future. No. 1 northern sold at from 8c to 12c over September. Cash values are at such a wide range that all cash wheat is actually worth "what you can get for it," as one Minneapolis trader expressed it when the question was asked him. No. 2 sold at 6@10c over September, and No. 3 at 2@6c over September, according to quality. No. 1 durum closed at 98⅜c and No. 2 at 96⅜c. Durum wheat to arrive was quoted at ½c less. The early weakness in today's market was followed by a strong undertone which lasted until the close. This strong undertone, however, which has been a feature of the market all week, is almost entirely based on sentimental or psychological conditions. Most of the trading is of a speculative character, and the traders are afraid to sell short, selling only after they have the wheat bought. A feature of the day was a private cable from London that the British government is arranging to finance, through the Bank of England, and to guarantee payment on limited shipments of flour and wheat to British importers. A Toronto report also stated that the Canadian government is considering the advisability of removing the duty on wheat into that country but this is taken to mean only for shipment through eastern Canada for export. The government report on spring and winter wheat issued yesterday does not seem to have any material effect on the market at present. The Minneapolis market has remained considerably higher than the Chicago market all week. Chicago September closed today at 7⅝c under the same Minneapolis future, and the spread between these two futures has been even greater on previous day's markets. Minneapolis seems to be following the Winnipeg market, which is probably strengthened by the export demand from England.

Northwestern Notes.

Farmers are being instructed, and no doubt are, as a rule, holding back their wheat for fear of a state of congestion being brought about which will have a tendency to reduce present prices before any volume of export business is established.

E. F. Consigny, of the Centennial Milling Co., of Des Moines, Ia., was a Minneapolis visitor during the latter part of the week. He says that with existing conditions it is pretty hard to foretell with any degree of certainty what the outcome of the present situation will mean to the milling industry.

In the last week the big advance in wheat was in anticipation of an enormous demand from western Europe, and every factor that seemed to point toward the resumption, even in small part, of the export movement was accepted as a bullish influence. On the other hand, every bearish factor—such, for instance, as congestion of the wheat movement at every port, reselling by exporters and the shipping back into the interior of wheat from some of the ports—was overlooked or ignored.

Harvesting is on in earnest throughout North Dakota. Good weather and plenty of transient labor mean that the work will be rushed to completion. There is some disappointment with the yields of late wheat, but the disappointment is based on the tremendous prospects in June rather than upon yields of other years. Barnes county reports some rust in the bluestem wheat, but durum wheat has been found practically free from such condition. Reports of rust damage vary in different sections of the state, some sections feeling the effects of it more than others. Generally speaking, it is thought that an average crop will be harvested.

BURRELL
Engineering and Construction Company
1102 Webster Building
CHICAGO
Designers and Builders of Fireproof Grain Elevators and Mills.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 8, 1914.

The flour millers here are on the verge of lifting the prices of winter wheat flour another 25 cents. The cash wheat market is moving rapidly up to the highest point in a number of years, owing to the foreign war conditions. Sales reported by the trade this week indicated that the consumers have begun to enter the market to lay supplies away for future use. They are preparing for the high prices that will prevail in case the war lasts any length of time.

Local agents of the Kansas mills declare that they will advance prices. The bakers are buying on an extensive scale. Some large sales were consummated during the week.

Northwestern mill agents declare that the demand for spring wheat flour is the best it has been at any time during the past six months. The agents here have been kept rushed filling large orders both locally, and for nearby shipments.

The cash rye market moved up three cents this week, and rye flour is higher. There is a good demand noted for all classes of rye flour. The supplies on hand are rather light, and the trade declares that next week will see prices at higher points.

Bran was increased 50 cents, while mixed feed moved up 75 cents.

Cincinnati quotations are:

Winter Flour—Patent, $4.05@4.15; fancy, $3.50@3.85; family, $3@3.25; extras, $2.80@2.95; low grade, $2.75@2.95.

Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.30@4.75; straight, $3.70@4.15; first clears, $3.25@3.65.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.45@4.90; straights, $3.80@4.25; first clears, $3.45@3.65.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $3.70@4.05; city pure, $4.05@4.20; city blended, $3.95@4.10.

Mill Feed—Bran, $21.50@22.50; mixed feed, $22.50@23.50; middlings coarse, $26.50@27; fine, $27@27.50.

Ohio Notes.

Figures by the Ohio State Agricultural Department show that the wheat crop in the state of Ohio will be 25,726,538 bushels.

The receipts of flour at Cincinnati aggregate 23,872 bbls., compared with 24,762 bbls. last week, and 22,872 a year ago. The shipments this week were 21,872 bbls. compared with 20,872 last week, and 19,876 a year ago.

William C. Culkins, executive secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, has returned to his desk after several weeks' vacation trip to Whitewater, near Harrison.

The Frankfort Elevator Co. has been incorporated for $10,000 at Frankfort, S. D.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 10, 1914.

While the Indiana flour market has recovered largely from the unsettled condition which marked it a week ago, millers declare they can see no reduction, but rather an increase, as the hope is that the shipping lanes to Europe will be opened up by the British and French fleets. Almost no export business is being booked now, but mills are preparing for great activity in September and October.

The flour market continues to show an advance of one or two cents a day. Indiana patents have reached a recognized figure of $4.45@4.55.

Feed has jumped to $24 by the car and a number of mills have oversold for August export and can not get out the required amounts.

Flour production in Indianapolis mills during the past week was 14,989 bbls., compared with 15,560 bbls. in the preceding week, 14,935 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1913, and 17,321 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1912.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.45@4.55; straights, $4.04@4.15; clears, $3.75@3.85.

Northwestern Spring Wheat Flour—$4.50@4.60.

Mill Feed—$24 a ton, bulk, f. o. b., Indianapolis; $25.50 in 100-lb. sacks; bran, $23@24; middlings, $24@25.

Indiana Notes.

The Imperial Corn Products Co., Lafayette, has been incorporated with a capital of $10,000, and with the following directors: G. F. Mug, F. C. Starkey and Henry Seyfried.

The Home Grain Co., of Lagrange, has increased its capital stock from $10,000 to $16,000.

The Sweger & Witt elevator, at Clarks Hill, was destroyed by fire, thought possibly to be incendiary. The loss was $6,000, partly covered by insurance.

The following agricultural patents were issued last week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.: D. M Graham, Bordulac, N. D., stacker; E. Hellfach, Walhalla, N D., potato sorter; L. S. Linn, Fairmont, Minn., harvester attachment; E. W. Owens, Wagner, S. D., three-row wheel cultivator.

AA PHOSPHATE
"The Best for Self-Rising Flour Since 1884"
HYGIENIC CHEMICAL CO.
CHICAGO NEW YORK ST. LOUIS

Necessities for Your Power Plant

Boiler Cleaner furnished on 60 days' TRIAL with Compound Pump or Feeder free of cost. If Boiler Cleaner does not do the work, put plug in barrel and return and there will be no bill rendered.

One lb. per day per 100 H. P. Boiler at 6½c per lb. does the work or no pay. Will you try a small barrel?

BEST OIL FILTER MADE.

Real Oil Filter, true to its name. Give capacity required and let us quote prices. Always put in on 60 days' guarantee.

Read that top line again.

If you use Boiler Graphite, we have it.

Purest air-floated Deflocculated Boiler Graphite; also Pulverized Flake Boiler Graphite. Let us quote you prices on the Purity Brand.

HERE IS WHERE WE PULL.

Missouri Non-Slip Belt Preservative and Recurrier Dressings.

Stick and liquid forms a specialty for flour mills. Always 60 days' trial. No pay if not SATISFACTORY.

Missouri Boiler Cleaner Co.
St. Louis, Mo.

Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 11, 1914.

Judging from present conditions, the flour business is very good, as most mills are running full time and still are behind with orders. However, this is being done with low-priced orders, and it is a question as to whether trade will hold up so well after present bookings are reduced and the buyers have to take on flour at present high prices—that is, high in comparison with some of the prices that were being made a few days ago. Some few buyers were still hanging out for lower prices when the war scare came up, and they are compelled to take on what flour they need for immediate use at about 80c to $1 more than the lowest price of the season.

Some of the trade are beginning to stock up on flour, because mills are pressing them for shipping instructions. Most mills have notified the trade that carrying charges will have to be added after the time for their contract to be completed expires, and some have refused to allow the bookings to run over at all, stating that they will cancel all orders that are not ordered out within the specified time. This is perfectly legitimate and fair, but the trade in general is so used to handling a flour contract just as they wish that they do not believe the mills are going to stand for their rights at this unsettled period. The mills are going to stand for their rights, though, and there will be many so-called good business men quit doing business with a mill, just because the mill will not do an entirely one-sided business. Under ordinary conditions a flour mill will allow a customer to take unreasonable advantages, but this one time it seems that the mills are going to stand for what is right and make every buyer live up to his contract exactly to the letter, or the mill will cancel the unused portion of his contract.

There is practically no contracting being done now, a great many mills refusing to make any prices at all, and those that do are quoting for immediate wire acceptance only and for immediate shipment. The cash markets in St. Louis and Kansas City have advanced rapidly the past week, and for this reason a mill is not in position to do business except by wire and for immediate shipment. The buyers of flour probably, like grain buyers, are waiting to see what progress will be made in getting the grain out of this country, and as soon as grain can be exported flour buyers will probably be very anxious to take hold again.

The entire South is watching the cotton situation very closely, as failure to handle the coming crop at fairly good prices would be very disastrous to all lines of business in the South. It is hoped that a way will be figured out so that the government will handle the crop, or any other way that will hold the prices to a reasonable basis.

Colorado mills are about ready to make new wheat prices in this section, but it is generally believed they will, as a general rule, hold back for a while and only offer their goods for immediate shipment.

Prices are very irregular. Most mills are very conservative at this time, but some few are still selling at low prices on account of the stock of wheat they had on hand when the heavy advance came. Prices are, f. o. b. Little Rock rate points, as follows:

Missouri highest patents, wood basis, $5.30@5.50; standard patents, 40c per bbl. less; extra fancy, 60@80c per bbl. less. Bran, 100-lb. sacks, $1.15@1.17; shorts, $1.40@1.45.

Arkansas Notes.

Mr. Wheat, of the Wolff Milling Co., New Haven, Mo., was in Little Rock this week. Mr. Wheat travels in northern Arkansas and makes his home in Carthage, Mo.

Mr. Stein, Arkansas salesman for the Kansas Flour Mills Co., has been in Little Rock the past week. Mr. Stein states that his firm is taking very little new business and that they are not soliciting at all.

John Schofield, formerly with the Hungarian Mill and Elevator Co., Denver, Colo., has accepted a position with the South-Western Milling Co., Kansas City. Mr. Schofield made the change shortly after Mr. Beach accepted the position as sales-manager for the South-Western Milling Co. Mr. Beach was formerly sales-manager for the Hungarian Mill and Elevator Co., Denver.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., Aug. 8, 1914.

While business conditions in this section are more or less depressed because of the uncertain position of cotton during the war conditions in Europe, merchants are more optimistic the past few days as a result of the assurances of bankers that money will be furnished to hold cotton in warehouses until the situation clears abroad. Flour buyers, however, seem afraid to buy on the heavily advanced markets of the past week and are taking hold only as the demand warrants them. Prices on all goods are very irregular, some mills seem willing to unload their holdings at a slight advance while others are following every wild advance.

The following prices obtain here: Soft winter fancy patent, $4.65 to $5.10 wood; standard patent, $4.50 to $4.75 wood; standard bolted meal, $1.80 to $1.85 basis 96-lb. sacks; No. 2 white corn, 140-lb. sacks, $1.01; No. 2 mixed corn, 140-lb. sacks, 98½c; No. 2 white oats, 160-lb. sacks, 49c; soft wheat bran, $25.50; shorts, $29.50.

Wheat Shipments Accepted by Lehigh Valley.

George A. Gamble, commercial agent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at St. Louis, has made the following announcement to shippers:

"Wheat may be accepted in New York or Philadelphia billed flat for export in care of our foreign agent, but not in care of any steamship company."

The Acme Feed and Milling Co. has been incorporated for $15,000 at Norfolk, Va.

Loeltz Bros. have sold their elevator at Earling, Ia., to Emil Miller.

BEST CLOTH CLEANER

Peterson's Patent Cloth Cleaner

Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.

Write for sample.

CREAM CITY CAN WORKS

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Aug. 8, 1914.

Prices were somewhat modified last week, owing to a better feeling in the financial centers and the refusal of the local trade to pay the prices asked. Quotations came to a more normal basis, and Kansas patents were sold as low as $4 per bbl. in cotton sacks, with the ruling prices ranged from $4.30 to $4.70 for low and high patents. Spring wheat was out of reach and little business was done, and soft winter wheat was higher than ever before. The high quotations developed that some of the largest bakers here had bought ahead in large quantities for delivery during September, October and November. Several have deferred orders for 2,000 bbls. to come as late as December, and two bakeries said they had orders for 8,000 to 10,000 bbls., mostly of Kansas low patents and straights, bought when the market was from 50c to 60c per bbl. lower than today.

Kansas flours were on a parity with Oklahoma, and the lowest sale of the week, thus far known, was on a basis of $4 per bbl. in cotton for 80 per cent patents. A carload of 95 per cent straights was sold at $4.20 per bbl. for prompt delivery. The market came down on an average of 20@25c per bbl. over last week's figures, and some slight concessions were made for immediate shipment. Prices on deferred deliveries were stiffly held.

The best figures that could be had from Minneapolis mills were $5 per bbl., and the prices ranged from $5 to $6 per bbl. in cotton. Sales were restricted. The only ones being made were in hand-to-mouth lots. Soft winter wheat flour ranged from $4.50 to $5.25 per bbl., and quotations were very irregular. Little business was done, on account of high prices.

It is expected that there will be some export sales made as soon as exchange goes down, as the demand from France, the United Kingdom and Russia is strong. At present consignors are refusing to allow flour or wheat to be loaded on the ships without payment in advance, and the bills of lading drafts cannot be financed. This is holding back the business, but it may become active next week.

Mill feed prices were high, both hard and soft wheat bran being quoted at $1.26@1.28 per 100 in cotton or jute. Shorts went up a few cents and the quotations were around $1.47 @1.50. The demand was somewhat improved, due to the scarcity of alfalfa and the low grade of the article offered from Kansas, Oklahoma and Colorado. Dairies will feed bran and shorts and a substitute for alfalfa as their ration, it is said. The demand for mill feed should be good, as the stores did not stock up as they should when prices were low.

GAS AND OIL

ENGINES

for Natural Producer Gas, crude and low grade fuel oils.

Standard sizes 10 to 1000 H. P.

Highest economy, best workmanship, close regulation. Reliable in operation.

Gas Producers for power and fuel use any kind of coal.

A new 50 H. P. Muncie oil engine for sale at a sacrifice. Write now. Exclusive territory to good agents.

The Jacobson Engineering Co.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Allegheny,: Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Binghamton*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	29.00	38.00
Boston*	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Buffalo*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Cincinnati	17.00	17.00	8.00	18.00
Chicago	12.00	12.00	8.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.50	20.50	11.50	18.50
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Erie, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Indianapolis	16.50	16.50	8.00	16.00
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	32.50
Kansas City	.....	.....	7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky.	17.00	17.00	8.00	19.00
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	35.00
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	10.50	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	.....
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	28.70	28.70	19.70	25.00
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75	.....	14.00	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	6.00	10.00
Philadelphia*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Portland, Me.	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	25.70	17.50	22.00
Rochester*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Schenectady*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Scranton, Pa.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	29.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00	.....	14.00
Syracuse*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Terre Haute, Ind.	15.00	15.00	6.00	16.00
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.50	20.00	34.00
Toledo, Ohio	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Troy, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Utica, N. Y.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Washington, D. C.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Wheeling, W. Va.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at these points.

Lake and rail points marked with * take a rate two cents less than above quoted rates during lake and rail season.

Before Passing this Page

THINK!

If you discovered a hole in your flour spout that was leaking 50 pounds of flour a day into the feed spout, how long would it take you to have it fixed?

OUR CATALOGUE

will show you that there are leaks in the best mills and also tell you how *we stop them.*

If you are not practical in your milling knowledge, then

Refer this Book to Your Head Miller

In it he will find valuable information and also things not so dry along milling lines. It is his duty to inform you of needed improvements, and to suggest means to obtain better results.

He is the pivot on which turns your profit and loss.

Write us for catalogue and points on what happened at the Buffalo Convention.

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E. A. Pynch Co., Minneapolis, Minn., N. W. Agents.

Wheat on the Farms
Roads are Impassable
Flour Orders Delayed

Plant of Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kans., Built by

There are many mills which need more **wheat storage** to carry over the periods when wheat supplies dry up because there is no chance for farmers to deliver wheat. Same condition applies to car shortages.

Concrete re-inforced storage tanks will solve this problem for you.

WHY NOT WRITE TO

Otto J. Lehrack Const. Co.

408 West 59th St,

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Competition

Requires all successful millers to keep their mills up to date.

The best trade demands flour of highest quality properly aged, whitened and conditioned.

Over three-fourths of the representative mills in the United States, England, Germany and France have installed the ***Alsop Electrical Process*** of aging and whitening flour.

If you have not installed this wonderful invention, you are working under a serious handicap.

Write us for particulars.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 10, 1914.

All open quotations were withdrawn by mills with agents in Iowa territory during the past week. All business was subject to confirmation at the mill, and, from reports made, mills have followed the market closely. Advances of 25c to 50c were made on established brands from the Southwest and from the Northwest. Iowa mills also advanced their prices about 30c per bbl. After the recession in futures, mills lowered quotations about 20c per bbl., making the total net advance over the low point about 20c. Business in flour throughout the state is limited to single carlots and only where immediate replen'shment is necessary. Bakers are trying to get along with the small stocks they have on hand.

Kansas mills offered patents at a range of $4.25 to $4.70 per bbl., prompt shipment in sacks. Established buyers bought in carlots, but most of the trade have little confidence in the present market and are awaiting lower prices. They feel that Kansas City values will go lower, especially with a blockade on export wheat at both Galveston and New Orleans. Other factors, Iowa buyers seem to believe, will result in lower values later. Bakers are indisposed to take on any Kansas flour at this time, but bakers who contracted at the low point are ordering out as rapidly as possible.

Local Iowa mills are running better than half time. Their business is limited to local trade principally, with some flour moving to Eastern states. Prices are about 10c less than Kansas on Iowa hard winter wheat patents and on a parity with spring wheat flour values from the Northwest.

Northwestern mills are not active after new business, because of the uncertainty in the market. They have sold some flour to several large bakers, but in all instances have discounted the market. Spring wheat patents for new crop delivery are about 20c under old spring wheat values.

Mill feed was again sharply higher and another advance of more than $1 per ton on all feeds was recorded by jobbers. Bran sold at prices about $1.50 higher than a week ago, carlots selling at $22@23.50 per ton in 100-lb. sacks. Iowa mills quoted standard middlings higher for the week and reported the supply insufficient for the demand. Red dog and fancy white middlings were offered in mixed cars only at an advance of $1 per ton. Much Southwestern feed is being purchased for prompt delivery, but mills in that section are refusing to offer to sell for deferred delivery even at an advance above the present market prices.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.35@4.70; straight, $4.15@4.50; fancy clear, $3.30; low grade clear, $2.70@2.90.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $5; family patent, $4.50 @4.90; clear, $3.50@3.60; red dog, scarce at $1.65.

Mill Feed—Bran, $22@23.50 per ton; standard middlings, $26.50@27.50; flour middlings, $27.50@32.

Iowa Notes.

An exceptionally heavy crop of oats is being harvested throughout Iowa. Some farmers report yields above 60 bus. per acre. The crop is of good quality.

The Iowa Millers' Club is starting early on the good seed wheat campaign. Plans for the distribution of good winter wheat seed to the farmers are being considered. The agricultural college at Ames is lending aid to the campaign.

During the year ending July 30 the three grain dealers at Remsen, Ia., shipped 722,000 bus. of wheat, corn, oats and barley combined. Corn shipments were by far in the lead, aggregating 500,000 bus. Oats ranked next and wheat third in shipments.

Northwestern mills have started offering new spring wheat flour to bakers in the state, but the uncertainty of the cash situation in Minneapolis made mills withdraw all open prices and make all quotations subject to confirmation and immediate acceptance. Some business in new spring wheat flour was done, but the market was discounted several cents per bu.

War Not Always Bullish Factor.

It is perfectly natural that wheat is bulled in a fearful manner as war clouds gather, but it is history that all wars are not bullish factors as to wheat. Everyone knows that for one time the American market is absolutely dependent upon unrestricted, unhampered exports. We must export the enormous amount of 1,000,000 bus. of wheat per day until the next crop. Unless this wheat can move for export without restraint, the American market is to suffer. We are more than apt to find that with the leading European powers at war no one on this side will be willing to chance cargoes of wheat; neither will foreigners be willing to assume the risk. Insurance companies will sidestep as much as possible. It will not be a matter of the urgent demand for our wheat, but the question of risk will become paramount.—W. H. Marshall.

The Michigan State Millers' Association has started its active campaign of Michigan Flour for Michigan State Institutions. H. E. Hooker, secretary of the organiaztion, has suggested to the members that each write a letter to the secretaries of the 21 state institutions, boosting the superiority of Michigan flour.

The Queen City Flour and Feed Co. has been organized in Cincinnati, O., by J. H. Blanton and G. A. Nieman. Flour and feed will be handled in carlots on a brokerage and jobbing basis. Offices at 707 Union Trust Building have been opened.

A stock company has been formed in Morristown, Tenn., to take over the flour mill and grain business of J. S. Reed. Fain Witt, J. O. Witt and J. B. Franklin, Talbott, Tenn., are among the holders of stock in the new company.

Oswego Milling Co., Oswego, N. Y., has increased its capital stock from $20,000 to $100,000. Proposed improvements in the mill are being considered.

The Crookston Milling Co., Crookston, Minn., is contemplating the erection of a 40,000-bu. elevator across the street from the mill.

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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 10, 1914.

Steady prices with a good undertone in the market were features in the alfalfa products market during the past week. There was a tendency on the part of mixers to advance prices, reflecting the stronger tone in alfalfa hay and coarse grain, but buyers showed no disposition to buy on an advanced basis. All sales last week were made at the same figures prevailing the preceding week. Demand for meal and mixed feeds was good from all sections especially from territory reporting dry weather. Eastern sales were light, as this section is out of line on prices. Some business in meal is reported to Pennsylvania, but not in any volume, consisting of an odd car.

Arrivals of meal are not as heavy as anticipated, considering the alfalfa yields in the country. Local dealers have enough unfilled contracts on hand to absorb most of the present supply, and with this condition are not overanxious for business. Buyers are bidding $18 for choice to No. 1, while sellers are asking up to $18.50 for same grade in carlots, f. o. b. Kansas City. Kansas and Oklahoma are at present the principal sources of supply. Some meal from Nebraska is being handled here, but not in the same volume as a year ago.

Colorado has not yet started to move its new crop meal. However, local dealers believe that within 10 days or two weeks Colorado mills will start grinding on a large scale, if weather conditions do not interfere. One or two cars of new meal from Colorado was received in this market the past 10 days, but the quality was poor. The meal displayed signs of damaged hay and was principally off-grade. Colorado mills are offering meal on the present market basis for August shipment, but are not quoting to any large extent for later delivery. Colorado alfalfa has met with such uncertain conditions in the past month that mills are indisposed to book for late delivery, because these same conditions might arise in the future.

No. 2 new crop meal is in fair supply at about $1 to $1.50 per ton less than No. 1. For prompt shipment, No. 1 meal is selling at $18 per ton, while No. 2 is quoted at $16.50 to $17. Off-grade meal is selling at less than $15 per ton.

Immediate Southwestern states were good purchasers of mixed feeds during the past week. Pastures are being affected by dry weather, together with higher prices for corn, and this has induced a good demand for alfalfa feeds. Southeastern states are also taking in good volume. All business is for prompt shipment, dealers taking for their current needs.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice to No. 1 new crop meal, $18@18.50; No. 2, $16.50@17.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $19.50@20.50; No. 2, $18.50@19.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molassses Feeds (sacked)—$25@27; alfalfa grain dry mixed, $28@28.50.

Alfalfa May—Choice, $15.50@16; No. 1, $14@15; No. 2, $10.50@12; No. 3, $8.50@10; standard, $12.50@13.50.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Hot, dry weather in Iowa during the past week was favorable for haying, but had an adverse effect on alfalfa, now maturing into a third cutting. The second crop in the state was not large, but the third crop will be smaller unless rain falls soon.

The rules and regulations of the Kansas City Hay Dealers' Association are being revised and regulated by President B. F. Tyler. Later they will be printed in a pamphlet for general distribution among shippers and those interested in the Kansas City market.

E. J Butler is planning to erect an alfalfa meal mill at Riverton, Wyo. Mr. Butler in a recent visit to Riverton made contracts with farmers to supply alfalfa for the mill during a term of years. The mill will have a capacity of about 20 tons of meal daily. It will be electrically driven. Mr. Butler is interested in several other alfalfa meal mills in Wyoming and is also part owner of the Wash-Co. Alfalfa Mixed Feed and Milling Co., which concern will consume the output of the Butler meal mill.

Alfalfa in Oklahoma needs rain, and indications are there will be no third cutting of hay in the state until heavy rainfall comes. Alfalfa suffered almost as severely as corn during July. However, there is still a good prospect of raising a bumper third crop in the state. Mills are having some trouble in obtaining sufficient hay to grind. Farmers are not marketing, because of the prospective shortage in corn and other feedstuffs. Kansas City, which generally receives most of the Oklahoma alfalfa surplus, has been getting not quite half of the total Oklahoma receipts of a year ago.

In a bulletin on alfalfa, issued by the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station, W. P. Brooks, the author, says, regarding the characteristics and value of alfalfa: "Alfalfa is an exceptionally deep-rooted legume, and under the best conditions it is long-lived. Like other legumes, it has the capacity, under the right conditions, of assimilating nitrogen from the atmosphere, but until the root system and the nodules which it bears are well developed its growth is greatly promoted by the presence of readily assimilable nitrogen in the soil. It is without doubt one of the most valuable forage plants to man. It has long been cultivated in various parts of Asia and Europe, whence it was brought to Mexico by the Spaniards, who took it with them to California and the semi-arid portions of our Southwestern states. During the past 15 or 20 years its culture has been steadily pushed eastward, and it is now successfully grown in most parts of the United States and in a few parts of Canada In many essentials and in feeding value alfalfa resembles clover."

New Orleans, La., Aug. 8 1,914.

To use a local phrase, alfalfa was higher than a cat's back last week. Offerings were scarce and of a poor quality. The demand was strong and will be stronger, it is stated. Meal was quoted at $23@24 per ton for choice, but the samples did not grade No. 1. It came from Colorado and Oklahoma. Even prime meal was quoted at $20@21 per ton, and it was said to be of a poor grade at that. The mixing firms were in the market for large quantities, but they were not to be had at any figure. The local alfalfa crop did not materialize, although there was a large quantity of lespedeza and substitutes for alfalfa sent here on consignment. Much of this will doubtless be used because of the scarcity. Alfalfa hay was likewise scarce, and the offerings were of an inferior grade. Choice hay, so called, was quoted at $21@22 per ton. The ruling figures on mixed feeds were $25@26 per ton for molasses mixed feeds and $26@28 for dry grain mixed feeds. There will be a sharp advance in molasses black strap soon, on account of the big rise in raw sugars because of the war in Russia and Germany, where the world's supply of sugar beets originates. This will cause a big rise in mixed feed values, as black strap will go up several cents a gallon, according to predictions.

Cincnnati, O., Aug. 10, 1914.

All prices of alfalfa products were advanced considerably during the week. There is a good demand coming from the Southern points, and the local trade is also buying. For some months the local buyers kept out of the market, declaring that the market should go lower, but now, since everything throughout the list has advanced, they are at last entering the market and buying on an extensive scale. New hay is arriving here and has moved up $2 a ton within the past week. New timothy hay is selling at $20 a ton, while what little old is still coming sells at $21.50. Quotations are: Grain mixed feed, $23@23.50; alfalfa meal, $23@23.50; molasses feed, $27@27.50.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 10, 1914.

War and its market possibilities, accompanied by material advances in all grain and feed products made for a further gain of practically 50 cents a ton in alfalfa meal products last week. The demand was far in excess of market offerings and supplies in all important centers were snapped up as soon as quoted, with the inquiry unsatisfied as the week closed. Unsatisfactory credit conditions and growing belief that ultimate prices on meal would be much higher caused first-hand dealers to hold their supplies confidently.

The East, Southeast and South were in the market in a liberal way, and there was nothing to indicate that the present advance has anywhere near culminated, as all market developments aside from the war scare were of bullish importance. Conditions in the corn belt have become close to sensational, owing to continued dry weather and high temperature, and the government report indicated that the crop is little better than a year ago, which was one of the worst drouth years in the country's history. This, with destruction of pastures over a wide area and continued advances in hay prices, has had a material influence on sentiment at the mills. Conditions in the big producing states continue to favor the buyer, and Nebraska mills have been offering very little meal in any markets. Weather in the Western states has been slightly better, but much hay received has been damp and unsatisfactory and has only added to the strong position of the trade.

With all coarse grain and meal products strong, prices on grain mixed and alfalfa molasses feed were naturally higher, although unsatisfactory conditions in the South, due to the wide break in cotton, following the announcement of war and uncertainty over the future market for the new cotton crop, have interfered with demands from that section. Alfalfa hay was sparingly offered, and sold readily at firm prices as the week closed Final sales were No. 2 at $15 and $16 and $16.50; ordinary No. 1 at $17 and choice at $18.50. Quote brown alfalfa meal nominally at $18 and green $19.50; alfalfa molasses meal, without grain, $21@22.50; with grain, $25@28.50.

Nebraska Corn Mill Burns.

The plant of the Nebraska Corn Products Co., Beatrice, Neb., burned last Thursday evening with an aggregate total loss of more than $100,000. The mill was struck by lightning, and with the exception of the power house all of the buildings were totally destroyed. The mill building was valued at $60,000, and corn held in storage in the elevator had a market value of $40,000. The contents of the plant were well covered by insurance, but there will be a considerable loss on the mill proper.

The plant was of recent construction and all machinery was modern. It had been in operation during most of the past year, notwithstanding the shortage of corn in its territory. No definite plans have yet been made for rebuilding. The mill was one of three operated by the Nebraska Corn Products Co. in Nebraska.

Flour "Conditional" Contraband.

Great Britain's contraband of war proclamation was cabled to the Department of State Aug. 6. All foodstuffs, including flour and grain and general supplies are placed in the "conditional" contraband list. Everything under the "conditional" head becomes subject to seizure and to the contraband laws when intended for the use of a power with which Great Britain is at war.

Germany or any of the other countries involved in the war have not yet made any declaration as to what is contraband and what is non-contraband. It is believed that the German list will be similar to the English list, which provides that flour be considered "conditional" contraband—that is, subject to seizure when destined to a country with which Germany is at war.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the J. W. Denio Milling Co., Cheyenne, Wyo. Capital stock is $175,000. Incorporators are J. W. Denio, Longmont, Colo.; Ralph Denio, Sheridan, and E. J. Sandborgh, Sheridan, Wyo. The company is erecting an elevator at Sheridan, to cost $15,000. It will have capacity of 100,000 bus.

Receipts of flour and grain at Boston during the month of July were as follows: Flour, 105,474 bbls.; wheat, 1,864,918 bus.; corn, 43,000 bus.; oats, 758,656 bus.; mill feed, 334 tons, and corn meal, 2,745 bbls.

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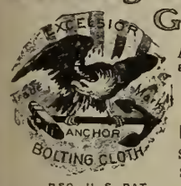

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FOR SALE—60-bbl. four-story brick mill, elevator and warehouse on main line B. & O., with 6-cent rate from Baltimore. Worth $10,000, will sacrifice to quick buyer for $6,000. Address J. K. D. Williams, Ijamsville, Md.

FOR SALE—On easy terms, 140-bbl. mill and elevator. Well located in good school town on main line Santa Fe. Would consider trade. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 241, St. Louis, Mo.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill not less than 100 bbls. capacity, by a married man 29 years old; 12 years' experience in hard and soft wheat milling. Am sober, industrious and can build up a flour business that is run down. Can furnish references. Address Box Z, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 barrels and up. Have had charge of mills from 150 to 2,000 barrels. Can furnish very best of references. Can keep mill in good repair, have my own tools. Married. Can come at once. Wish a situation where there are good schools. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 203, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in good mill of 100 to 500 bbl. capacity. I am thoroughly up-to-date in modern milling, and capable of obtaining the best results in quality and yield. Am married, 30 years of age, have had more than 12 years' experience in different mills. I do not use liquor in any form. Can furnish satisfactory recommendations as to character and ability. Give capacity, make of machinery and wages paid in first letter. Address Head Miller, 710 Ninth avenue, Shenandoah, Iowa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—100 h. p. secondhand Stilwell open-feed water heater. Address Louis Wagner, Beresford, S. D.

TO TRADE—An improved South Dakota farm for a 50 to 100 bbl. mill. Am living on the farm and wish to get in a mill. Have a partner who is a miller, and we will price land right, as there is no real estate commission in connection. Give location of mill in first letter and avoid delay. Address T. M. Rose, Iona, S. D.

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WANTED—A competent manager for a flour milling, grain and coal business established with $50,000 investment. Applicant must invest $20,000 in the business and be able to hold down job. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 219, St. Louis, Mo.

The Wellington Flour Mill Co., Wellington, O., has been incorporated with capital stock of $25,000. The new concern will erect a mill. Incorporators are J. S. Shelly, L. O. Bradstock, A. H. Rechsteiner, F. S. Evans and C. U. Rechsteiner.

The Robinson elevator, at Minot, N. D., has bought the Acme elevator, just west of their site, and both elevators are being remodeled. This gives them an additional capacity of 17,000 bus.

McLean & Bailey, flour and feed dealers of Waupaca, Wis., have sold out to Arthur Sanders.

Peter Hoffman, a lumber and grain dealer of Cleveland, Wis., died recently at the age of 72.

The Brimfield (Ill.) Elevator Co. has increased its capital from $10,000 to $20,000.

The Van Eyck-Meurding Milling Co., Holland, Mich., have settled their differences through the purchase of the Holkeboer-Bosman interests by Henry E. Van Kampen and the Weurdings.

The Hustonville Milling Co., Hustonville, Ky., lost $14 when its safe was cracked by robbers. The robbery was the first to have taken place in 10 years in the town.

Will Queen and Robert Cambron have purchased the milling business of A. R. Burks, Loretto, Ky., and will remodel the plant preparatory to operating it.

Pittman & Harrison Co., wholesale grain dealers of Sherman, Tex., have increased their capital from $40,000 to $125,000.

John O. Reed, of Whitehall, Mich., has purchased the plant and business of the Montague Milling and Sup. Co., Montague, Mich.

The flour mill belonging to Fred Albrecht & Son, Staples, Minn., burned down with a loss of $18,000 and $8,000 insurance.

The Rose City (Mich.) Elevator Co. has increased its capital from $10,000 to $25,000.

J. H. Winters has bought the grist mill of J. A. Moore, at Adams, Tenn.

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Milling and Grain News

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Volume Twenty-four | TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1914. | Number Twelve

The Export Situation

Few Changes of Importance During the Past Week.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 17, 1914.

Changes in the export wheat and flour situation in the Southwest were very few during the past week, movement of flour to foreign countries remaining at a standstill, with the exception of a few small shipments via Boston and Montreal. Mills are maintaining a waiting attitude, and prefer to take a small loss on an old sale, rather than have the entire shipment confiscated. Southwestern flour exporters are fortunate in that they did not have heavy stacks of flour at coast ports or on ocean passage. However, wheat exporters were in directly the opposite position, estimates placing the quantity of wheat at Gulf ports and en route at higher than 15,000,000 bushels.

The possibility of bringing back all wheat blockades at Gulf ports and en route is being considered by the leading exporters in Kansas City. E. W. Shields, of the Simonds-Shields Grain Co., Kansas City, says that his firm has more than 3,000,000 bus. of export wheat at Galveston and New Orleans and declares that all of this wheat, which is still in the original cars, could be hrought back to Kansas City and stored in the local elevators at a loss of only several cents per bu. However, a special rate would have to be granted on this wheat, which would necessitote a petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Kansas City elevators could hold a large percentage of the wheat at the Gulf, as the amount of grain now in storage at Kansas City takes up about one-eighth of the total capacity.

But exporters are considering the plan of returning all grain to Kansas City only as a last resort and are hopeful that some method will be found to export this wheat, without danger of confiscation. A cablegram from Belgium, which country has purchased more than half of the export wheat at the Gulf, was to the effect that the British government had declared the way safe to any Belgium port. Further, that the Banque Nationale of Belgium is litting documents on breadstuffs. Belgian government is assuring war risk. This resulted in a hopeful view being taken of the situation, as it is expected that Great Britain will eventually guarantee war risk and payment for all flour and wheat shipped to countries in its alliance. However, exporters are being compelled to pay $5 per day demurrage on all cars of wheat at Galveston and New Orleans and a plan that will take several months for consummation is not satisfactory.

A number of Southwestern mills with representatives at Eastern ports and at Gulf ports are shipping flour to these points, with bill of lading made out to their representatives. These mills plan to hold the flour at these ports, and thereby obtain the first possible sailing. Port mill representatives are attempting to secure payment for the flour immediately on its arrival, and mills report some success.

On flour moving through Boston mills are able to issue through bills of lading with consent of railroads, but the amount moving from the Southwest through that port is very small.

Wheat Piles Up.

Receipts of wheat at all primary markets continue rather heavy, when the light demand is taken into consideration. Practically the only demand is from millers, who are not buying heavily, because of limited operations as a result of inability to export. Receipts at Kansas City, the largest winter wheat market, have been averaging 250 to 300 cars per day. This is in excess of the need of mills. However, there is apparent a tendency among farmers to hold their wheat. Predictions made two months ago anticipate receipts of 300 to 1,000 cars of wheat daily in Kansas City, or about two or three times the present arrivals But the suggestions of millers and grain dealers throughout the Southwest to farmers that they hold their wheat until the export situation clears is being followed extensively, and the holding tendency is becoming more pronounced weekly.

The movement of wheat from interior Kansas points northward was taken by some grain men to mean that this grain was moving for export via Montreal and other Canadian ports, where the export movement of wheat has been practically normal. However, shippers of wheat to Northern points declared that all of the grain was moving to Northwestern milling points on old contracts with spring wheat mills. The Rock Island and the Santa Fe report a heavy movement of wheat to Northern milling points from Kansas stations, but all of the wheat is going to Minneapolis, Milwaukee and other important milling stations. The high prices commanded by old spring wheat similar in grade and gluten content to No. 2 hard winter wheat has made possible large shipments of wheat from the Southwest.

Movement of wheat to Montreal for export is impossible under the present freight rates. An emergency rate would have to be put into effect, and then exports would be unlikely, except at prices 5c to 10c above ruling figures.

Panama Flour Proposal.

The commissary purchasing agent for the Panama Railroad Co. will receive sealed bids for furnishing 60,000 lbs. of Kansas hard wheat flour, straight grade, made from good, sound wheat. Bids to be submitted should be on basis of single jute sacks of 140 lbs. or single commercial cotton sacks of 98 lbs. Bids are requested covering delivery free of all charges on wharf of the United Fruit Co., New Orleans, La. All bidders must forward a 10-lb. sample of the flour they propose to furnish. Bids must be received at the office of the purchasing quartermaster, U. S. Army, 308 Gumbel Building, Kansas City, Mo., before 2 p. m. Thursday, Aug. 20.

Further Advances in Jute Sacks.

Gains of $7 per thousand were made in jute prices last week, making the total advances since the opening of war $37. The supply of jute in this country is short, and unless the substitution of cotton sacks becomes more general further advances are expected. Plain jute sacks were quoted at $121.55 per thousand last week, while export bags were held at $128. This makes an average cost of 17c fo 18c per bbl. for jutes.

The Dixie Grain and Hay Co. has been incorporated at Nashville, Tenn., for $15,000.

The Northwestern Viewpoint.

J. S. Bell, president of the Washburn-Crosby Co., Minncapolis, in an interview on the present situation, said: "If freedom of wheat and flour exports to Great Britain and France were obtained I do not helieve flour would advance materially, for I think the effect has been anticipated in the present price.

"If the course of the war should make export impossible the price of wheat and flour should drop. The supply would be greater than the domestic demmand.

"The guaranteeing of war risks by Great Britain and Belgium means little to the American shipper. Such guarantees protect British or Belgian buyers more than the American seller. What the American exporter wants is the establishment of a line of credit by foreign buyers which will insure payment for goods shipped.

"The world's food supply has been turned topsy-turvy by the war. It came just when Europe's crops were going to be harvested. Half the crops over there will rot in the fields."

Belgium Pleads for Wheat.

At a meeting of the North American Grain Exporters' Association in New York City last week the Belgian Consul made a plea for the continuance of export shipments of wheat and flour to his country. The Belgian government had cabled him to make energetic efforts to induce wheat exporters to execute contracts. However, notwithstanding the imminent shortage of breadstuffs in Belgium, American exporters may ship no more for some time. A committee of five was appointed at the meeting to take "such measures as may be necessary to protect the interests of shippers in all matters affected by the present war."

Whether shipments of grain should continue on contracts made before the war was the subject of a vigorous protest by the Liverpool Corn Trade Association, which had received reports that further shipments on such contracts would not be made. Liverpool's representative at the meeting told the exporters that they had the assurance of bankers that exchange would be normal within a week. If all American dealers should refuse to ship grain, the Liverpool representative declared, they would be working against the common good. Nevertheless, many of the American dealers felt the unforeseen conditions warranted the cancellation of their contracts made prior to the beginning of hostilities.

German Food Supply.

Germany has sufficient wheat, rye, barley and flour on hand, even though all communication with the outside world is cut off, to last one year. A governmental commission appointed to investigate conditions made this report to the Kaiser. Reports from London indicate that Great Britain authorities admit that Germany has a 12 months' supply of foodstuffs on hand and could possibly get along for 15 months without imports.

D. J. Standage, for seven years millwright for the Kerr-Gifford Co., Portland, Ore., is in charge of the construction of a large feed mill being erected by the Chehalls Produce Co. at Palouse, Wash. When completed, Mr. Standage will be put in charge of operation.

Arkansas Flour Rates

Railroad Commission Decides on Charges After Hearings.

The Arkansas Railroad Commission has before it an application to advance rates which was filed by railroads of Arkansas during the winter. The commission called for a general investigation, not only of rates but, also, of the rules and regulations concerning all traffic in Arkansas. In this manner the general subject of rates as well as rules has been analyzed for the benefit of all traffic.

The Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club assumed the task of analyzing rates and rules relating to grain and its products on behalf of the Arkansas membership of that organization. It was discovered that the right to mill grain in transit has not received recognition by the commission and nowhere has the commission assumed authority over the subject of transit. Neverthless, most lines permit milling in transit in Arkansas, although some lines do not. As long as the matter is wholly with the railroads to give or to deny, Arkansas millers do not feel safe, hence an application was presented by the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club asking the commisson to assume authority over transit and to order its inclusion in Arkansas tariffs. This case was heard Aug. 12, and the commission's order was for the complainant.

In order to meet the needs of the public in Arkansas millers are required to ship mixed cars containing various grains and the various products of grain. The present tariffs forbid such mixtures unless the entire carload is rated at the highest rate of any commodity contained in the car. On behalf of the Arkansas millers the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club contended the proper rate to apply would be the rate applicable to each commodity contained in the car. In disposing of this case the commission's order was for the complainant.

A third case was, also, heard in which reasonable rates on grain and grain products were the issue, and this case is being held under consideration hy the commission. It is thought this subject will be disposed of along with the case of general rate advence which case has been continued to a further hearing, until some time next fall.

W. H. Marshall, secretary of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club represented the grain and milling interests.

One Cargo Wheat Moves.

Wallingford Bros., Wichita, Kan., announced last week that a cargo of 140,000 bus. of their wheat at Galveston cleared for export to Liverpool on the steamship Spectator. A dispatch from New Orleans stated that all wheat sold to Belgium would soon move for export. Prospects for a resumption of export in wheat and flour brightened somewhat last week, but the trade in these commodities still assert that everything depends on a decisive naval battle. With the ocean cleared of German or English ships, exporting on a normal basis would be possible, except to countries at war with the victors in the naval fight.

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Investigate, Find Out the Facts.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 17, 1914.

President Wilson set the machinery of the Federal Government in motion today to determine whether the cost of doing business and business hazards were being increased to the manufacterers and distributers of foodstuffs. He called up Attorney-General McReynolds to report if criminal prosecutions were warranted and if any new laws were necessary. The president may send a special message to Congress in the latter event, for from every source of information, the federal government will ascertain why the grain dealers and the millers are having their legitimate profits taken away from them by unfair tactics of producers on the one hand and the consumers on the other hand, both of which classes have been charged with violations of the Sherman Act and who have "taken advantage of circumstances of European war to increase the price of wheat and the difficulties of the millers who must keep their mills running, that both this country and Europe be fed."

Attorney-General McReynolds at once set at work the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, with hundreds of agents scattered throughout the country. Agents of the Department of Commerce also were started upon the inquiry and Secretary Redfield conferred at length with Secretary Houston, of the Department of Agriculture. The latter department will give particular attention to one cause of the advanced prices and investigate why the shortage of wheat crops in other countries and the damage to wheat in Canada and the American Northwest has any bearing upon the price of wheat and flour at Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Louis.

The Attorney-General today telegraphed to all the United States District Attorneys at important points and instructed them to get information as to the past and present and probably future conduct of flour buyers when the wheat market declines. In the case of a buyer refusing to take out flour ordered when prices are higher, there will be the most searching investigation for repeated cases of this illegal practice has been surmised from reports of vast quantities of "distress" flour which has been at times seeking some one to buy it at large market centers. It has been suspected that other buyers and jobbers of flour have been guilty of selling flour on hand at much less than the market price during the period of excitement over the war crisis in Europe and by this means endangering the chance of doing business at market values. Unwarranted complaints of quality and weight when the market declines will be a part of this investigation.

Congressmen in rural districts have already introduced resolutions in the House of Representatives and not only sent them to their local newspapers but mailed them out as Government Documents to farmer constituents. In strongest terms of condemnation, they call attention to the high prices universally demanded by farmers for wheat and corn at a time when large crops have been raised and that some farmers have even agreed with each other not to sell until they got $1 per bushel. Particular stress is laid upon the "conspiracy" section of the Sherman Law, which may be applied to farmers who haul wheat three miles are of their way to different buyers than they have contracted for at five cents a bushel lower prices. The same application will be made by county attorneys to farmers who are unable to deliver wheat they have sold because of broken wagons, lame horses and sick children but who later ascertain that they "had a little more wheat than they thought" when the market changes and wheat is sold at less than the contract price. "All these practices are in restraint of trade," said Attorney-General McReynolds, "the miller or grain buyer can find no one to sell them grain at less than the market price, even if there is war in Europe and the jobbers and dealers of flour are still trying to buy flour for less than the cost of wheat. It appears that millers are between the upper and nether millstones or to put it differently, between the devil and the deep, blue sea. They may rest assured, however, that this department will use unremitting diligence to ascertain the facts and let no guilty man escape."

Although the report could not be confirmed when this dispatch was handed to the Associated Press, it is expected the Interstate Commerce Commission will take a hand in this investigation. They will ascertain why transit billing is arbitrarily cancelled by railroads because stored wheat appears less than it really should be and why empty cars are not furnished by railroads and claims for loss and damaged in transit allowed to remain unpaid for many years.

Secretary of State Bryan has been credited with the intention of making representations to Argentine to place an export bounty on wheat that it may be shipped to American millers at less than European prices, especially at times when millers have been found "short" because they did not anticipate war. He will refer to this great diplomatic purpose in the two addresses to be delivered Wednesday at the two Chatauquas at Dobbs Crossing and Blair Center.

That millers and grain dealers may not be unduly excited by the above advance information from Washington, we will now explain that the investigation referred to will take place when the two recently started have been concluded and the full political effect secured.

Just before war broke out in Europe, Representative Doolittle, of Kansas, introduced a resolution in Congress asking for an investigation of the prices paid for wheat in his state. He alleged restraint of trade, the discrepency between prices to the farmer and the prices at Galveston or New Orleans, and featured all the rest of scenery so frequently used for the purpose of attracting attention. No sooner has the market effect of war been felt on flour prices to the consumer, so that the consumer will sit up and take notice, than the same political propaganda is started from the other end. Before the first investigation or inquiry is fairly started or had time to get to the end of the trail and get lost and forgotten by even its proposer, then another series is started from another angle. In between are the manufacturers. Why not start an inquiry as suggested in the above and just for the novelty, leave out the speculators of the Chicago Board of Trade who are responsible, according to the usual resolution and newspaper comment, for either the cheap price of wheat or the small loaf of bread? The millers would even be satisfied if there were no advanced notices of the inquiry. They would ask no relief or legislation or even public documents or even a report if the facts which were ascertained could so permeate the District of Columbia that at least one administration would start fewer investigations of "food trusts" and more constructive measures which would really benefit manufacture and commerce, allow our surplus foodstuffs to find foreign markets and distribute the returns through all the manifold channels of trade in this country.

Control of the Sea.

Although the return to normal conditions will be impossible, the export situation will be gradually cleared by the different efforts which are being made to adjust the difficulties of exporting American wheat flour to Europe. Such radical changes as are being made in the methods and means of exporting can hardly be accomplished in a few days or even in a few weeks. Millers and exporters are not in a different position than the shipping interests and the insurance companies, for the situation which developed so rapidly was unprecedented and revolutionary and must be met by entirely new methods and the change cannot be made at once.

Even the limited amount of flour which has left the ports during the past week is encouraging and the safe arrival of shipments en route is another factor which will improve the situation. The principal difficulty will be transportation rather than insurance or finance. Upon the outcome of naval engagements, which are expected at any time between England and Germany, will depend the resumption of shipping on the Atlantic.

Millers must not lose sight of conditions which existed before the war and which have been increased by the war, particularly in France. The crop season has been unfavorable and the estimated shortage of wheat in Europe has been estimated at 300,000,000 bushels. As the wheat harvest is at hand, right at the period of hostility, there will be large areas destroyed or remain unharvested. With the exception of Russia, which can supply her own needs, France, the United Kingdom and Belgium must replenish their food supplies. Germany and Austria, being more independent for the time being, will attempt to intercept shipments to their enemies. The loss of exports to Germany and Austria would not be a serious consideration at this time, for only 12,000,000 bushels of wheat and wheat products went to Germany and Austria in 1913 out of total exports of 140,000,000 bushels. If Germany and Austria should attain control of the Atlantic, it would interfere with the exporting of American foodstuffs to the other countries.

While comparatively small quantities will be exported under the conditions which have existed for several weeks, the control of the high seas will determine the issue. The navies of France, Great Britain and Russia on the Atlantic, with what is now intimated, the assistance of Japan on the Pacific, should be able to keep Germany and Austria from interference with the commerce between the United States and the belligerents.

Wheat and flour in large quantities will be so absolutely necessary that extreme measures will be taken by England to get supplies. Even with the worst situation which can develop, there cannot be a total lack of exporting. The British government, assisted by her allies, will provide the means if extraordinary means must be adopted.

But the steps which have been initiated at Washington and elsewhere to resume shipping, provide for insurance and reinbursement in this country, have already been partially successful. These means will be increased daily. The war has been a temporary bar to export, but in the aggregate will increase what would have under normal conditions been a very favorable year.

oats Move From Gulf

nprovement in Export Conditions at New Orleans This Week.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 15, 1914.

During this week things have eared up considerably and the situa-on seems to be much brighter. Ship-ers incur very little risk in forward-g goods on neutral steamers to neu-al ports; also, the risk on goods for-arded on British or neutral steam-rs to British ports is being mini-ized. In fact, in the last few days onsiderable grain has been loaded on ritish steamers to British ports, and e prospects are same will be contin-ed on a larger scale. Before long the tuation will clear up to the French orts.

The Leyland and Harrison lines ave renewed their sailings to Liver-ool, and the Leyland Line expects o sail the Memphian about Aug. 17 nd the Cythian about Sept. 8. The larrison Line expects to load the lechanician about Aug. 20 and the ounsellor about the 25th. The Ley-and Line also expects to sail the inian about Aug. 20 for Manchester nd the Norwegian about Aug. 18 and he Colonian about Aug. 30 for Lon-lon.

The Holland-American Line steam-rs fly the Holland flag. This line perates to Rotterdam and has an-nounced the sailing of Sommelsdyk bout Aug. 19 and Maartensdyk about ept 14, although they are having con-siderable trouble in securing sufficient argo to complete these steamers.

The French, Hamburg-American, North German Lloyd, Austro-Ameri-an and South Atlantic lines have not yet renewed their sailings, and it is impossible to tell when they can do so.

The Vogemann, Gans and Elder-Dempster lines, who charter most of their steamers, are not loading at present, with the possible exception of full cargo grain boats to British ports.

The Norway-Mexico & Gulf Line an-nounces the sailing of Texas about Aug. 20 and Mexicano about Sept. 20, to Christiania and Gothenburg, to which ports we will submit rates.

The lines that are quoting are now asking from 50 to 75 per cent higher than previously quoted.

As a matter of further information to you, we wish to advise the Leyland Line received the following cable from Liverpool:

"American shippers evidently ig-norant facilities insuring war risks under British government's scheme, which is opened all shippers except-ing German on British ships on all voyages rate today four guineas per cent all voyages irrespective port shipment or discharge. Insurance must be arranged London, but can be done through Lloyds or any English insurance company or by shippers' agents or principals in England."

Export Wheat Situation.

The largest exporters of wheat in Kansas City, who have millions of bushels of wheat at Galveston and New Orleans, declare that a continu-ance of the present export conditions would finally result in all of the wheat held at the two Gulf ports being brought back to Kansas City and oth-er primary markets. Most of the wheat was purchased on borrowed money, and although banks have shown no disposition to push pay-ment, they will sooner or later. Al-ready there is talk of a petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission ask-ing the issuance of special return rates on wheat at Galveston. Nothing definite has been done toward this, but exporters are considering it, and in the event that present conditions remain unchanged for the next 30 days such a petition will be made.

Allege Milling and Grain Trust.

Investigation of the alleged millers' and country elevators' trust was asked for by farmers and wheat growers of 10 counties in the wheat belt at a meeting in Hutchinson Aug. 14. The meeting was called to discuss why ers were not getting better prices for wheat. As a result of the meet-ing the following steps were taken:

The Attorney-General of Kansas is asked to investigate an alleged com-bine of millers and grain dealers. The County Attorney is asked to institute criminal proceedings against the al-leged millers' trust.

The Secretary of Commerce and La-bor is asked by telegraph to intervene to bring the farmers a fair price for their wheat. Congress is asked to ress gambling in wheat futures and to provide a reasonable basis of market quotations. Farmers are asked to hold their wheat for a fair and rea-sonable price.

The meeting did not decide where the so-called millers' trust was to be found. The Kansas Attorney-General could easily start proceedings against an alleged millers' trust and find it guilty of being a trust by default, be-cause there is no organization in Kan-sas that would care to even take cog-nizance of such proceedings. The At-torney-General, before starting pro-ceedings, we believe, will be com-pelled to name some of the members of the "milling trust," which would be rather difficult when "there ain't no such thing in the state."

Washington, D. C., Aug. 17, 1914.

Congress today passed the emer-gency shipping bill, which will author-ize the President to admit foreign-built ships to American registry so that commercial fleets may sail the seas under the protection of the Amer-ican flag while belligerents of Europe are at war and scouring the oceans for prizes. President Wilson will sign the bill tomorrow.

Culmination of the effort to enact this legislation followed repudiation by the Senate of the conference report on the measure, which previously had been radically amended in the Senate. As it goes to the President the bill is the same as it passed the House more than a week ago.

The conference report met defeat in the Senate by a vote of 40 to 20 be-cause of determined opposition to the provision which would have admitted to the American coastwise trade all foreign-built vessels taking American registry within two years.

As finally agreed to, the bill, be-sides providing for the registry of for-eign-built ships, authorizes the Presi-dent, in his discretion, to suspend pro-visions of the law requiring all watch officers of American vessels in the foreign trade to be citizens of the United States, requiring survey, in-spection and measurement of vessels, admitted to registry, by officers of the United States.

Bumper Primary Receipts.

Minneapolis received 504 cars of wheat on Monday Aug. 17, indicating that the new spring wheat crop move-ment is starting. Kansas City's re-ceipts on Monday were 705 cars, com-pared with 318 a year ago. Prices were steady at the two markets.

Embargoes Export Flour.

The Kansas City Missouri River Navigation Co. has embargoed all ex-port flour moving via its line from Kansas City to St. Louis. However, the boat line is accepting all flour for which bookings were made before the embargo. The company is having some difficulty in inducing railroads to accept flour for delivery at seaboard for export, but most lines have taken the flour to seaboard points, upon in-sistent orders from mills that the flour be moved.

Plan Means to Export

Result of Conference Business Interests and Government Officials.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 15, 1914.

Sixty-two representatives of busi-ness, trade, shipping and banking in-terests attended the general meeting to confer on the means of resuming export business.

Other officials present, aside from Secretary of Treasury McAdoo, who presided, were Secretaries Houston and Redfield, several assistant secre-taries, Comptroller Williams, mem-bers of the Federal Reserve Board, Senator Owen and Representative Glass, chairmen of the Banking and Currency committees of the two branches of Congress, and Represen-tative Adamson, chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Com-merce committee.

It was the consensus of opinion of the conference that the three press-ing questions were the restoration of the market for foreign bills of ex-change, the provisions of means for transporting grain, cotton and other merchandise abroad, and war risk in-surance.

There was a strong sentiment in fa-vor of the war risk insurance. It was predicted that unless the shipper was assured of this protection not only would no great amount of grain or other products be shipped, but it is questionable whether American-owned ships now operating under foreign flags would be transferred to the American flag.

Following is the conference resolu-tion on this point, which is the pivot of the plan of relief offered:

"Resolved, That this conference urge the United States government to establish a bureau of war risk insur-ance, to be administered under the di-rection of a suitable government de-partment by a board of three or five members, which shall assume the risks of war on American vessels and American cargoes shipped or to be shipped thereon, whenever in the judgment of the board it shall appear that American vessels or shippers on American vessels are unable, in any particular trade, to compete on equal terms with the vessels or shippers of other nationalities by reason of the protection offered such other carriers or shippers by arrangements for war indemnity, through their governments, and that such board have power to fix rates of premium subject to change to each country, or for each class of cargo."

War Insurance Plan Started.

The Committee on War Insurance began work tonight on a measure it will present to Congress. The discus-sion at the conference left no doubt that the measure was to be purely an emergency matter and that the gov-ernment was to receive premiums on any insurance it might write.

A permanent committee of 12 was appointed to prepare a program of ac-tion. This committee is as follows:

War Risk Insurance—Herndon Chubb, of New York; J. Parker Kirk-lin, of New York; E. H. Outerbridge, of New York; F. G. Crowell, of Kan-sas City, Mo.

Transportation—J. A. Farrell, of New York; P. A. S. Franklin, of New York; Robert Dollar, of San Fran-cisco; Bernard N. Baker, of Baltimore.

Foreign Exchange—A. J. Hemphill, of New York; Festus J. Wade, of St. Louis; Henry R. Ickleheimer, of New York; John J. Arnold, of Chicago.

These committees will meet at Washington on Aug. 19 for further conferences with government officials.

Recommendation that the Treasury Department deposit funds in the lead-ing financial and exporting centers, such funds to be exclusively used in facilitating exports.

Tentative plan to obtain the release of funds held in foreign countries re-sulting from the sale of shipments that have been diverted from their original destination, or which have been commandeered. The details will be worked out with the State Depart-ment.

Recommendation to the Reserve Board that it take up, when oppor-tunity offers, the question of estab-lishing of an international clearing-house for settling of debits and cred-its of the nations.

Proposed establishment in the Treasury Department of a bureau of war risk insurance to be administered by a director and employes, which shall assume the risk of war on Amer-ican vessels and on cargoes shipped or to be shipped in American bottoms whenever, in the judgment of the bu-reau, it shall appear that American vessels or shippers in American ves-sels are unable, in any trade, to obtain adequate war risk insurance on equal terms with the vessels or shippers of other nationalities, by reason of the protection afforded such other vessels or shippers by arrangements for war indemnity through their governments.

Agreed that the subcommittee on transportation shall take up immedi-ately the question of proposing such amendments to the navigation laws as will make practicable a permanent merchant marine for foreign trade.

NEW CONDITIONS IN EXPORT FREIGHT CONTRACTS.

Exemptions in Favor of Steamship Companies—Shipments at Own-er's Risk.

The following new conditions are now attached to all contracts and bills of lading covering all freight mov-ing for export. This applies to ves-sels sailing under register of Great Britian:

"If and so long as the ship is in-sured against war risks with a War Risks Insurance Association under or in connection with a war risks insur-ance scheme of His Majesty's govern-ment the ship in addition to any liber-ties expressed or implied in this bill lading shall have the liberty to com-ply with any orders or directions as to departure, arrival, routes, ports of call, stoppages or otherwise, howso-ever given by His Majesty's govern-ment, or any department thereof, or any person acting or purporting to act with the authority of His Majesty or His Majesty's government or of any department thereof, or by any com-mittee or person having under the terms of the war risks insurance on the ship the right to give such orders or directions, and nothing done or not done by reason of any such or-ders or directions shall be deemed a deviation.

"Owing to conditions of war or hos-tilities existing or threatened, this shipment is accepted at the sole risk of the owners thereof of arrest, re-straint, capture, seizure, detention or interference of any sort by any pow-er; and the carrier and its represen-tative are privileged in its or their absolute discretion, if deemed advis-able for the protection of the vessel or any cargo, or to avoid loss, dam-age, delay, expense or other disad-vantage or danger, either with or with-out proceeding to or towards the port of discharge or entering or attempting to enter or discharge the goods there, and whether such entry or discharge be permitted or not, to proceed to any other port or ports or return to the port of shipment, once or oftener in any order or rotation, retaining the goods on board or discharging the same at risk and expense of the owner thereof at any such port or ports at the first or any subsequent call, and full bill lading freight, together with extra compensation for additional transportation and all other charges shall be paid by shipper, consignee and or assigns and shall be a lien on the goods."

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 17, 1914.

Activity in Eastern markets and good buying by Central states featured the flour trade of Kansas City and Southwestern mills during the past week. However, as the week advanced Eastern buyers were again listless bidders, the continued declines in the wheat markets having an adverse effect. Yet the reports of a very light movement both in the Southwest and the Northwest and that farmers are holding for dollar wheat are being felt in the market. Eastern jobbers, who were unwilling to buy flour at the low point in the market, showed willingness to pay 60c to 80c more per bbl. last week, and in many instances sales were made on a basis of $5, or about $1 higher than the low point on the new crop.

Open offers on flour are out of the question. Quotations being sent out by mills are subject to immediate wire acceptance. At the close of the market last week mills were asking a range of $3.75 to $4.20 for 95 per cent flour in jutes, delivered Kansas City.

Export developments were very few during the past week. Movement of flour on old export contracts is at a standstill, but millers are hopeful for an early resumption of this trade. Some Kansas mills are making flour for their export sales as if conditions were normal, storing the flour in their warehouses, awaiting the earliest possible movement.

With the present unsettled markets the disposition of mills to refuse orders for more than 60 days delivery is more pronounced than ever before. Of course, some business has been done with Eastern markets for three to six months delivery, but generally such sales have been covered by wheat purchases in the pit or the actual grain. Jobbers are not having any trouble in buying flour for 60 days delivery on the present market basis, but when mills are willing to book for longer time a premium is invariably asked.

Central states paid up to $4.90 for Kansas patents delivered in cottons last week. Missouri is buying flour at from $4.40 to $4.70 in quarter sacks. Business is reported as good, regular trade taking hold of the market. Some salesmen have been withdrawn by mills, because of the inability to quote prices that will hold for 24 hours.

Clear flour is in good demand at this time, with fancy clear worth up to $3.30 in jutes, Kansas City. However, should mills with sales of clear for export throw this grade intended for export on the domestic market it is questionable whether the trade could absorb this clear without decidedly bearish effect on prices.

Soft wheat flour was fair sale last week, principally to Southeastern markets. Bids by cracker bakers were mostly out of line, although several sales of 5,000-bbl. lots were made last week on a basis of about $4.05 for straight grade in jutes, Kansas City.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for August-September shipment, $3.75@4.20 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $2.90@3.30 per bbl., according to quality and grades; second clear, $2.75@2.90.

Mill Feed in Larger Supply.

Freer offerings of bran by country mills did not materially affect the mill feed market during the past week. Quotations on bran were 7 to 9 cents higher for the week, closing at the top price of $1.12. Demand, however, lost some of its briskness, jobbers having the idea that the turning point in the market has been reached. Mills are running on longer schedules, and with the trade fairly well stocked up on feed re-sellers believe that the market will develop weakness. At the close of the week mills were offering bran rather freely in straight carlots at $1.12 per 100, shipment this week.

Shorts were also higher for the week, a net advance of 5 cents per 100 lbs. being made. Gray shorts sold at a range of $1.28 to $1.30, while pure white shorts sold up to $1.35 per 100 in sacks. Middlings sold in mixed cars at $1.40, with demand good and supply scarce. Best demand for shorts came from nearby states. Missouri, Arkansas and Southern and Southeastern states were the principal buyers during the week. Illinois took some mill feed from this market, but not in any appreciable amount.

A bullish factor in the feed market last week was the advancing prices on sacks. Since the opening of the European war feed sacks have advanced about 5 cents each, which is being reflected in mill feed values.

The weak undertone in corn prices is having some effect on mill feed.

Mills refuse to sell feed ahead. On future sales some mills are asking a premium over the present market for bran, but re-sellers are offering at prices discounting the present market about 5 cents per 100 lbs.

Country mills report a good local demand absorbing about 50 per cent of their entire output. Mixed car trade was a good buyer all of last week, paying the top market prices for all mill feeds. Missouri points were good takers of shorts and middlings in mixed cars.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, $1.10@1.12 per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1.28@1.30; white shorts, $1.35; fancy white middlings, $1.40; red dog, $1.40.

Cottonseed and Linseed Meal.

Declines of about $3 per ton were recorded in cottonseed meal and cake during the past week, as a result of the war in Europe. Exporters, who annually take about 500,000 tons of cottonseed meal, withdrew from the market last week. This increased offerings considerably for the domestic trade, resulting in the declines. Linseed meal was mostly steady during the week, although the underlying tone in the market is downward. Cottonseed meal was quoted at $29@29.50; linseed meal, $33@34.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $4.10@4.50 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $3.90@4.30; first clears, $2.90@3.20; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $4.10@4.50 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $3.10@3.30; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $1.45@1.55 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $1.40@1.50; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $1.45@1.55 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.40@1.50; graham flour in small sacks, $2@2.10 per 100; whole wheat flour, in small sacks, $2.10@2.20 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180 lbs., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1.05@1.07; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.35; white shorts, $1.30.

Linseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $33@34.

Cottonseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $32@32.50; ton lots, $32.75.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station.

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $4.20@4.70 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $4@4.50; bran, $1.09@1.12 per 100; mill run, $1.17; brown shorts, $1.20@1.30; white shorts, $1.35; corn meal, 45c per 17½-lb. sack.

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $4.10@4.50 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $3.90@4.30; bran, 95c@$1.03 per 100; mill run, $1.08; brown shorts, $1.15@1.20; white shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 40c per 17½-lb sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, new wheat, $4.70@4.80 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $4.20@4.30; bran, 90c; mill-run bran, $1.10; white shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 34@36c per 17½-lb. sack.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $4.90@5; corn meal, 17-lb. sacks, 36c; bran, $1.05 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $4.90@5 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $4.40@4.50 per bbl.; bran, $1.25 per 100; shorts, $1.40; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack.

Kansas City Flour Output.

An increase of 5,000 bbls. was made in the flour output of Kansas City mills during the past week, notwithstanding the lack of export shipments and the serious strike trouble at the mills. Total output last week was 45,500 bbls., compared with 40,500 bbls. in the preceding week, 38,100 bbls. two weeks ago and 60,600 bbls. in the corresponding week a year ago. The output last week consisted of 38,300 bbls. hard wheat flour and 7,200 bbls. soft wheat.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

Charles R. Decker, Southwestern representative of the Milwaukee Bag Co., will leave for Colorado Aug. 19, where he will spend his vacation.

C. H., J. E. and E. E. Vilm, three sons, are associated with their father, N. M. Vilm, in the operation of the Howards Mills Co., Wichita, Kan. C. H. Vilm is the chemist for the mill.

Southwestern millers are not having trouble in moving exports of flour and other products to the West Indies. Grain exports to these islands are also being moved through Gulf ports.

The Kansas City Southern has lifted its embargo on shipments of grain to Port Arthur, Tex., which will allow a resumption of shipments to that port for export. Whether this is a forerunner of the lifting of embargoes at Galveston and New Orleans is doubtful.

A loaf of bread 12 feet long, six feet wide and two feet high will be placed on exhibition at the fall exposition in Wichita by the Kansas Flour Mills Co. A barrel of flour will be used in the baking. It is planned to have each of the seven mills of the Kansas Flour Mills Co. contribute a sample for the gigantic loaf.

E. W. Shields, of the Simonds-Shields Grain Co., Kansas City, announced last week that three cargoes of wheat owned by his company and destined to German ports had been seized by British battleships and confiscated. Mr. Shields said that they expected payment for the wheat eventually—that is, after the close of the war.

G. A. Harbaugh, of the Alva Roller Mills, Alva, Okla., was a visitor on the Kansas City Board of Trade Aug. 14. Mr. Harbaugh said that farmers near Alva were holding their wheat in anticipation of higher prices. "The predominating opinion among wheat growers near Alva is that wheat will be worth $1 at country elevator points in the near future," said Mr. Harbaugh. "Our bids are on a basis of 70c per bu., which is not an incentive for farmers with $1 wheat ideas to sell. Flour trade is good, in both local and outside territory."

L. E. Moses, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., and Henry Lassen, of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, Kan., represented the Southwestern milling industry at the government conference in Washington to devise means for relief in the present export situation. F. G. Crowell, of Kansas City, represented the local Board of Trade Clearing House Association.

A. Hildebrant left Kansas City Aug. 14 for San Luis Potosi, Mexico, where he will take charge of the Molino de San Luis (Mill of San Luis). Mr. Hildebrant had been in charge of this mill for several years, but early this year rebel fighting near San Luis caused him to leave on May 1. Under the new regime at Mexico City the Southern republic may be expected to steadily advance in business and trade.

Someone with plenty of time has figured that the crop of 180,000,000 bus. of wheat raised by Kansas would make nearly 45,000,000 bbls. of flour, which would feed half the people of the United States for an entire year; that baked into bread this flour would make 12,000,000,000 loaves, which, when placed end to end, would encircle the globe 10 times; that it would take 2,600,000 tons of water to turn the flour into bread; that to sack the flour would take 180,000,000 yards of cloth; that the flour would feed Kansas for 25 years.

Interior grain dealers in Kansas have been diverting shipments of wheat from the Kansas City market to Minneapolis and other spring wheat milling points. It was reported in Topeka last week that Kansas wheat was being sent to Montreal, where it was moving for export. However, this was not given credence, as the price of Kansas wheat delivered Montreal would make it prohibitive for exporters. It is asserted by one of the largest Kansas City grain houses, with extensive Northwestern connections, that in the event Canada removes her duty on wheat, which is not at all improbable if the present war continues, much Kansas wheat will be shipped to Northwestern points and also to Dominion mills. The present duty imposed on wheat by Canada makes importations impossible.

Better Export Outlook.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 17, 1914.

Bankers here declare that the foreign exchange situation may be relieved to some extent during the next week or 10 days. At present, banks are not discounting foreign flour paper, and will accept it only subject to collection. Material relief on all London bills of exchange is the expectation of bankers.

With discounting of foreign paper again on a normal basis, exporting of flour may be resumed. The principal trouble met thus far by Southwestern exporting millers has been a lack of payment for flour sold abroad. With foreign exchange accepted by banks, this difficulty will disappear. A light movement of flour for export from Southwestern mills was accepted by railroads for clearance at Atlantic seaboard, but no through bills of lading were issued. Loading of flour at Gulf ports is expected to increase. Conditions at Galveston and New Orleans are improving. Nearly 20 vessels are at Gulf ports awaiting loading, and in the event the situation clears, the first movement will be heavy.

Kansas millers have flour scattered from Montreal to Gulf ports, and report foreigners anxious to obtain all flour they have contracted for. However, questions of shipments and payments are still unsettled, declare the local millers, with the result that a normal movement is impossible.

St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 17, 1914.

Millers experienced an unsatisfactory flour market last week, and trade was erratic aud such as to make for lighter orders from all directions. Prices were advanced sharply in the early week, owing to strength in the future and cash wheat markets, but later in the week futures lost 7 to 8 cents a bushel on the slow headway being made at Washington to provide a plan to facilitate wheat exports, and flour prices weakened materially in sympathy. Washington is doing a lot of talking about lifting the embargo on exports, and the financial and commercial writers of the country are filling columns on how and what to do to improve our foreign shipments, but the export question is but little nearer a solution than a week ago, and in the meantime the entire flour and grain trade suffers. The truth of the matter is that Europe, just having made her harvest, is not so badly in need of our supplies at present as speculators have made it appear. A large percentage of wheat recently announced as absolutely sold for export on the war scare was contracted for a month ago at very low prices, and buyers naturally are clamoring for their deliveries, owing to pressing needs and seeing that their purchases show them an enormous profit. When the pinch of winter, with its horrors of war, misery and famine, casts its shadow across Europe, the real condition of the world's wheat supply and demand will develop.

No export sales were made during the week, excepting to the West Indies and Western Hemisphere ports. Low grade flours were held fairly firm even in the late week, owing to the scarcity and high price of feed, but straights and patents ruled weak at the reduced valuations. Late sales were. Soft clear at $3.25 jute; Minnesota patent, $5 jute (more offered at $4.90); 350 sacks soft patent (direct order by local mill) at $4.90 wood; 750 bbls. extra fancy, 500 bbls. hard and one car soft on p. t.

Output of flour at the following mills last week was 86,000 bbls., against 79,800 bbls. the preceding week and 76,100 bbls. the week before and 65,000 bbls. the week previous, showing an increase of 20 per cent in manufacture in three weeks. Last week's figures follow: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 12,000; Standard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill.), and Dallas, Tex.), 20,000; Kellor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 16,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 13,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 4,800; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,800; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 1,600; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 4,200; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,000.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent, $3.85@4; straight, $3.60@3.70; extra fancy, $3.40@3.50; fancy, $3.15@3.30; low grades, $2.90@3.10.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent, $3.90@4.10; straight, $3.75@3.85; first clear, $3.25@3.35; second clear and low grades, $2.90@3.10.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent, $4.90@5

Rye Flour—In jobbing way at $4.20 jute and $4.45 wood.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote soft bran at $1.20; soft, $1.23@1.25; mixed feed, $1.28@1.30; middlings, $1.39@1.50; white hominy feed, $28 per ton; alfalfa meal, $18@19 for brown and $20.50@21.25 for green per ton. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.28 and middlings $1.55.

Mill Feed Closed Higher.

There was a relatively firm tone in mill feed products last week, with offers light from the mills. Prices were reactionary as the week closed, however, and sentiment bearish, owing to a rather wide decline in wheat futures and corresponding weakness in corn and oats futures on rain over the corn belt, which came after record prices of the year had been scored on the coarse grains. Mills reported a good demand from first-hand buyers, who had failed to replenish stocks before the war scare started, and who even after the upturn had begun held off on the theory that a general war in Europe was impossible. There was good buying at mill doors and country points, as well as from Southern and Southeastern points. The final range of prices was 3 to 5 cents higher on the week. Middlings were relatively stronger than bran, and mixed feeds were firm. Most of the business transacted was for immediate or quick shipment, as recent price advances make the future market a very uncertain quantity and one that is liable to change overnight. Western values are still slightly out of line with Eastern, but the large stocks recently held in the East have been about cleaned up and sales to that section should increase shortly. Sales were light as the week closed, and consisted of one split car 100-lb. soft at $1.25 for bran and $1.45 for middlings; one car soft mixed feed at $1.30 and two cars middlings at $1.39.

Cash Wheat Much Lower.

Cash wheat was firm in the early trading on a big falling off in receipts, following the efforts of Merchants' Exchange receivers to have country offers held back until the export and shipping situation improves. In the late week, however, a severe decline in futures caused a reactionary trend in actual grain values, and the market finished 4 to 8 cents down as the week ended, with final prices at the low point of the movement. Until the export situation improves there is nothing on which to base hopes of a recovery, but this is liable to happen at any moment and a sharp rebound take place. Some dealers assert that when the September delivery rolls around such heavy supplies of wheat will be piled up in the primary markets unsold that sales to hedge them will break the back of the bulls, who will be forced to depress prices in efforts to run away from actual deliveries. The market is a pretty question from both standpoints, and at present anyone's guess as to the immediate price movement is about as good as another's. Corn futures were depressed 3 to 5 cents a bushel on the late break in wheat and beneficial rains over the corn belt. Oats were easier in the late week. Final prices on No. 2 red wheat were 87½@90c; No. 3 red, 86@87c; No. 4 red, 84@85c; No. 2 hard, 88@93c; No. 3 hard, 86@87c.

St. Louis Notes.

Eugene C. Dreyer, of the Dreyer Commission Co., St. Louis, has returned from a vacation with his family in Michigan.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 77,870 bbls., against 67,010 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 1,929,690 bbls., against 1,914,295 bbls. last year. Shipments of flour last week 89,070 bbls., against 84,080 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 2,388,340 bbls., against 2,204,805 bbls. last year.

A meeting of grain receivers of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange will be held the afternoon of Aug. 18 to discuss conditions surrounding the grain trade and formulate plans for the handling of receipts in the future and avoid congestion of arrivals, until some means has been obtained of opening export markets.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Sparks, of Alton, have returned home from their automobile tour to Eastern states.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 851,574 bus., against 1,410,735 bus. the week before. Shipments were 521,650 bus., against 1,000,380 bus. Stocks of wheat in St Louis elevators last Saturday were 2,927,312 bus., against 2,368,860 bus. last year. Of the present stock 22,278 bus. is No. 1 red wheat, 1,683,228 bus. No. 2 red, 4,893 bus. No. 1 hard winter and 22,499 bus. No. 2 hard winter.

Festus J. Wade, David R. Francis and Breckinridge Jones represented the St. Louis Clearing House Association in the business conference at Washington last week. Before leaving a delegation of grain men from the Merchants' Exchange told the committee regarding the handicaps of the grain business caused by the war and suggested immediate establishment of an American merchant marine as a remedy.

Announcement last week that a branch of the Department of Commerce will be established in St. Louis was well received in milling and grain circles, as it will keep the Mississippi Valley in closer touch with trade conditions in South America and other foreign countries. Christian Bernet, of Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co., which does considerable business with countries of South America, believes that the foreign war will mean a vast increase in business of all kinds in the United States from those countries, and that efforts should be made to obtain this trade, which has largely gone abroad in the past. Millions of dollars in purchases will be turned this way, says Mr. Bernet, and business associations established which will have a far-reaching effect on American business in the future. Europe's misfortune is our gain, asserts Mr. Bernet, especially in the South American hemisphere.

Mr. Cooksey Home From Europe.

If you don't believe that war is what Mr. Sherman said it was, ask L. A. Cooksey, secretary of the Pendleton Grain Co., on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, who arrived in St. Louis from Europe last week. Mr. Cooksey, with Jesse Barrett, a St. Louis attorney, was in Hamburg when the war broke out. They had engaged passage on the Imperator, which was to have sailed two hours before war was declared, but was seized by the government and the passengers told to shift for themselves. The two fled to London on the last train across the border, after walking to a small town in the outskirts of Hamburg, as they had been refused entrance to trains in the station. They arrived next day in Flushing, Holland, and caught a boat across the channel to Queensboro, England, just 20 minutes before the harbor was closed by the British government. From there they rushed for London. After a four hours' jam at a steamship office they procured steerage passage, all that was left, on the Philadelphia. They went aboard ship in Southampton under cover of darkness and locked themselves in a stateroom to avoid being left behind, as result of the boat being overcrowded. They finally arrived in New York after the steamship had run the gauntlet of mines in the Irish Sea and was held up and inspected by a French cruiser. It did not take them long then to make for St. Louis, even though they had to leave all their baggage abroad. Mr. Cooksey says next summer it will be a case of "See America first."

Crop Conditions.

Light rains have improved corn east of the Mississippi River and in sections of Missouri, but generally speaking the crop shows no betterment and the yield promises only slightly heavier than the drouth crop of last year. Spring wheat is being harvested under favorable weather conditions, and the crop is about in line with recent reduced estimates. Farmers are holding winter wheat and the movement to market is restricted on this account. Much wheat also is being fed to stock. The crest of the movement to market from the Southwest has been passed.

Indiana Millers and Grain Dealers.

Secretary C. B. Riley has issued a general invitation for the annual outing of the Indiana Millers' Association and the Indiana Grain Dealers' Association, and in the announcement says:

"The Indiana Millers' Association and the Indiana Grain Dealers' Association have provided for an outing at Lake Maxinkuckee (Culver), Ind., for Sept. 5, 6 and 7, to which all millers, grain dealers and their families and friends are invited and expected to attend.

"This is to be strictly an outing for pleasure and the profit that may come from getting better acquainted with one another.

"No business will be transacted, but 'shop talk' will not be prohibited. A general good time is assured for all. Headquarters at the Lake View Hotel. There are other hotels there, at which many will probably stop, particularly the Palmer House. Each of these hotels is located on the north bank of the beautiful Lake Maxinkuckee."

Harvester Combine Dissolved.

The International Harvester Co. was declared to be a monopoly in restraint of interstate and foreign trade, and was ordered dissolved by a majority decision in the United States District Court at St. Paul on Aug. 12.

Unless the $140,000,000 corporation submits a plan for the dissolution of the combination into at least three independent concerns within 90 days, or in case of appeal within 90 days of the issuance of an appeal mandate from the United States Supreme Court, the decision announces that the court will entertain an application for the appointment of a receiver for all the properties of the corporation.

PLAN NEW SHIPS FOR U. S.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 15, 1914.

Democratic leaders in Congress are seriously considering a scheme formulated and submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury last February by Capt. Charles A. McAllister, engineer-in-chief of the revenue cutter service, for capturing for the United States the trade of South America.

Capt. McAllister's proposition is that the United States build 12 10,000-ton, 16-knot cruisers, at a cost of $1,500,000 each, or $18,000,000 for the fleet, designed primarily as transports for men and munitions of war, but capable of profitable use for commercial purposes, and with these establish three lines to South America. He would man these ships with 3,600 officers and men of the navy who would be, he maintains, greatly benefited by the experience and who would serve a year on the transports, when their places would be taken by other members of the navy personnel.

In view of the European war situation, Capt. McAllister proposes that certain naval vessels available for the purpose be utilized to initiate the proposed lines, but that their places be taken by the transports he advocates as rapidly as they can be placed in commission, which, he estimates, would be within one year.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 17, 1914.

The flour demand for the week has been consistently firm, with several advances, although buying has been largely local. Mills are not quoting freely and are holding firm to prices, and all sales are made subject to confirmation. Nevertheless, the flour situation is conceded to be in a healthier condition than for many years. When the war broke out supplies held by every interest in the flour trade, with the possible exception of millers and speculators, were light. The war developed buying power that was unlooked for and prices advanced from $1 to $1.50 per bbl. The flour trade is improving with steadiness, as it is becoming more and more of a certainty from day to day that the low price basis has been reached. Of course, conditions are more or less unsettled at present and the majority of buyers are of the opinion that prices are again too high. The wheat advance changed the aspect of the flour trade entirely, and it is the consensus of opinion among all millers that prices have been about as low as they are going to be. The advance, however, will have the effect on buyers that they will not expect the low price on which they have been counting since the crop estimates have begun to be made. Flour buyers, as a rule, did not follow the advance, yet interest is keen, as evidenced by the numerous inquiries received by the millers, and it is the belief that considerable quantities of flour could be sold at prices which prevailed prior to the advance, but millers state that the buyers waited too long and that flour cannot now be bought during the remainder of the season as cheaply as it could have been purchased several weeks past.

Flour is wanted in the Old World, as was shown by the action of an importing concern a day or two ago. The Star & Crescent Milling Co., of Chicago, sold a lot of flour for shipment to Europe several weeks ago, or previous to the breaking out of the war, and shipment was refused unless the flour was paid for in advance. The importer, in a cable sent to the Chicago miller on last Wednesday, asked that the flour be shipped when the answer as to the payment for the same was cabled, and yesterday the miller was notified that the First National Bank had received the money for the flour and shipment was ordered at once. The flour will be sent abroad at as early a date as possible.

Cash wheat prices showed a good deal of firmness the last half of the week and were relatively higher than futures. Offerings have been lighter the last few days and have been picked up quickly.

The mill feed market is higher all around and sales of both city and country feed are healthy. High temperatures have continued to work havoc among pastures, and in many sections it has been necessary to use all the mill feed turned out by country mills.

Rye flour, corn meal, and in fact all cereals have also advanced materially, with good demand.

Chicago Market Prices

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $6.30; standard patents (basis jute), $4.80@5.10; first clears (basis jute), $4.10@4.30; second clears (basis jute), $3.30@3.60.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patents, $4.50@4.80; straights, $4.20@4.30; clears, $3.80@3.90; low grades, $3.25@3.35.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patents, $4.25@4.70; straights, $4@4.20; clears, $3.60@3.90; low grades, $3@3.20.

Mill Feed (100 lb sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $24@24.50; middlings, $26@26.50; red dog, $30.50@30.75.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $3.75@4; dark, $3.65@3.90; blended rye, $3.75@3.85.

Coast Flour—Patent, $4.35@4.45; Straight, $4.25@4.35.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.95 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots delivered. Yellow corn meal is quoted at $1.90 in 100-lb. sacks in carlots delivered.

Chicago Notes.

A car of wheat containing 2,066 bus. was unloaded at a Chicago elevator a few days ago.

It is rumored that the seaboard has been reselling considerable wheat to Chicago during the week.

A. L. Goetzmann, manager of the Listmann Mill Co., LaCrosse, Wis., was a visitor to Chicago on Thursday and Friday.

James A. Patten, of the Board of Trade, who is in Brussels with Mrs. Patten, and who is trying to get to Liverpool, has been heard from by cable.

The bids for supplying the United States navy with 2,480,000 lbs. of flour were opened in Washington on the 11th. Award for this amount was given to the New Century Co., Chicago.

An echo of the European situation being felt in Chicago at the moment is the withdrawal of quotations on jute bags on account of the uncertainty of deliveries of jute cloth from Calcutta, as well as sharp advances.

The death of James Godman, who for many years was connected with the cash grain trade in Chicago, occurred yesterday at Oconomowoc, Wis. He had been ill and in a sanitarium for nearly two years. The body will be taken to Lafayette, Ind., for burial.

A meeting of the export trade was held last Sunday at New York. Exporters from all over the country were there. However, no solution of the present export situation was evolved and no definite plans adopted. All present agreed upon the necessity of immediately relieving the present congestion existing at ports, junctions and country points by diverting quantities of wheat to nearest terminal points. There being no indications of early resumption of export shipments, a large portion of the wheat west and southwest of Kansas City and Chicago will be moved to these markets for sale or storage, and wheat west of Chicago will be moved to domestic mills and storage plants.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., Aug. 17, 1914.

There is some improvement shown in business in this section, although it is still far from normal. Jobbers report business from country merchants as being smaller than usual at this season, but cotton is beginning to move and this always helps business. About 5,000 barrels of flour were bought by jobbers here this week from those mills who have been willing to book at a small advance over low prices. There is a noticeable falling off in the demand for meal and grain. This section is going to harvest the largest crop of corn, peas, sweet potatoes and sugar cane in the history of central Alabama. A good many of the ginners are installing grist mills and in six weeks' time new corn will be ready for the mill.

The following prices obtain here: Soft winter wheat, fancy patent, $4.90@5.10 wood; standard patent, $4.60@4.80 wood; hard winter wheat, $4.65@4.85 jute; No. 2 white oats, sacked, 50½c; No. 2 white corn, $1.04; mixed corn, $1.03½, sacked.

The Farmers' Grain Association has been incorporated at White Earth, N. D., for $15,000.

The Halliday Farmers' Elevator Co., Halliday, N. D., has been incorporated for $10,000.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 17, 1914.

Grain prices declined sharply last week on account of the developments in other markets, with regard to heavy receipts and no facilities for export. Wheat was off in this market 4@5 cents per bushel. It is the general impression among the trade that arrangements will soon be made by which foreign shipments may be resumed.

Flour has changed very little in price. The mills quoted best patent at $4.80 per bbl. in cotton bags; standard patent, $4.80; half patent, $4.50, and low grade at $4 per bbl. In wood the price is 15c higher. These quotations are on soft winter wheat flour.

Mill feed has shown upward trend in sympathy with the advance of other commodities on account of the European war. Bran advanced $2 per ton, being quoted at $26@27 in 100-lb. burlap bags. Middlings were quoted at $20 per ton.

Local flour business is confined to immediate delivery and filling of old contracts, millers withdrawing prices for future delivery, though 30 days is allowed in some cases. The output continues large. Stocks show small increase, being 41,000 bbls. at the end of the week.

Receipts of grain at Nashville last week were 420 cars. Stocks were as follows: Wheat, 1,199,015 bus.; corn, 125,860 bus.; oats, 535,500 bus. The wheat movement has not been so large. There has been a larger movement of oats, and stocks in elevators show big increase.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 17, 1914.

Flour business has been very dull here this week, especially as to bookings from jobbers to mills. However, most of the jobbers were well prepared for the recent advance and seem to be well pleased. All report that their business to the retailers has been very good and most jobbers are sending in specifications right along to apply on their contracts. Therefore, the mills are no doubt feeling pretty good as to their bookings and will not have any trouble in getting specifications this season.

Prices are just about the same as for the past few days. Some of the mills have advanced as much as 20 cents this week and others have declined a little; also quite a few of the mills refuse to put out quotations. It is therefore useless to try to quote prices that are reasonably accurate.

Mill feeds of all kinds are very scarce and very high. Prices are so varied that it is useless to quote same. Some of the jobbers and brokers are reaching out after new connections in order to get enough of these products to supply their wants.

Corn products are also very scarce and very hard to get at prices that the trade considers reasonable.

The feed business has been very good, and all seem well pleased. Fortunately, this market had bought rather heavily on all kinds of grain, especially oats, and the big advances are not hurting very badly right now, but the next few days will see stocks very low and then the trade will have to buy in some high-priced goods.

Memphis Notes.

L. B. Lovitt, of L. B. Lovitt & Co., is spending a few days looking after their "cotton-seed products" business in Jackson and Meridian, Miss.

Ben Sessums, who has recently taken entire charge of the Sessums Coal and Grain Co., reports that business is improving and they are making some improvements that will help them to handle their growing business.

The Memphis Brokerage Co. is the style of a new firm that has recently gone into business here. They have offices on Poplar Ave. This firm is composed of Messrs. Gassaway, Thornton and Frye, three of the best known traveling men in this section.

H. Jacobs, who has had offices in the Randolph Building, has just closed out his brokerage business and will go into other lines of business. Ernest Wheeler, the grain, feed and flour broker, will take up some of Mr. Jacobs' accounts and continue with them.

W. P. Brown, of the W. P. Brown Co., reports that even though they had the misfortune to lose their warehouse by fire, still they have been able to handle their business right along. This was due largely to the fact that their friends—the other dealers—were exceptionally nice to them and gave them every assistance possible. Mr. Brown appreciates this very much, and says: "There is nothing like having friends."

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 17, 1914.

Flour prices continued to show advances early part of last week, reaching a figure of $4.75@4.85, but actual sales for export could not be made and the market dropped back Saturday to the position it had occupied a week before. That left Indiana soft winter patents at $4.45@4.55 in wood f. o. b. Indianapolis.

Indiana millers are planning to increase their export flour trade as soon as the sea lanes are absolutely open and safe.

Mills have proceeded carefully on mill feed and have devoted their attention to filling the orders already accepted. The price has moved up another dollar, standing at $25.

Flour production in Indianapolis mills for the past week was 14,77[illegible] bbls., compared with 14,989 bbls. in the preceding week, 14,787 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1913 and 13,99[illegible] bbls .in the corresponding week of 1912.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.45@4.55; straights, $4.05@4.15; clears, $3.75@3.85.

Northwestern Spring Wheat Flour—$4.50@4.60.

Mill Feed—$25 a ton bulk, f. o. b. Indianapolis; $26.50 in 100-lb. sacks. bran, $24@25; middlings, $25@26.

Indiana Notes.

The Babcock & Hopkins elevator, at Rensselaer, burned with a loss of $50,000, partly covered by insurance. It was built two years ago to replace another one destroyed by fire.

H. A. Atcherson bought Frank Larson's interest in the Atcherson & Larson feed mill, at Tomahawk, Wis., and with Ray Atcherson will continue to operate under the firm name of H. A. Atcherson & Son.

The Farmers' Elevator Co., Trenton, N. D., has been incorporated by W. W. Wilde, Frank Voll and J. A. Cooper for $6,000.

The Crace City (N. D.) Co-Operative Elevator Co. has been incorporated for $50,000.

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Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 15, 1014.

This has been another strenuous week as far as bookings of flour and feed were concerned. The markets went up so fast the first of the week, that it was difficult to make a deal between the miller and the buyer. Although a great many cars were bought, they were mostly for quick shipment as very little speculative buying was done in any line. Since the break the latter part of the week, the mills have come down correspondingly but it has had no effect in the volume of business done as stocks are low and the trade are still buying in from one to five car lots. The people who have cars in stock or at junction points have let them go at a good profit.

The bakers report the trade as normal. The chain stores who have a big supply of flour bought are selling the advertised brands around $5.20 a barrel in 1-16 cotton sacks, much less than they could be bought for today by the carload.

Some of the western mills refuse to quote or sell as they claim the farmers in their vicinity have stopped hauling wheat. All the mills who are doing business are selling only on their confirmation by wire. One party who started to bid under the mill limit finally bought at over a dollar more than the mill made him the first price for.

The State millers complain of the farmers being slow in getting their wheat into the market and are therefore slow in offering new winter flours.

Corn looks very poor. Oats are cut and look fair, some being on the market this week.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices in full and mixed cars f. o. b. Philadelphia:

Flour—Spring patent (wood basis), $5.50@6.00; straight, $5@5.75; clear, $4.75@5.20; low grade, in jute, $3.30@3.45; new spring 20c less; winter patent (basis wood), new, $4.85@5.25; straight, $4.25@40.75; clear, $4@4.25; extra, $3.40@3.65. Kansas patent (basis jute or 98-lb. cotton), $4.60@4.80; straight, $4.40@4.60; clear, $3.85@4.20.

Western Rye—In sacks, $3.75@4; Pennsylvania, new, in wood, $3.90@4.10.

Feed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring red dog, $32@33; flour middlings, $30@30.50; standard middlings, $28@29; bran, $26.50@27.50; Kansas middlings (100-lb. sacks), $31@32; Kansas bran, $27@27.50; winter middlings, bulk, $29; bran, $27.

Notes.

The flour mill belonging to Ed Steiner near Greensburg, Pa., was burned, with loss of $40,000.

Fire destroyed the flour and bread warehouse of Greer Bros., of Kensington, Philadelphia. Loss, $5,000.

William Mills, a baker with the Hutchinson Pie Bakery, of Philadelphia, was almost smothered to death by about 180 lbs. of dough which fell on him.

A. S. S. Brown, of Baird, Brown & Co., of Osceola Mills, Pa., a large mine operator and general merchant was killed this week in his automobile at a railroad crossing. Mr. Brown was very much liked and a genial wholehearted fellow. He was about 50 years old.

George H. Rabich, a wholesale baker of Allentown, Pa., has had a suit brought against him by the C. S. Christensen Co., of Madelia, Minn., for $817, for breach of flour contract.

B. E. Claypool has bought the flour and feed business from his brother, E. M. Claypool, at Kittanning, Pa. The latter has bought out Ekin Bros., at Vandegrift, Pa.

New York

New York, Aug. 15, 1914.

This market was somewhat quieter during the last week and while there were numerous reports of some fair sales, no confirmation could be obtained. With the export situation on wheat further away than ever from a settlement and supplies piling up all over the country, buyers were unable to see why anything but lower prices should prevail. The general opinion was that even if shipments of wheat for Europe were resumed, no such extraordinary demand would make its appearance as general gossip of late has claimed would eventuate. If prices should work down to a little saner basis, there is every indication that a good volume of business will be turned over.

Spring patents showed a wide variation of prices during the week but at the latter end, by which time Minneapolis wheat had shown a decided decline, standard brands were offered at from $5.00@5.25 in sacks and quite a few were even picked up at around $4.90 jute. A scattered business was done on spring patents from $4.90@5.10 jute for August and September shipment but no lines of any consequence were reported booked. Kansas flour was in moderate demand, owing to the fact that prices were radically under those of spring patent. Sales of choice straight were at from $4.50@4.60 in jutes for August and September shipment, but there was no really active demand in evidence, such sales as were made being of a more or less routine character. Spring wheat clears were generally held at prices ranging from $4.60@4.75 in jutes, although no business of consequence was put through. Kansas clears were without special feature and prices were held at $4.20@4.35 in sacks for fancy grades. Soft winter wheat flours were held at $4.60@4.80 in wood, with no demand of consequence. Mill feed was very firm during the week and all grades scored a considerable advance, although demand was very light. City bran in bulk was held at $26.00 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.20@5.50 in bbls.; straight, $5.00@5.20 in bbls.; clears, $4.85@5.00 in bbls.; low grades, $3.25@3.50.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.90@5.25 in bbls.; straights, $4.60@4.80 in bbls.; clears, $4.20@4.40 in bbls.; low grades, $3.60@3.80.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $4.65@5.00; straights, $4.50@4.75; clears, $4.20@4.35; low grades or low clears, $3.80@4.00.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $26.75; standard middlings, $28.35; flour middlings, $30; red dog, to arrive, $32.50; oil meal, $34.00@35.00; city feed, bulk bran, $26.00; 100-lb. sacks, $27.50; middlings, $25.00@32.50; red dog flour, $32.50.

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The following letter has been written by J. C. Adderly, secretary of the Millers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co., of Chicago:

"Within the past year two judgments for damages on account of personal injuries have been obtained from the manufacturers of machinery for a failure upon their part to provide the guards which the law required. In the case of Joseph Curren vs. Peter J. Bofferding, tried at Minneapolis, Minn., the Appleton Manufacturing Co., who were the manufacturers of the machine, were made co-defendants, and their demurrer to be eliminated as a defendant was overruled by the court. In this case a judgment for damages was secured for the amount of $37,750. In case the direct employer, who was one of the defendants, should prove unable to meet his portion of the obligation, the entire amount would fall upon the company manufacturing the defective machine. In the case of Cy Davidson vs. Montgomery Ward & Co. the action was brought against the manufacturer of the defective machine, the direct employer not being made a party to the suit. In this case a judgment of $35,000 was obtained in a district court and confirmed by the appellate court.

"These cases established a rule that the manufacturer deliberately selling a machine which does not comply with the requirements of the law for the protection of employes is liable for damages on account of injuries caused by such neglect. These two cases cited may well be taken cognizance of by the manufacturers of flour mill and grain elevator machinery."

The Coleta Grain and Lumber Co., Coleta, Ill., has been incorporated for $5,000.

The North Platte Hardware and Elevator Co., North Platte, Neb., has been incorporated for $30,000.

The Abercrombie Mill, Grain and Electric Co., Abercrombie, N. D., has been incorporated for $15,000.

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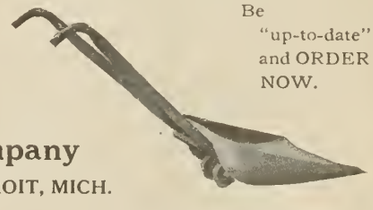

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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 17, 1914.

Sharply advancing prices were general in corn products during the past week, meal selling at 5c to 10c higher prices per 100 lbs. Chop was also about 10c higher for the week. The strong corn markets were not the only factor in trade. It is figured that bags for chop have advanced nearly 6 cents apiece since the opening of war in Europe. At the close of last week bag companies were offering bags at an average cost of about 11c per bag, subject to immediate acceptance.

Deterioration in the growing corn crop and a good demand for spot corn resulted in advances of about 5 cents per bu. in the cash corn markets of the Southwest. No. 2 yellow corn sold up to 85c in Kansas City last week, while No. 2 white commanded a premium over No. 2 yellow. Offerings are of fair volume, but traders were decidedly bullish on the future supply, which had a sentimental effect on the spot market.

Meal trade held up remarkably well in face of the higher prices. Demand from the usual outlets was considered good. Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana and Missouri were the principal buyers of Kansas City and Missouri River corn products. Arkansas and Texas jobbers are carrying light stocks of meal, and bought in carlots during the past week. Cream meal was quoted at $1.80 per 100 lbs. in small sacks, while standard grades were offered at 10c to 12½c less per hundredweight. Mixed cars of corn goods are ready sale in Oklahoma and Louisiana. Points having a favorable freight rate are steady buyers.

Missouri River mills were unable to place any corn goods in Southeastern territory. Southern Illinois and Iowa mills are at a price advantage in these markets, and sold meal at 10c to 20c per 100 lbs. less than Missouri River offers.

Chop advanced about 15c per 100 lbs. No. 2 yellow chop sold at $1.60@1.62 per 100 lbs. at the close of the week. No. 3 yellow was offered at a discount of about 3c to 5c under No. 2 yellow. Demand for chop was good, but the high prices were an adverse factor in trade. Some chop was shipped into Kansas from the local market. Arkansas is one of the best buyers here. Oklahoma is taking some chop in mixed cars with meal, but few straight carlots are moving into that state.

Following quotations for corn products basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days, either in light or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.80@1.85 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.75@1.85 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, burlap bags, natural, $1.70@1.80; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.60@1.62 per 100; corn bran, in 100-lb. bags, 90c@$1 per 100.

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 17, 1914.

Buyers of corn products are very much like those of flour—nearly all are looking for lower prices and holding out for same. The decline of a few cents has created this feeling, and there will be very little buying until after there is a more settled market.

The corn mills report light business on new bookings, but all seem to be running very well, on account of the meal that was booked at prices still lower than today's basis.

Nearly all elevator men are holding to demand draft terms and are refusing business on any other basis. Some few were doing business in a few places on arrival draft terms, and a great many were shipping on three days' sight, but this has practically all been done away with for the present.

For a while it seemed that the high prices on flour would help the meal business, but the recent decline in wheat seems to have about offset this condition, as a cheaper extra fancy grade can be bought almost as low as the present price of cream meal.

Quotations on all kinds of corn are coming from all sections now, and just a few days ago very few grain men would quote corn at all.

Prices are, basis 24-lb. sacks, f. o. b. Little Rock rate points, as follows: Cream meal, $3.95@4.05; pearl, 25@30c less; standard, 30@35c less. Corn chops, $1.73@1.75.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 17, 1914.

Corn millers have been entering the market and buying all the choice corn arriving, as the demand for corn products has been extremely large. A number of dealers are laying in supplies to tide them over a period of high prices. There is a good demand both locally and from Southern points. Corn products were advanced 10 cents during the week. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.70@1.75; corn chop, $1.60@1.65.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 17, 1914.

Cash corn was about 2 cents lower last week, there being a reaction in the market, with good milling corn selling at 92@94c. Little change was noted in corn products. Bolted meal is quoted at $1.90 per 96-lb bag, and grits and pearl meal at $2. The demand has been moderate, the high price of corn products tending to curtail consumptive demand.

New York, Aug. 15, 1914.

Firmness again was shown during the week in prices on corn goods, in face of a very light demand.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.50 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.40@1.45; coarse, $1.35@1.40; hominy, $4.20; granulated yellow, $4.20; corn flour, $2.10. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.97; grits, $1.98; flakes, $2.35.

The following agricultural patents were issued last week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: A. B. Christianson, Hendrick, Minn., grain weigher and measurer; P. L. Day, Frazee, Minn., bean sorting machine; D. M. Hartsough, Minneapolis, Minn., starter for explosive engines; D. M. Myers, Fargo, N. D., hay and grain loader; M. P. Torgrud, Whalan, Minn., gate fastener.

Flour for Iowa Institutions.

Bids for flour for 14 state institutions of Iowa will be closed on Aug. 20. Proposals are for different amounts of flour, commencing Oct. 1, for either a period of six months or one year. Specifications include an analysis showing moisture, ash acidity, soluble carbohydrate and dry gluten. Bids are sent to the Board of Control, the Capitol, Des Moines, Iowa.

Approved Steamship Lines.

The London Flour Trade Association has notified the Millers' National Federation regarding approved steamship lines, as follows:

"Approved steamship line Allan, Canadian Pacific, Cunard, Thomson, Atlantic Transport, Furness Withy, Philadelphia-Transatlantic, Virginia, Wilsons, Furness-Leyland."

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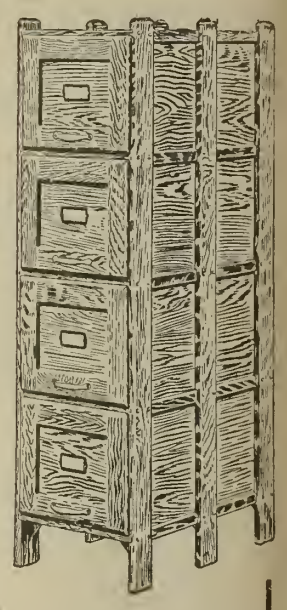

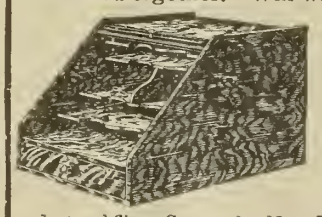

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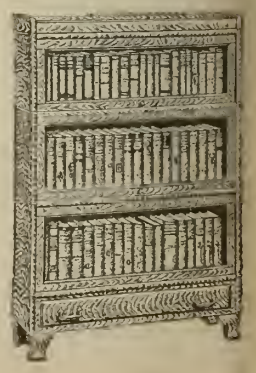

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Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 15, 1914.

Although the domestic flour demand has slackened a trifle, as compared with the previous week, a majority of the Northwestern mills have been able to dispose of their daily output, and in some instances have sold half again as much. With wheat prices falling off daily, and with cash premiums showing a slight easiness, millers were able to reduce their prices on patent flours to the extent of from 20c to 30c per bbl. for the week. This, of course, has had a tendency to bring into the market a few of the flour buyers who have been looking for a reaction in prices. The bulk of the sales are being made for fairly prompt shipment. However, a few bakers have shown an inclination to book for new crop shipment at present prices to Aug. 1 next, although the quotations are generally made for shipment to January only.

Shipping directions are plentiful, both with Minneapolis and outside mills. All the Northwestern mills have been taxed to their utmost capacities in order to get shipments out as promptly as desired. A few of the country mills, which usually remain idle over the Sabbath, have been obliged to run steadily throughout the week without the usual week-end repairs being made.

The export flour business is at a standstill because of the inability to secure a satisfactory method of financing paper.

Mill feed prices will no doubt decline more or less in the near future, because of the heavy buying during the last few weeks. Re-sellers will naturally control the mill feed prices for a short while, as brokers are quite heavily booked with all grades at considerably lower prices than are at present being obtained. One of the large Minneapolis mills is reported as having no feeds to offer for other than October or later shipment, and have withdrawn from the market.

Minneapolis Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—First patents, in sacks, $4.90@5.20; second patents, in sacks, $4.70@5; first clears, in sacks, $3.40@3.90; second clears, in sacks, $3@3.30.

Mill Feeds—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $22.50@23; standard middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $23.75@24.50; flour middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $27@27.50; red dog, in 140-lb. sacks, $28.50@29.25.

Cash Wheat Market.

The demand for cash wheat was fair to slow during the close of the week. There was not much interest shown in the offerings. With heavier receipts anticipated next week, cash premiums are expected to decline. No. 1 hard wheat today sold at 13c over September. No. 1 northern sold at 4@11c over, and No. 2 at 1@8c over the same future. Outside country mills are getting considerable wheat from farmers.

Northwestern Notes.

The late bluestem wheat throughout the Sioux River Valley, in South Dakota, is being marketed 47 to 48 lbs. to the bushel.

S. C. Petersen, of Minneapolis, has accepted a position with the Barber Milling Co., as salesman. He will cover southern Minnesota, Illinois and Iowa.

Flour buyers are under the impression that the present depression in the wheat market is only of a temporary character, and feel that all purchases made at this time will prove profitable.

New durum wheat is beginning to arrive in the Minneapolis market. Two cars were received today from northern South Dakota. The wheat is exceptionally bright and in excellent condition.

The Cannon Valley Milling Co., whose mill at Cannon Falls, Minn., recently burned, has leased the 600-bbl. mill of the National Milling Co., at Minneapolis. However, they will undoubtedly rebuild at Cannon Falls, on account of the excellent water power.

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 17, 1914.

Wheat market here made sensational drop of 3 cents today, No. 2 hard closing at 84c, as against 86½c a week ago. During this time we have seen sensational advances in the wheat pit, everyone turned speculator and the poor miller did not know "where he was at." He had to advance, but he did it in a conservative manner, and, while there may be a little retrogression in flour prices during the immediate future, they are likely to be but small.

General quotations here for best patents in cotton vary from $4.40 to $5 per bbl. for l. c. l. lots, carlots 20c a bbl. less. Only local trade is being transacted, and business is reported fair.

As for export, difficulties at present seem insurmountable, what with the interference of cables, no rates being quoted, and the further matters of insurance and finance. Efforts appear to be being made to straighten out these difficulties, but England has Canada to fall back on and appears to have large quantities of wheat and flour on hand. The effort to straighten out these matters must come, therefore, from ourselves.

Farmers are holding back their wheat and receipts in this market are very light.

Mill feed is held by interior mills around $20 for bran, $24 for shorts. Jobbers here advise that there is little doing, and they expect a lower market, the late rains having improved pastures. Have had heavy rains in the central and eastern portions of the state, while lighter rains have fallen over most of the corn territory. There is no doubt the dry weather was beginning to make serious inroads on the crop, although it is generally thought that the government report estimating a loss of 21,300,000 bus. is exaggerated.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

John Karn has been made manager of the Stapleton, Neb., elevator of the Lexington Mill and Elevator Co., Lexington, Neb.

A meeting of the Nebraska Millers' Portective Association is called for Grand Island on Aug. 18, at the Palmer Hotel.

Last year the assessors found 6,250,574 bus. of wheat in farmers' bins. This year they were able to discover only 2,780,474 bus.

C. D. Hamilton has purchased the Middle Branch Roller Mills, Middle Branch, Neb., and is overhauling the plant preparatory to operating it. John H. Eberly, former owner of the mill, will retire and live on a farm near Chadron, Neb., which he received in the deal.

A mysterious disease has appeared in the northeastern part of the state, which has caused the death of a considerable number of cattle. The State Veterinarian says there need be no cause of alarm, as in his estimation it is but a modified form of forage poisoning.

Machinery for the new elevator and feed mill of the Norfolk Flour and Cereal Mills, Norfolk, Neb., arrived the first week in August and has been put in place. Flour packing department of the mill is undergoing a change, new machinery replacing old apparatus.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Albion Milling Co., Albion, Neb., E. Becker, A. E. Browder, Jesse Graham, F. S. Thompson and C. G. Barns were elected directors for the ensuing year. C. G. Barns was elected president and treasurer and will act as sales manager. F. S. Tmhopson is vice-president and A. E. Browder secretary.

The Nebraska corn crop is deteriorating in many parts of the state, owing to lack of rain. Some sections report considerable damage, with crop prospects now for only half normal production. However, there is a large supply of hay, drouth resistants and other roughages in the state, and a short corn crop will not be felt as seriously as a year ago. The oats crop in the state was a bumper one.

A report was circuated in Omaha last week that the Santa Fe, the Missouri Pacific, the Illinois Central and other Gulf roads were preparing a petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission, asking that they be permitted to put in an emergency rate that will permit the hauling of all wheat blockaded at the Gulf to primary markets for storage. This will release the thousands of cars in the embargo and eliminate the present prospect of a car shortage. The special rate to be asked for was not named.

Movement of wheat throughout Nebraska indicates that farmers are holding the grain to the greatest extent their facilities will allow. Throughout the state mills and elevators report light marketing on the part of farmers. With the exception of a heavy Northwest movemcnt and light shipments to Kansas City, all of the wheat marketed is being consumed within the state. Exporters had planned to move large amounts of Nebraska wheat, but the blockade at the Gulf prevented this. Stocks in Omaha are piling up, but not to the degree anticipated 30 days ago. Omaha receipts are averaging about 100 cars daily, which is lighter than a year ago. This fact, notwithstanding the heavier crop this year and the high prices prevailing now as compared with last year, seems to bear out the reports from country stations that holding of wheat is on a much larger scale than ever before.

The Independent Grain Co., Minneapolis, Minn., has been incorporated for $25,000.

The Neola Elevator Co. has reopened its elevator at Mapleton, Ia.

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"The Best for Self-Rising Flour Since 1884"
HYGIENIC CHEMICAL CO.
CHICAGO NEW YORK ST. LOUIS

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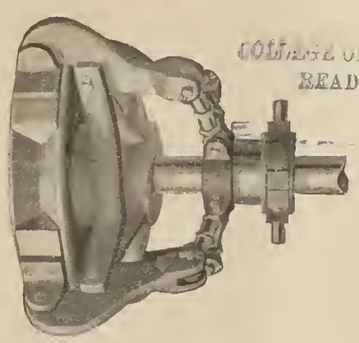

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Boiler Cleaner furnished on 60 days' TRIAL with Compound Pump or Feeder free of cost. If Boiler Cleaner does not do the work, put plug in barrel and return and there will be no bill rendered.

One lb. per day per 100 H. P. Boiler at 6½c per lb. does the work or no pay. Will you try a small barrel?

BEST OIL FILTER MADE.

Real Oil Filter, true to its name. Give capacity required and let us quote prices. Always put in on 60 days' guarantee.

Read that top line again.

If you use Boiler Graphite, we have it.

Purest air-floated Defloculated Boiler Graphite; also Pulverized Flake Boiler Graphite. Let us quote you prices on the Purity Brand.

HERE IS WHERE WE PULL.

Missouri Non-Slip Belt Preservative and Recurrier Dressings.

Stick and liquid forms a specialty for flour mills. Always 60 days' trial. No pay if not SATISFACTORY.

Missouri Boiler Cleaner Co.
St. Louis, Mo.

Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 17, 1914.

Conditions in the flour business have changed very little the past week. The decline in cash wheat seems to have brought out prices from some of the millers. In spite of the decline, it seems to be very hard for the mills to get the wheat, and for this reason, principally, a great many of the mills all over Missouri, Illinois and Kansas are still holding off. The flour that is sold is going at a more reasonable price, while most millers were away above the actual market value of their products a week ago.

Practically all mills that made heavy sales early in the season are now running day and night to keep up with the many orders that are coming in for immediate shipment.

Extra fancy flour is beginning to drag along very slowly, and some of the mills are beginning to sacrifice this part of their run already. However, it is hoped that the mills will not fall into the old rut that necessitates selling this good flour at give-away prices.

Most of the self-rising flour that is shipped to Arkansas and Louisiana now comes from Missouri mills, and they are building up a class of trade that will soon be quite an asset to all mills making a high-grade self-rising flour. Tennessee mills were about the first to come into Arkansas and Louisiana with self-rising flour, and the manufacturing of this flour was not general among the Missouri mills until the Tennessee mills had quite a foothold.

Some of the trade bought flour around $5.40@5.50 Little Rock, thinking that it would soon reach $6, and the little decline that has already taken place has caused some of them to feel very restless, and in a few cases buyers have asked that the mills allow cancellation, but this would not be allowed at all, as the mills have lived up to their contracts and shipped the low-priced flour without a sign of complaint.

Bran and shorts continue to advance very rapidly and the demand is fairly good. This advance will be a great help to the few mills that were caught short of wheat when the heavy advance came.

It is very probable that a great many flour salesmen that have been at home since the market has been so wild will get out into the territory next week, even if to take orders for immediate shipment only, especially the salesmen that had sold flour only 30 days ahead.

There are about 200 cars of wheat on track here in Little Rock and many others all over the state. In spite of the fact that there is lots of wheat tied up, it is very hard for the mills to buy wheat at anything like the right price, based on the quotations for cash wheat in St. Louis and Kansas City.

Flour prices are, f. o. b. Little Rock rate points, as follows:

Missouri highest patents, $5.30@5.40, basis 48s; standard patents, 40@50c less; extra fancy, 60@70c less. Wheat bran, per 100 lbs., sacked, $1.28@1.30; shorts, $1.40@1.45.

Arkansas Notes.

T. H. Bunch, of the T. H. Bunch Commission Co., Little Rock, has been in Ludington, Mich., for the past week or two on account of the illness of his son, who was there spending the summer.

W. D. Phillips, of the Larabee Mills, Hutchinson, Kan., was in Little Rock this week. Mr. Phillips makes his home in Little Rock, but has been out in the territory a great deal until just lately.

F. L. Royston, of the John F. Meyer Milling Co., Springfield, Mo., was in Little Rock this week. Mr. Royston has been with his firm for the past several years and makes his home in Pine Bluff.

Caughey Hayes, of the Hayes Grain and Commission Co., Little Rock, has just returned to the city after a very pleasant summer trip to the West. Mr. Hayes has a very large business in the flour and feed line.

W. N. Adams, of the Arkadelphia Milling Co., Arkadelphia, Ark., was in the city this week to hear the rate case before the Arkansas commission. Mr. Adams is a member of his firm and lives in Arkadelphia.

J. R. Fair, of the McDaniel Milling Co., Carthage, Mo., was in Pine Bluff and other towns in this section this week. Mr. Fair makes his headquarters in Carthage at the home office and spends a great part of his time there.

Mr. Logan, of the Rea-Patterson Milling Co., Coffeyville, Kan., was out working a few towns south of Little Rock this week. Mr. Logan has been with the Rea-Patterson Milling Co. for several years and makes his home in Prescott, Ark.

J. N. Wilburne, of the Kingman Milling Co., Kingman, Kan., is in Little Rock, and reports very slow business on the higher prices, but shipping instructions on old contracts very satisfactory. Mr. Wilburne makes his home in Little Rock.

E. B. Terry has recently accepted a position with the Marco Mills, Pine Bluff, Ark., as sales manager of that firm. Mr. Terry was with the Marco Mills about two years ago and until he went back to this firm he was not in the meal or corn products business.

A. F. Hayes, of the Valier & Spies Milling Co., St. Louis, was in Little Rock this week. Mr. Hayes is new in this territory, and it seems that his mill has been very successful in putting their goods in to this section. Mr. King, of the same firm, was with Mr. Hayes.

W. H. Ryan, sales manager of the Lexington Flour Mills, Lexington, Mo., was in the city this week, calling on the trade. Mr. Ryan represented his firm in a local Texas territory until July 1, when he was promoted to sales manager. Mr. Ryan will have offices in Memphis.

John H. Peek, of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, St. Louis, was in Little Rock this week. Mr. Peek has been with his firm for the past 10 or 12 years, with the exception of one year in the milling business, and is very popular among the trade and one of the most successful men in his line in the Middle West. Mr. Peek makes his home in Kansas City and has an office in the Boston Building.

BEST CLOTH CLEANER

Peterson's Patent Cloth Cleaner

Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.

Write for sample.

CREAM CITY CAN WORKS

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 17, 1914.

All grades of flour are up 50 cents this week, with a total advance of about 75 cents within the past two weeks. Large baking concerns have been laying in heavy supplies, owing to predictions of high prices. Consumer has been a factor to boost values, as many housewives are buying flour by the barrel. Dollar wheat was realized during the week, and the trade look to higher values. One of the leading millers declared that they had never done such a rushing business as they are doing right now. Mills are operating both day and night to catch up with orders.

Agents of Kansas and Northwestern mills declare that supplies are very light, and orders cannot be filled fast enough.

While no advance was made in rye flour this week, the cash rye market advanced, and rye millers say that rye flour will be lifted to a higher level this coming week. The demand for all grades of rye flour is exceptionally good.

Mill feed is hitting the high spots. Prices jumped upward just $4.50 a ton this week. The advance is due to the firmness of flour. The mills are running short of mill feed, and the country is taking all supplies they can get hold of. Middlings are up $3.

Cincinnati quotations are:

Winter Flour—Patent, $4.55@4.75; faicy, $4.20@4.45; family, $3.80@3.95; extras, $3.35@3.55; low grade, $3.15@3.35.

Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.80@4; straights, $4.50@4.75; clear, $3.70@3.95.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.05@5.40; straights, $4.75@5; clear, $3.95@4.15.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended rye flour, $3.90@4.15; city pure, $4.05@4.25; city blended, $3.95@4.15.

Mill Feed—Bran, $23.50@24.50; mixed feed, $24@24.50; middlings, coarse, $27@27.50; middlings, fine, $28@28.50.

Ohio Notes.

Receipts of flour at Cincinnati this week totaled 28,762 bbls., compared with 24,862 bbls. last week and 23,652 bbls. a year ago. The shipments this week were 23,762 bbls., compared with 21,762 last week and 20,762 a year ago.

Wheat receipts at Cincinnati have fallen off considerably since the war. Dealers complain that the farmers are holding their wheat for higher prices, and the total receipts aggregated only 43 cars this week, while only a few weeks ago wheat was coming to the market in very large lots.

W. H. Marshall, secretary Southwestern Missouri Millers Club, was in Little Rock this week to hear the rate case before the Arkansas commission.

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for Natural Producer Gas, crude and low grade fuel oils.

Standard sizes 10 to 1000 H. P.

Highest economy, best workmanship, close regulation. Reliable in operation.

Gas Producers for power and fuel use any kind of coal.

A new 50 H. P. Muncie oil engine for sale at a sacrifice. Write now. Exclusive territory to good agents.

The Jacobson Engineering Co.

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FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary. Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Allegheny,: Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Binghamton*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	29.00	38.00
Boston*	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Buffalo*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Cincinnati	17.00	17.00	8.00	18.00
Chicago	12.00	12.00	8.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.50	20.50	11.50	18.50
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Erie, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Indianapolis	16.50	16.50	8.00	16.00
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	32.50
Kansas City	.....	.....	7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky.	17.00	17.00	8.00	19.00
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	35.00
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	10.50	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	.....
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	28.70	28.70	19.70	25.00
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75	.....	14.00	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	6.00	10.00
Philadelphia*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Portland, Me.	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	25.70	17.50	22.00
Rochester*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Schenectady*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Scranton, Pa.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	29.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00	.....	14.00
Syracuse*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Terre Haute, Ind.	15.00	15.00	6.00	16.00
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.50	20.00	34.00
Toledo, Ohio	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Troy, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Utica, N. Y.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Washington, D. C.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Wheeling, W. Va.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at these points.

Lake and rail points marked with * take a rate two cents less than above quoted rates during lake and rail season.

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THINK!

If you discovered a hole in your flour spout that was leaking 50 pounds of flour a day into the feed spout, how long would it take you to have it fixed?

OUR CATALOGUE

will show you that there are leaks in the best mills and also tell you how *we stop them.*

If you are not practical in your milling knowledge, then

Refer this Book to Your Head Miller

In it he will find valuable information and also things not so dry along milling lines. It is his duty to inform you of needed improvements, and to suggest means to obtain better results.

He is the pivot on which turns your profit and loss.

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THOS. McFEELY CO.

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Wheat on the Farms
Roads are Impassable
Flour Orders Delayed

Plant of Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kans., Built by

There are many mills which need more wheat storage to carry over the periods when wheat supplies dry up because there is no chance for farmers to deliver wheat. Same condition applies to car shortages.

Concrete re-inforced storage tanks will solve this problem for you.

WHY NOT WRITE TO

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Competition

Requires all successful millers to keep their mills up to date.

The best trade demands flour of highest quality properly aged, whitened and conditioned.

Over three-fourths of the representative mills in the United States, England, Germany and France have installed the ***Alsop Electrical Process*** of aging and whitening flour.

If you have not installed this wonderful invention, you are working under a serious handicap.

Write us for particulars.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 17, 1914.

Considerable buying of flour on the decline in the wheat market was reported throughout the state last week. Bakers contracted heavily in many sections, but never for more than 90 days, and in most instances 60 days. Southwestern mills, especially, are not willing to book flour for more than three months' delivery, and whenever orders for more than 60 days are taken a carrying charge of 5c per month is asked. Prices were reduced somewhat from the high point of last Saturday.

Fluctuations of 20c to 30c per bbl. were recorded in Kansas hard wheat flour offerings in the state. Salesmen had rather difficult time in securing prices from mills. All sales were subject to confirmation at the mill. All open offers were withdrawn. Several 1,000-bbl. lots for August-September shipment were sold on a basis of $4.45 for 80 per cent patents, delivered Des Moines rate points. Carlot trade bought at $4.50@4.70 for 65 per cent patents in cotton sacks.

The premium on spring wheat flour over Kansas offerings put Northwestern mills at a disadvantage in the state. Some spring wheat mills made low prices on new crop delivery of spring wheat flour, discounts of 20c to 45c under old wheat flour being common. However, bookings were not heavy, as bakers and jobbers believe that still lower prices in flour will rule.

Iowa mills are running half to full time, and report a good local demand for their products. Nearby states are taking large quantities of Iowa flour. Iowa hard winter wheat flour is offered on same basis as Kansas, while spring wheat flour is at a premium of 10c to 40c per bbl.

Mill feed was again higher during the week, another advance of $1.50 per ton being scored in bran. Other feeds were about $1 per ton higher. A good demand for all mill feeds was in evidence throughout the state. Carlots were hard to secure, most local mills disposing of their output in mixed cars with flour. Some Southwestern mill feed was offered in straight cars.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.35@4.70; straight, $4.15@4.50; fancy clear, $3.30; low grade clear, $2.70@2.90.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $5; family patent, $4.50@4.90; clear, $3.50@3.60; red dog, scarce at $1.65.

Mill Feed—Bran, $23@24.50 per ton; standard middlings, $27.50@28; flour middlings, $28.50@33.

Iowa Notes.

The Plymouth Milling Co., LeMars, Ia., will overhaul its flour mill and install new machinery.

Enenbach & Monaghan have purchased from the Vail Mill and Elevator Co., Vail, Ia., the warehouse on the old elevator site, and will remove it.

Local capitalists are planning the erection of a third elevator in Des Moines, Ia., according to information received by the Chamber of Commerce. It is planned to build a plant with a storage capacity of 360,000 bus. Prospects are that the new elevator will be in operation early this winter.

The property of the Alton Mill and Elevator Co., Alton, Ia., which formerly was one of the largest mills in the northwestern part of the state, but which has been idle for several years, was purchased last week by W. A. Hamilton and C. C. Cannon, of Paulina, Ia. Former owner was P. O. Kelly, of Chicago. The new owners will not operate the plant, but plan to trade it at the earliest possible time to parties who will run it. The property consists of a modern mill plant and a large elevator.

The condition of the corn crop in Iowa on Aug. 1 was 97 per cent, according to the state report. This is 6 per cent above the condition for Iowa announced by the Washington report. The state report makes the condition of pastures 84 per cent. The weekly bulletin of the Iowa Weather and Crop Service says: "Many local but generally light showers fell last week, which afforded slight relief from the severe drouth and intense heat. Corn in the northern part of the state is holding its own remarkably well and gives promise of a large yield and early maturity. In some fields corn is beginning to dent. In the southern counties corn is retrograding steadily and the crop is being cut 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 bus. weekly. The scarcity of water is becoming serious."

The Irving Roller Mills, Irving, Mich., will reopen after extensive repairs have been made. The mills were closed by an injunction prohibiting Dr. D. I. Butler, of Detroit, from operating them until his title was cleared.

Congress Charges Food Conspiracy.

Representatives in Congress from several states are clamoring for action on their resolutions asking for a federal investigation of the present advanced prices in foodstuffs and meat. One congressman asserts that a House committee ought to make the investigation, while another Democrat is just as firm in the opinion that the investigation ought to be under the auspices of the Department of Commerce. A news report says that congressmen were "spurred to action by indignation over the apparent 'team work' of meat and foodstuffs wholesalers in raising prices with the European war as an excuse."

Chicago plans a grand jury to investigate the higher prices and New York will follow suit. Advanced prices have led to discussion of a "food trust" and means to combat it. New York says flour is already up 20 per cent and still climbing. The fact that wheat is up more than this and still climbing was overlooked.

Admits Foreign Ships.

The Senate last week passed the bill to authorize the President, in his discretion, to admit to American registry foreign-built ships less than five years old. The measure was amended just before the final vote to require American ownership of a majority of the stock of corporations seeking to register vessels, but it is believed that this amendment will be stricken out before the measure is sent to the President for his signature.

The Kadoka Grain Co.'s elevator, at Kadoka, S. D., burned recently, with a $6,600 loss.

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ESTABLISHED 1880 MISSOURI
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"Fastest Growing Commission House in America."
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Member St. Louis Merchants Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade.

St. Louis, the Market Center

Scene in Cash Grain Department of
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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 17, 1914.

Unsettled conditions, with generally higher prices on all feeds, sum up the changes in the alfalfa products market during the past week. Alfalfa meal prices were about $1 to $1.50 per ton higher than a week ago, while grain mixed and molasses mixed alfalfa feeds had similar gains. Strengthening factors predominated in the market throughout the week, which resulted in a falling-off in the demand for mixed alfalfa feeds. Buyers have a bearish viewpoint of the market, and bought only where supplies needed immediate replenishment. Another adverse factor toward increased buying was the unsettled condition of the market. Although the market still points upward, not a few large mixed feed handlers still hold the opinion that prices are higher than supply warrants, and look for declines when the heavy Colorado movement of new crop meal starts.

Choice to No. 1 meal sold at $19.50 during the week, with some handlers asking up to $20 for choice meal. Demand was of fair volume, but buying represented immediate needs of buyers only. Contracting for Kansas meal is about over, but the Colorado contracting season is just starting. No. 2 meal advanced to a basis of $17.50 per ton, delivered Kansas City rate points in 100-lb. sacks.

Indications are that the supply of No. 2 meal will be greater than heretofore and much larger than the supply of No. 1 or choice. This is especially true of alfalfa meal conditions in Colorado. Hay in that state was damaged to a large extent by rains and other adverse weather conditions. Little No. 1 hay is available for grinding, most of the crop harvested in that state being of No. 2 quality. This will result in a short supply of No. 1 meal and consequently cause No. 1 and choice to command a bigger premium over No. 2 than under normal conditions.

Colorado mills started grinding hay on a large scale last week, and their heavy offerings will soon be felt on the market. Considerable contracting is being done by mills in Colorado, but mills have not yet sold an appreciable percentage of their output.

Mixed feed trade was somewhat slow last week, because of the unsettled price conditions. Advances of $1 to $1.50 per ton in grain mixed feeds was a direct result of the higher prices cash corn and meal are bringing. Grain mixed alfalfa feeds were in fair demand from Southeastern markets. Quotations were at a range of $27.50 to $30. Molasses alfalfa feed sold at a range of $19.50 to $21.50 per ton. Conditions were so unsettled in the market that mixers withdrew all open prices and made quotations subject to return wire acceptance.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice to No. 1 new crop meal, $19.50@20; No. 2, $17.50@18.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $20.50@21.50; No. 2, $19.50@20.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$26@27.50; alfalfa grain dry mixed, $28.50@30.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $16@16.50; No. 1, 14.50@15.50; No. 2, $11@12.50; No. 3, $9@10.50; standard, $13@14.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

A subscriber to Milling and Grain News is in the market for a second-hand alfalfa feed mill. Anyone having a second-hand mill to offer or for sale can get particulars by writing this office.

The Powell, Wyo., alfalfa meal mill started operations on Aug. 12. A heavy crop of alfalfa is being cut in the territory around Powell, and indications are that the mill will have sufficient hay to last during the entire winter.

Blackstrap molasses has advanced more than $1 per ton since the opening of the war in Europe. Local mixers anticipate further advances. Sugar has advanced about $15 per ton as a direct result of the European conflict, and relative gains in blackstrap molasses are expected. Blackstrap last week was quoted at a range of $15.50 to $16 per ton, delivered Kansas City rate points. Most of the present supply of molasses is coming from Cuba, Louisiana molasses being a scarce article on the market.

The Corn-Falfa Mills were incorporated under the laws of Nebraska last week, Peter Krough, Farewell, Neb., and Ray Rainbolt and C. S. Rainbolt, Omaha, Neb., being the incorporators. Capital of the new company is placed at $100,000. Incorporation papers state the purpose of the company is "to engage in building and operating mills and grain elevators, dealing in grain and making and dealing in food for live stock, grain, alfalfa and molasses mixtures." The company will secure a location in Omaha soon and will erect a mixing plant of about 100 to 200 tons of mixed alfalfa feeds daily. They expect to start operations late in the fall. C. S. and Ray Rainbolt, of the new company, are well-known members of the Omaha Grain Exchange, where they do business under the name of the Rainbolt Corn Co.

Possibly the only effect the present European war will have on alfalfa products trade is higher prices for all kinds of feed. Blackstrap molasses, used extensively in the mixing of all alfalfa feeds, is imported mostly from Cuba, but the higher prices for sugar, combined with the fact that Germany, the largest beet sugar manufacturer in the world, and Austria, the largest exporter of beet sugar, are engaged in war, will have a sharply bullish effect on blackstrap molasses. Alfalfa hay, too, will be affected bullishly by the war. The New England states are large importers of hay from Canada, but the war has had the effect of shutting off these imports. Great Britain is purchasing Canadian hay for its army horses and the average imports of 150,000 to 200,000 tons of hay by the New England states will have to be supplied elsewhere. The Southwest has had an increasing demand from the New England states for alfalfa hay, and with imports shut off a further improvement is anticipated. In this way prices of alfalfa will feel the effect of the war. Alfalfa mixed feeds will not go for export, but the larger exports of other feeds will result in a better demand for alfalfa feeds. Grain prices are showing the effects of the European conflict, and all grain mixed alfalfa feeds are reflecting these changes.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 17, 1914.

All descriptions of alfalfa products are firmer. They are following the advances made all through the list of grain and grain products. The market advanced $2 during the week, and the trade is predicting still further increases in prices. There is an exceptionally good demand coming from the country points, and large carlot shipments are being made to the Southern markets. The local buyers are also taking hold liberally. New hay is arriving now on a larger scale, and, despite the heavy receipts, the market is holding up stiffly. Quotations are: Grain mixed alfalfa feed, $25@26; mixed feed, $25.50@26.50; molasses feed, $27@28.

We are always in the market for ALFALFA MEAL and ALFALFA MIXED FEEDS. Write or wire
KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.
G. T. MARTIN, Manager 718 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 17, 1914.

Light arrivals of alfalfa meal tended to keep prices steady to higher last week, and offerings were readily absorbed from first hands. There was more inquiry in the market for future needs, but dealers were adverse to quoting for distant delivery, owing to erratic movement of all feed and wheat products influenced by the war in Europe, which might undergo a severe change overnight should anything develop to improve the foreign outlook. Just how hard it is to obtain offers on future business was demonstrated last week by one of the largest meal dealers on the Merchants' Exchange. On the preceding Saturday he had wired a Nebraska mixer to quote 10 days and 15 days prices. The answer came back: "Will quote you Monday." On Monday no quotations came and the dealer wired again. The reply came back: "Will surely quote you Wednesday." No prices were forthcoming Wednesday and a further inquiry for prices was sent out, which brought a promise of quotations positively by Friday. The week closed with the buyer still waiting, after receiving a letter of apology and a long resume of unfavorable market "dope," which was voiced as reasons for not being able to live up to promises. The truth of the matter was, the buyer asserts, that the mixer was scouring the territory for good hay which would permit him to not only fill his immediate orders, but would assure him a good profit on business booked ahead, but evidently had not been able to find raw material, as first holders seem to be possessed with the idea that the advance in feed and food prices means record-breaking prices for all farm products, and are holding their hay accordingly. The situation is the most peculiar in the history of the trade, according to George A. Mead, of the T. B. Hord Alfalfa Milling Co., of Kearney, Neb., who was on the Merchants' Exchange last week and talked trade conditions with Eugene C. Dreyer and other alfalfa dealers in the St. Louis market. Mr. Mead said that with top prices of bran and wheat feed stuffs, as well as the high price of corn and oats, with poor pastures and light hay crops, the alfalfa holder justly deemed his product cheap, especially as it is selling at such a big discount under bran feeds and is fast becoming almost as important a feed as the wheat products. Mr. Mead believed that high prices for the product will prevail throughout the year, and said that Nebraska is meeting such a demand for feed that little of its crop is going outside, while Kansas and Oklahoma are finding difficulty in supplying much other than local demands. Mr. Mead said the hope of the bear was the Colorado crop, which promises well, but that he doubted, in the face of general strong feed conditions, that the marketing of the Colorado yield would have any direct influence on pirces.

There was a higher range of values on alfalfa molasses feeds, both with and without grain, the demand coming largely from the South, where stocks are small. Alfalfa hay continues to hold its high price on all grades. Late sales of scant No. 2 were made at $14; No. 2 at $16; ordinary No. 1 at $17 and choice at $17.50. Quote brown alfalfa meal at $18@19 and green $20.50@21.25 per ton; alfalfa molasses meal with grain $25@29.50; without grain, $21@23.50.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 17, 1914.

Alfalfa and products have been tending higher, due principally to expected developments on account of the European war. Alfalfa hay has advanced about $2 per ton, being quoted at $32.50 per ton by jobbers, and meal at $38. The demand in this market is moderate.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 17, 1914.

Alfalfa hay is selling freely around $17.50@18 for No. 1 and $15.50@16 for No. 2.

Alfalfa molasses feed is moving slowly, same being quoted at $28.

Most exporting points in the country report that all railroads have issued orders prohibiting the issuance of through export bills of lading, although shipments are still being accepted with billing to shippers covering the shipment to the seaboard. Where mills have no personal representative this is not possible. However, mills with personal representatives do not care to ship flour for export covered only by billing to seaboard.

Edinger & Co., Louisville, Ky., have disposed of their flour department and will handle grain and hay exclusively hereafter. Amended articles of incorporation reduce the capital from $100,000 to $50,000. Andrew Edinger, former president, retires from the company. C. A. Edinger is the new president; O. W. Edinger, vice-president.

The Voigt Milling Co., of Grand Rapids, Mich., recently celebrated its thirty-first anniversary under one continuous ownership. The present owners acquired the mill in 1883, and in 1900 increased the capacity 200 per cent.

Ware & Leland, Chicago grain dealers, have taken over the business of Longnecker & Flanagan, who have been engaged in the grain business in Sioux City, Ia., for the past three months.

Official figures of the Memphis Merchants' Exchange place the receipts of bran at that market during July at 169 cars; corn, 286 cars; oats, 565; wheat, 69 cars.

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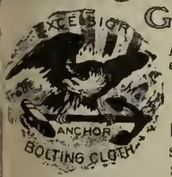

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MONEY-MAKER FOR RENT OR SALE—Best located up-to-date 70-bbl. steam flour mill in the Southwest, complete corn department, elevator, barns and residence. Abundant wagon wheat, best quality. Exchange and local trade A-1. Cheap fuel. Only mill and elevator in town of 8,000. A. B. Stone, owner, Fayetteville, Ark.

KANSAS MILL AT A SACRIFICE. A well-equipped 100-barrel Nordyke & Marmon mill located in best wheat section of Kansas. Non-resident owner will sacritice. Address R. W. Kelly, Box 1375, Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE—On easy terms, 140-bbl. mill and elevator. Well located in good school town on main line Santa Fe. Would consider trade. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 241, St. Louis, Mo.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A competent manager for a flour milling, grain and coal business established with $50,000 investment. Applicant must invest $20,000 in the business and be able to hold down job. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 219, St. Louis, Mo.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill not less than 100 bbls. capacity, by a married man 29 years old; 12 years' experience in hard and soft wheat milling. Am sober, industrious and can build up a flour business that is run down. Can furnish references. Address Box Z, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 barrels and up. Have had charge of mills from 150 to 2,000 barrels. Can furnish very best of references. Can keep mill in good repair, have my own tools. Married. Can come at once. Wish a situation where there are good schools. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 203, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller by a sober, competent man of 25 years' practical experience in some of the leading mills of the United States. Can fill the position to your satisfaction in quality, quantity and percentages. Have been head miller here for the past six years, with Cooper & Son, but have resigned, owing to a disagreement. Address John Loughrey, Humboldt. Neb.

WANTED—Position as flour packer. I am a married man of good habits, have had six years' experience. Prefer job in Nebraska. State salary and capacity of mill in first letter. Address Box 242, Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 75 to 300 bbls. capacity, by miller of 28 years' practical experience. Can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Can come on short notice. Address G. C. Moore, Ravenna, Neb.

WANTED—Position as head miller in good mill of 100 to 500 bbl. capacity. I am thoroughly up-to-date in modern milling, and capable of obtaining the best results in quality and yield. Am married, 30 years of age, have had more than 12 years' experience in different mills. I do not use liquor in any form. Can furnish satisfactory recommendations as to character and ability. Give capacity, make of machinery and wages paid in first letter. Address Head Miller, 710 Ninth avenue, Shenandoah, Iowa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO TRADE—An improved South Dakota farm for a 50 to 100 bbl. mill. Am living on the farm and wish to get in a mill. Have a partner who is a miller, and we will price land right, as there is no real estate commission in connection. Give location of mill in first letter and avoid delay. Address T. M. Rose, Iona, S. D.

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WAREHOUSE OPPORTUNITY—Will sell part interest to party having goods to store each year, to help build Kansas City warehouse. Present warehouse running, with extra ground, switch and dock available. Warehouse 4220 St. John Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

The Farmers' Co-Operative Co. has purchased the mills of the George Hummer Mercantile Co., Iowa City, Ia., and will operate a feed mill and general store.

DeWolf & Wells, Laurens, Ia., have announced that they will close out their interests in a chain of elevators and other property and engage in banking.

The elevator of Stockdale & Maack Co., Walcott, Ia., burned recently. Forty thousand bus. of barley which were in the elevator were also destroyed.

The elevator at Pinney, Minn., belonging to Stair, Christenscn & Timmerman, of Minneapolis, was burned recently, the loss being about $5,000.

New Orleans export elevators hold more than 3,000,000 bus. of wheat while cars of wheat in the blockade at that port hold a larger amount.

The Home Grain Co., LaGrange, Ind., has increased its capital from $10,000 to $16,000.

The Pekin Farmers' Grain Co., Pekin, Ill., has increased its capital from $10,000 to $20,000.

The Pigeon Co-Operative Elevator Co. has been incorporated at Pigeon, Mich., for $30,000.

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Volume Twenty-four | TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1914. | Number Thirteen

Chance in South America

U. S. May Regain Trade Lost to European Countries.

Forcing their way into the daily press, notwithstanding the pressure on pace of war news, are items concerning trade relations with South America. Their importance compels attention, for they signal a commercial renaissance.

Years ago the United States was the largest factor in commerce south of the line; by regaining this business it would be only coming into its own once more. The days when these conditions existed were those of merchant marine supremacy, when the famous clipper ships sailed from New York, Philadelphia and New England ports, some destined for Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Ayres, others for Valparaiso and yet others touching at all these ports on the journey to San Francisco. That was prior to the Civil War, and the fleets engaged in this trade outnumbered even the British, two for one. Then came not only a decline, but a complete stagnation of commercial sea power and the Southern markets passed into other hands.

It has required no intense foresight to see that the opening of the Panama Canal would be of assistance in restoring some of this business to Northern merchants, and for several years plans have been maturing for the capture of at least a portion of the trade. But the remarkable commercial revolution that has followed the Pan-European war offers a much greater opening than was even dreamed of a month ago.

It now seems possible for this country to reclaim South American trade in its entirety, but the commercial conquest must be along lines that will insure stability. Increased orders for merchandise are already coming from below the isthmus, and they will grow in volume as the wars oversea continue. But these orders will cease once peace is declared unless Northern manufacturers have done more than merely forward such goods as have been demanded.

A student of conditions in Latin-America will readily understand this. These increased orders are from importers who have found themselves cut off temporarily from the source of supply. But let those channels be again opened and the importers will return, by choice, to their old ways of service. And therein lies the secret of North American success for the future.

When that fleet of clipper ships disappeared from the seas, and England, Germany and France sought foreign trade with their steam vessels, they moved forward in a manner that meant permanency. First they sent outposts into the regions where they desired commercial supremacy. These were middlemen, or importers, who were encouraged to open houses in the principal seacoast cities. The middlemen studied conditions, and as time passed they placed orders for merchandise with manufacturers at home. The result is evident to those who tour South America, and those who examine commercial reports. With one exception all the importing houses on both the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards are manned by Europeans. These are the men who are responsible for increased orders placed in North America today, and they are following this course only because their home market is temporarily denied them. That they will return to this home market when conditions shall change is a certainty.

Association Suggested.

With these facts as a guide it would seem that the first step toward a reclamation of South American trade should be the formation of a strong association of manufacturers and wholesalers, who expect to participate, and their co-operation with men who make importation a specialty, to such an extent as will warrant the establishment of reputable houses in the principal South American cities. This will be more than half the battle, because the natives of South America prefer and always have preferred articles manufactured in the United States, and have been thwarted in their wish to purchase them because the importers have prevented supplies of this kind reaching the retail stores.

Anyone who has traveled in South America knows that the demand is constant for Yankee shoes, Yankee clothes, Yankee watches; in fact, for anything and everything bearing a Yankee trademark—the word Yankee covering all goods imported from the States—but the storekeepers can only shake their heads and offer goods that are made in Germany or that come from the British Isles.

An assertion was recently made by a newspaper published in Lima that if a "hustling" importer of New England birth should open a house in the Peruvian capital, make a canvass of all the retail stores and promise to supply them with American-made goods, that within six months his orders would be sufficient to load a steamship of moderate tonnage. This same newspaper decries the junkets which men of the United States are making to South America. "We are having very pleasant experiences with these gentlemen," says the writer. "They visit our clubs, they are shown the points of interest in our cities, and we do the best we can to make their sojourn pleasant with good dinners and good wines. But what does it amount to? So much palaver, handshakes and exchanges of amigo mio—these sporadic visits do not spell business. What we want is a man or a group of men who will come here and remain, learn our ways and our needs and then take a place in the business life. A miner with a pick, who will help turn out the wealth of the cordillera, is a better asset than a dozen members of a civic committee, who come, stare, then vanish with half-formed impressions. A merchant who will open a little store and send to Boston for a stock of goods will do more to establish trade relations with the United States than a shipload of after-dinner speakers."

These words should furnish food for serious thought. Every day or so one reads of delegations that are being sent to South America for the purpose of studying trade conditions. Could not a better way to spend this money be found by union of interests and a practical application of methods which have proven successful?

Packing Important.

Although this subject of the establishment of "Yankee" importing houses is the most paramount and is something that must be done in order to insure stability of the commerce, yet there are many other conditions that will have to be met.

The physical characteristics of countries south of the line must be given careful study in order that goods shipped shall be so packed as to be easily handled. A heavy box of shoes, such as is sent from one point in the United States to another, would prove a white elephant upon arrival, for instance, in Callao, Peru, where most of the freight is lightered from steamship to shore, and then that for trans-Andean shipment proceeds some distance on muleback.

Again, in bidding for this market our manufacturers must employ terms with which South Americans are familiar. Dry goods must not be quoted at so much per yard, nor articles measured by weight at so much per pound. The Latin-Americans long ago threw this awkward system into the waste basket, and the present generation is acquainted only with decimals. And, by way of parenthesis, is it not strange that in this country, so quick to take advantage of every other time-saving opportunity, the metric system should still be foreign to business methods? It is in general use all over the southern hemisphere and the meter and kilogram must be employed in quotations by those who expect to share in the future business.

Another stumbling block to trade relations has been a poor system of credits, or rather a lack of any system. But this is a matter which is rapidly adjusting itself. A recent telegraphic dispatch from New York stated that a representative of banking interests had proceeded to the Argentine Republic, under instruction to study the banking methods of that country, with a view to establishing in Buenos Ayres a bank with New York capital. It is said in banking circles of this city that an enterprise is under way looking to the ultimate establishment of a bank on the west coast, probably at Lima, which shall be controlled by St. Louis capital. Early last week a cablegram from the Argentine announced the enactment of a law which would greatly simplify the financing of North American enterprises. Peru has similar legislation under consideration and so has Chili.

Here another thought suggests itself. With this molding of a new commerce, why should not St. Louis be the leading force in its formation? The canal has brought this city nearer these markets than is New York. This is the center of the greatest manufacturing community in the world. Why should not the great possibilities be seized by the business men of this enterprising municipality?

Commercial Convention.

Following is a possible line of action, based on the writers' experience in South American countries and the conditions there which must be met:

Let one of the commercial bodies of St. Louis issue a call for a national commercial convention of all who desire to become interested in South American trade, such convention to assemble in the near future in this city. Let the convention be called for the purpose of forming a permanent organization, which shall have the direction of affairs looking to the end in view. One duty of the organization shall be the inauguration of importing houses in South American cities, by subsidization for a short time, if necessary. Another duty shall be the encouragement of a merchant marine and the suggestion of congressional enactments looking to this end; another, the study of South American conditions and the establishment of a school of instruction, in which North

(Continued on Page 16.)

Gulf Ports Opened

Embargo Removed and Grain and Flour Movement Started.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 24, 1914.

Encouraging developments in the export situation, both as regards the movement through Gulf and Atlantic ports, were reported in the Southwest during the past week. Embargoes on flour are being removed, and arrangements for payment before flour is shipped are being made satisfactorily. One of the brightest indications in the situation was the announcement of several railroads running to the Gulf that they would accept through bills of lading on export shipments. Heretofore railroads refused to issue through bills because the delivering lines would not accept them, but the arrangements for guaranteeing war risks and for financing sales abroad have advanced to such an extent that railroads are lifting all handicaps, in order to facilitate the movement.

Exporters are showing no disposition to cancel sales, and millers in Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska declare they will make every possible effort to fill all orders as soon after contract time as conditions will allow. Many mills have been shipping flour to Gulf ports, in order to have their products on hand when the movement starts. These mills have assured importers that flour will be moved as per conditions of contract, excepting that payment must be made before dispatch of flour from coast.

The foreign exchange situation showed considerable improvement. There is still a hesitancy on the part of bankers to buy 60-day flour paper, and they are discounting it heavily. Wheat paper, however, which is mostly demand draft terms, is being purchased readily by most banks. Prospects are that the flour paper situation will loosen up more, and that conditions will almost return to normal within the next fortnight. Bankers here are optimistic. They report their New York connections as outlining more favorable conditions daily on foreign exchange, and are taking a limited amount. Where mills have insisted that their customers deposit money for payment on flour before the breadstuff is shipped, or where foreign banks have gnaranteed payment, no trouble is being met. J. P. Morgan & Co. has announced that it will take all of the 60-day flour paper it can get, when drafts are drawn on banks instead of the importers.

Indications are that a complete lifting of the embargoes on both wheat and flour will be made within the next fortnight. Loading of wheat on board vessels at the Gulf is being rushed, and to a large extent this is lightening the blockade at New Orleans and Galveston. Baltimore has already removed all restrictions, railroads entering that port accepting shipments ot export wheat and flour as normally.

War risk insurance cost is decreasing. Marine insurance companies are displaying a tendency to accept war risk insurance at a lower rate. The British government is guaranteeing war risk on all shipments of flour to her importers from the Atlantic coast. Other countries at war are taking the necessary steps toward guarantee of war risks, as their need of flour and wheat is great at this time.

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A Month of War.

With hardly a month passed since the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, it is remarkable how little has apparently transpired in some directions and how much in others. We say "apparently," for how little has been made public of what is happening in Europe. The trouble all started over a dispute between Austria and Servia, but what part either of the countries is now taking in the international conflict one could not guess from the newspaper reports. Russia is the largest country involved in territory and population, yet what do we know of what Russia has been doing for a month? Where is her army, and when will the Cossacks descend upon the outposts of Austria or Germany? We know that a great army of English soldiers are in France, but that is all. When and how they reached there or what they are going to do, now that they are there, has not yet passed the censor. The censorship of war news is more strict than ever known. Great battles may be in progress and finished without much general knowledge of the facts. Japan has issued an ultimatum to Germany to get out of China, which Germany will probably ignore. Then war on the Pacific and in the Orient, as well as on the Atlantic and in Europe. Where it will end no one can tell or even attempt to forecast.

It is remarkable, on the other hand, that business has sought and found means to adjust itself to the new conditions. The effect of European war in this country was not to destroy, but to stop commerce. To set the wheels of international communication and transportation and business in motion again after their sudden breakdown was no small task. Washington has displayed a comprehension and a willingness and ability to cope with the situation, which has been exceptional. The financial resources of this country were given a supreme test and found not wanting. Nothing could have better proven our comparative financial independence of Europe.

Transportation interests were in more danger and consequently more easily paralyzed, and did not respond so quickly to the necessity of renewed activity. Yet, without any decisive naval battle the ocean carriers are gradually resuming normal conditions to some extent and to a larger extent are exacting new conditions commensurate with the hazards of war. The exporting of wheat and flour, which was temporarily stopped, has been started again with prospects of more activity in a short time than before the war started.

It is also apparent that American millers and exporters and the foreign importers are going to meet unusual conditions in an unusual way It will be creditable to both interests should the spirit of reasonable adjustment prevail in settling the means and methods of completing contracts with satisfaction to both sides. In but comparatively few instances has there been an attitude of unreasonable and arbitrary action, either in canceling contracts or in demanding immediate shipments, regardless of the conditions. Both exporters and importers are and have been only waiting to get an adjustment of the perplexities and the new conditions which were so suddenly apparent at the beginning of the active season. Long after this war is ended, regardless of how the map of Europe or even the map of the world be changed, the good effect of this reasonableness and good intent will be felt. Business integrity and character will stand out more brightly in the darkness of the chaos in Europe than if ordinary business transactions were undisturbed by the cataclysm which threatens to deluge a continent with blood.

The Net Weight Law.

With many other problems pressing for solution at this time, millers must not forget that the net weight law goes into effect in September and they must be prepared to meet its requirements in the branding of all products. The law is apparently very simple, but there will be some difficulties encountered in its administration, particularly the question of natural shrinkages and how much allowance should rightfully be made for evaporation.

The law simply means that the net weight of the contents of each package shall be plainly indicated on the outside of the package and that the correct amount shall be packed. It applies to every interstate shipment, and in many states the state law or state regulation in regard to standard packages must also be followed, so there are several conditions which must be met in making interstate shipments.

Milling and Grain News believes that the department is going to be broad-minded and just in the administration of this law, but at the same time very firm that it must be carefully followed. It is a very difficult undertaking to weigh a large number of small packages exactly right. In the effort to give enough of the product in each package the pendulum can easily swing too far in the other direction and over-weight be packed, to the loss of the manufacturer.

The law is perhaps the most far-reaching of any which has ever been passed regarding foodstuffs. It practically makes an inspector for the Department of Agriculture out of every purchaser who has a pair of scales, whether they be accurate or worse. There will be plenty of opportunity for petty prosecution and malicious intent to injure the standing and character of manufacturers by making complaints. Here is where the administration of the law can be firm, yet just. If actual allowance be not made for reasonable variation in weight, the manufacturer using the greatest care and accuracy will be constantly in danger of prosecution. On the other hand, when flagrant cases of deliberate and continued short weights are allowed to continue, where there is no question of the evidence, the law must be enforced firmly and rigorously or all of its purpose and benefit will be lost. The law is not unlike others—good or bad, according to the methods and results of its enforcement.

How Some Errors Occur.

An almost certain way for a publisher to know that his paper is being read carefully by his subscribers is to make mistakes which they would be interested in. Not that any publisher believes that his paper is not read from cover to cover, but that he has no tangible and direct information as long as there is smooth sailing in regard to the typographical errors and other mistakes of omission or commission. Months will go along without very much of comment along ordinary lines, but this merely presages the issue when the fateful slip is made in the types which apparently starts half your subscribers to writing letters about the discovery each has made, which apparently writer, editor, compositor and proofreader have had deliberately flaunted before them for correction.

Milling and Grain News had, within a year or so, a rather startling news item about a 100,000-barrel flour mill being sold in Kansas. Mills do reach some size in Kansas, but never in the world has one grown quite that large. Of course, the compositor expanded the 1,000-barrel mill referred to by two 00's and never knew the difference, and the proofreader and copy-holder let it get by and the editor, who supposedly read the page proofs, also failed to know a good-sized mill when he saw one. It took several dozen letters to explain that no one was intentionally exaggerating the size of the mill beyond the established rules of "letterhead" capacity.

When a want advertisement went through the office and the printers with an address of Iowa, S. D., recently nobody thought anything about it until the letters began to come in asking for the correct address of the advertiser, who, it seems, wished to trade farm land for a flour mill. There were plenty of letters, too, for they all had to be answered with the information that the real postoffice was Iona and not Iowa. This error was simply a little matter of handwriting, but who could tell the man's "n" from a "w," anyway?

Last week nearly every flour mill in Oklahoma sent letters to Milling and Grain News which indicated that they had first read the current issue rather carefully, to a certain point at least, then had a fit or two and straightway dictated the letters referred to. All of these letters, strange to say, were upon one subject. In our experience we have never before been able to record such an unanimity about flour prices from so many millers in the same territory. Without a dissenting vote the quotations for Oklahoma were too low, but as to how much too low, that was a matter of individual opinion, which varied with different millers. But without question they were too low. We are well satisfied on that score, and so is everyone else. So why debate the subject? It appears that the "high cost of living" went up too fast in Oklahoma for Milling and Grain News to catch up, but we did "catch it" from the Oklahoma millers. Well, the unexplainable and the unexpected happens in war times and we have not had time yet to secure all the facts as to why flour did not follow wheat in its upward course of flight in Oklahoma.

There are a lot of ways and people to make mistakes in a line of type. The writers and the correspondents have the first chance and often availeth themselves of the opportunity. It is not difficult to understand why it is necessary to explain, but more difficult to understand the explanation. The copy-reader tries, with painstaking care, to catch all the errors, some apparent and some elusive, before the intelligent compositors have their innings. Some bat an average of 1.000 for a short time and then proceed to hit fouls and fly or fan out with persistent regularity. When the proofreader and the copy-holder get through with the proofs the compositor has another "time at bat," and anyone who knows anything about a linotype knows it is so simple to make mistakes in correcting mistakes. Then the galley boy is prone to error and can place his corrected lines in the wrong place with singular regularity. The "make-up" man has another chance, with bets even he will misplace whole paragraphs at times. The page proofs are read while the foreman of the pressroom is standing, watch in hand, to indicate the schedule is being delayed. It is hurry, hurry, hurry, all along the line. Even the "make ready" man in the pressroom has his chance. His favorite amusement is transposing cuts when two of the same size are taken out to "underlay" or during the work on an advertisement, turning the cut bottom side up, for the sake of variety.

Through Bills Needed

Through Export Bills of Lading Needed to Facilitate Business.

Millers have been making an unsuccessful effort for the past week to induce Eastern trunk lines to issue through bills of lading on export flour shipments. Several meetings of St. Louis exporters have been held, and a meeting of trunk line officials was held at New York last Friday, but without definite decision to accept shipments on through bills of lading. Another meeting will be held at New York this week to again consider the matter.

The export flour situation would be greatly improved could through bills be issued. Without them the sale of foreign exchange covering export flour is difficult. Arrangements have been made with many importers for deposit of funds at New York, and the war risks have been covered by insurance, but banks could not negotiate foreign exchange unless contracts for through shipment were provided.

Sailings have been resumed to ports in the United Kingdom and part of the flour which has been accumulated at Eastern seaboard ports has been loaded. The situation, with the exception of shipments to Germany and Baltic ports, has gradually been clearing up and the forwarding of flour on old contracts resumed. New business is exceedingly difficult to negotiate under the conditions prevailing, although offers are frequent, but terms are not acceptable to exporters who are still insisting on New York reimbursement.

Railroads refused to give other than domestic bills of lading about three weeks ago, when it became evident that the war would bring a temporary stoppage to exports.

Several lines entering the two Gulf ports, New Orleans and Galveston, have already started issuing through bills of lading on export shipments of flour. It is believed that at the meeting this week of the New York conference all lines will agree to the resumption of issuing through export bills.

The refusal to issue through bills has proven to be a hardship on millers with export flour contracts on hand.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 24, 1914.

Extensive new exports of wheat, resumption of exporting on old contracts and prospects of a return to normal of all exporting were bullish factors that caused dollar wheat to become a reality on the Kansas City Board of Trade. On Saturday four cars of No. 2 hard turkey wheat sold at $1 per bu. to millers, and indications are that the limit has not yet been reached. Foreign countries need American wheat and flour, and the sole factor preventing advances in prices has been the embargoes on all wheat and flour.

The wheat movement to market has been disappointing in all winter wheat states, indicating that the belief is almost general among farmers that wheat will go to $1.25 and probably to $1.50. It is cited that after a former European war wheat rose to a top of more than $1.68 per bu. Country movement of wheat is very light, and in many places mills are securing barely enough wheat for a full-time run.

The price paid for wheat last Saturday, $1 per bu., was the highest price since July 23, 1912, when hard wheat sold up to $1.01, and is 30c higher than the lowest values on this new crop.

It is generally recognized in the American grain trade that Europe will have a very large decrease in the fall sowing of winter wheat. This has led to the expectation that this country will witness its highest wheat prices next year, when the European countries realize the shortness of its crop. This information is being spread by millers among the farmers in the Southwest, with the result that a good many wheat growers are increasing their acerage. It was felt by the wheat producers that two bumper crops would mean unprecedentedly low prices, but the war situation is changing this into a belief that 1915 will see the highest prices ever paid for wheat in the present century.

Removes Gulf Restrictions.

Railroad agents in the Southwest received the following message from New Orleans late last week: "Advise Kansas flour mills, agents and others concerned that we now have authority to issue through bills of lading in connection with the Texas & Pacific Railroad and the L. R. & N. road on flour for English, Scotch and Irish ports via New Orleans, where contracts have been made through steamship agents specifying sailing."

The Texas & Pacific, which had embargoed wheat, reported at New Orleans that they were making fair deliveries to steamship lines, which, it continued, would allow the road to accept further shipments.

The situation as regards flour at New Orleans is bright. Several steamers were loaded last week with large cargoes of flour for British ports. The movement to Rotterdam and Amsterdam has also started. However, little flour sold to Germany will be moved. All of the allied countries, including Holland, Belgium, France and Great Britain, will be able to receive flour normally within the next three weeks, according to railroad agents at New Orleans and Galveston.

An order issued by the Illinois Central for the movement of grain on its tracks north of Memphis is believed to presage the lifting of the embargo against shipments of wheat into New Orleans. It is believed that the order of the Illinois Central will result in an immediate addition of about 1,000,000 bushels of wheat to the stocks now held in New Orleans elevators. One Spanish and two British steamers cleared from New Orleans on Aug. 20, carrying 650,000 bushels of wheat for French ports.

The Belgian Consul-General at New Orleans has announced that he had been officially advised that his government would guarantee drafts for wheat drawn on Antwerp firms, in addition to assuming the war risks on shipments.

Broomhall cables from London: "It is understood that the British government intends to take over the flour mills, already they have confiscated all horses and moving vehicles. It is believed that flour will be imported on a liberal scale." If this be so the inference would seem to be that far more wheat will be shipped than flour, unless the government intends to use all the product of the mills for use of army, leaving importers to supply the populace.

The Wells-Hord Elevator at Rogers was destroyed by fire on the 17th, together with 10,000 bus. of grain. The fire was supposedly started by sparks from an engine.

NEW RATES ON EXPORT FLOUR.

The following export rates are announced by George A. Gamble, commercial agent Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., St. Louis, effective Aug. 24. Rates quoted are on flour, per 100 lbs. in carloads, via lake and rail from St. Louis, East St. Louis and Alton.

PORTS.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Aberdeen	40.00	41.00	42.00	42.00
Amsterdam (Hol. Am.)	@37.00	37.00	38.00	40.00
Bristol	39.00	40.00	41.00	41.00
Baltic Basing (Norway)	@42.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Baltic Basing (Sweden and Den.)	@45.00	48.00	48.00	48.00
Christiania, Proper	@45.00	48.00	48.00	48.00
Copenhagen, Proper	@45.00	48.00	48.00	48.00
Bergen-Stavanger, Proper	@45.00	48.00	48.00	48.00
Christiansand, Proper	@45.00	48.00	48.00	48.00
Aalesund, Proper	@51.00	54.00	54.00	54.00
Drontheim, Proper	@51.00	54.00	54.00	54.00
Christiansund, Proper	@51.00	54.00	54.00	54.00
Cardiff	44.00	45.00		
Dundee	40.00	41.00	42.00	42.00
Genoa-Naples	@52.51			
Glasgow	37.00	37.00		
Havre	@43.48			
Hull	34.00	35.00		
Leith	37.00	38.00	39.00	39.00
Liverpool	*34.00	35.00	36.00	36.00
London	*35.00	36.00	37.00	37.00
Manchester	34.00	35.00	36.0	36.0
Newcastle	37.00			
Rotterdam (Hol. Am.)	@35.00	35.00	36.00	38.00
St. Johns, N. F. (Via N. Y.)	37.70			
Swansea	44.00	45.00		

All rail rates 2c per 100 lbs. higher.
*Inland prepaid. @Prepaid.
Copies of invoices should accompany bills of lading.

Scandinavian American Line and Norwegian American Line announce rates named in Arbitrary Sheet No. 8, advanced 100 per cent.

Norwegian American Line announces sailings scheduled for Sept. 15, Oct. 6 and 20.

Philadelphia Manchester Line to Manchester, sailings Aug. 29, Sept. 25. Other sailings follow:

Philadelphia Trans-Atlantic Line to London have sailings scheduled for Sept. 5. Additional sailings arranged.

Furness Line from Philadelphia to Aberdeen, Dundee and Leith, have sailings Aug. 28 and Sept. 20.

Atlantic Transport, to London; White Star and American Lines to Liverpool are announcing additional sailings arranged from day to day.

Under the present requirements through export ladings cannot be issued. Shipments will be handled on "masters' receipts" or ships' bills of lading.

We have received advice of withdrawal of the following services:

Hamburg American Line, to Hamburg, Baltic ports, also Mediterranean, Levant and African services.

North German Lloyd Line, Bremen, Baltic ports and Mediterranean services.

Red Star Line to Antwerp.

Phoenix Line to Antwerp.

Anchor Line to Mediterranean ports (Liverpool service operating.)

Cunard Line to Mediterranean ports. (Liverpool service operating.)

White Star Line to Mediterranean ports. (Liverpool service operating.)

Russian American Line to Baltic ports.

Sailings to South Africa, Australia and the Far East uncertain.

California Rate Case

Transcontinental Railroads Petition I. C. C. for New Western Rates.

The Santa Fe and other railroads involved in the California flour rate case have petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for a rehearing. They ask that three cases be consolidated and new evidence submitted. These cases are the proposed advance in rates on flour from Kansas points to points in California from 65 to 75 cents, the case involving the advance in rates on wheat from Kansas to Arizona and the case involving the decrease in rates on flour from Kansas to Arizona points.

The railroads state in their petition that whereas the Interstate Commerce Commission ordered the maintenance of current rates to California for a period of two years, and also rates on wheat to Arizona, and asked for a revision of the rates on flour to Arizona, they did not decide that the rate of 75 cents in and of itself from Kansas to California was unreasonably high. They state it only referred to the relative difference between the rates on wheat and flour. The portion of the petition referring to the desire of the carriers relative to an advance in wheat rates to California is as follows:

"It therefore appears, first, that the decision in each of these cases is based upon a consideration of the rates to California terminals; and, second, that the commission has not adjudicated what would be a reasonable rates on flour to California terminals, but only reaffirmed its former holding as to the relationship which should exist between the rate on flour and the rate on wheat. Defendants allege that the proposed rate of 75c on flour to California terminals is reasonable and just in and of itself; that the current rates on wheat to California terminals are unreasonable and unduly low; that in view of the basis upon which the commission's report and order is predicated it is their desire to adjust the situation by making a corresponding advance in the rates on wheat to that proposed in I. & S. Docket No. 238 in the rates on flour, applying said rates on wheat and flour to intermediate points as maximum, grading reasonably into said terminal rate from the points where lower rates now prevail; and that such an adjustment would not result in the exaction of unreasonable rates and would be in harmony with the conclusions of the commission in the three cases herein involved. In connection therewith respondents state that in order that there may be an harmonious relationship between the rates on wheat and flour westbound as well as eastbound there should be a revision of the eastbound rates on wheat and flour, in keeping with the general basis hereinbefore set forth. Respondents offer within 30 days from filing hereof to file with the commission a complete statement of rates which it is proposed to make."

Alleged Violation of Anti-Trust Law.

A suit started in the district court at Hutchinson, Kan., asked for the forfeit of the charter of the Union Grain Co. It is alleged that four milling companies own the grain company and that the purpose is to control the grain market in that vicinity. A. N. Harvey, of Topeka, was appointed as a special assistant by Attorney-General Dawson, of Kansas, to investigate prices of grain and flour.

The K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kan., has installed a Diesel oil engine, made by the Busch-Sulzer Bros. Diesel Engine Co., of St. Louis. The engine has three cylinders and develops 225 horsepower. Manager Emil Teichgraeber expects the engine to pay for itself within a year.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 24, 1914.

The past week witnessed the highest wheat prices of the calendar year, with the top level showing an advance of 30c per bu. over the opening new crop prices. Dollar wheat was a reality in Kansas City last week, local millers paying $1 per bus. for four cars of No. 2 hard turkey wheat. The sharply advancing prices of wheat were reflected in the gains in flour prices of 20 to 40c per bbl. The weakening tendency in mill feeds was another bullish factor in flour values, all feeds falling in value from five to seven cents per 100 lbs. Kansas City and Southwestern millers quoted hard winter wheat 95 per cent straight flour at a range of $4.20 to 4.60, bulk, delivered Kansas City, prompt shipment.

Millers are refusing to accept flour orders for more than 30 days' shipment, and show no disposition to accept round lot orders. With wheat prices constantly advancing, and precedents of past wars indicating that wheat may possibly go to $1.50 per bushel, millers are adopting a very conservative operating plan. No flour for more than 30 days shipment is being accepted, and salesmen have been given notice to make all sales subject to confirmation at the mill. Open quotations for 24 hours are out of the question. Most business is being done on a basis of wired price and immediate return wire acceptance.

Eastern jobbers displayed not a little anxiety during the past week. Spring wheat mills are asking stiff prices for their brands, realizing the shortage of spring wheat in the Northwest. Kansas is underbidding Minneapolis mills on Eastern business, but mills in this territory are refusing to accept orders for more than 1,000 bbls. The quick changes in the markets are making it necessary that millers ask a larger margin than during normal conditions, for it is realized that during the period between an acceptance of a flour order and the purchase of wheat the market may take a jump of 5 cents per bu.

Regular trade is following a leisurely course, taking flour as their supplies decrease. Few carlot buyers are stocking up on flour, notwithstanding their belief of still higher prices. Even bakers are not buying heavily. Carlots of patents in cottons were sold last week to established trade in Missouri at $5@5.40 per bbl.

Export business developed activity last week, on both old and new business. The improvement in the Gulf situation and the awakening to realization by importers that their supplies will mostly emanate from this country brought new business in export grades.

Soft wheat flour sales were mostly to established trade during the past week. Advances of 20@50c per bbl. were recorded, reflecting the higher prices for red wheat at all markets. Southeastern buyers took hold only for their current needs. Cracker bakers were not in the market.

Weakness in Mill Feed.

Declines of 5 to 7 cents per 100 lbs. on bran and losses of nearly as much in shorts and middlings were recorded in the mill feed market of Kansas City and the Southwest during the past week. At the lower level shorts and middlings have a steady tone, but the undertone in the bran market points to further weakness. Southwestern mills are offering mill feed freely, especially bran in carlots. Most mills have started on full time operations, which has increased the output of feed.

At the close last week bran sold at $1.05@1.07, with mills willing to accept the higher figure and jobbers making return offers of $1.05. Demand for bran has eased up somewhat, the trade carrying rather heavy stocks. However, with the high prices for other feedstuffs bran is not expected to go below $1 per hundredweight. The stress of present heavy offerings may be eliminated within the next week, as new outlets are being opened by the lower values. This market is in line with Eastern, Southern and Southeastern states. Plantation owners in the South have been taking mill feeds heavily and promise to continue doing so.

After a decline in gray shorts to a basis of $1.28@1.32 per 100, a fairly steady tone was instilled in the market by the larger purchases of hog feeders. Operations of feeders in Missouri and Illinois are on a large scale and shorts and middlings are being used in hog rations extensively. White shorts sold at $1.30@1.35 at the close, with closing sales on a steady basis. Middlings are being quoted by mills at $1.35@1.40, with offerings mostly in mixed cars.

Nothing is being done by mills in deferred contracting of feed. Jobbers and other re-sellers are bidding much below the market for 30 to 60 day shipment of bran, while mills are asking a premium over spot prices.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, $1.05@1.07 per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1.28@1.30; white shorts, $1.32@1.35; fancy white middlings, $1.35@1.40; red dog, $1.40.

Kansas City Market Prices.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for August-September shipment, $4.35@4.75 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $3.30@3.50 per bbl., according to quality and grades; second clear, $2.90@3.30.

Cottonseed and Linseed Meal.

Further declines in cottonseed meal and strong prices in the linseed meal market were features of the trade in the two concentrates last week. Another decline of $1.50 per ton in cottonseed was quoted by local dealers. There is a tendency on the part of some country dealers to contract on present market basis for deferred shipment, but the majority expect still lower values, unless the export outlets open. Linseed meal is in small supply, with a fair demand. Cottonseed meal is quoted at $28@28.50; linseed meal, $33@34.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $4.50@5.10 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $4.30@4.90; first clears, $3.20@3.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $4.50@5.20 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $3.50@3.60; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $1.45@1.55 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $1.49@1.50; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $1.45@1.55 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.40@1.50; graham flour in small sacks, $2@2.10 per 100; whole wheat flour, in small sacks, $2.10@2.20 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1.05@1.07; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.40; white shorts, $1.35.

Linseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $33@34.

Cottonseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $32@32.50; ton lots, $32.75.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $4.60@5.20 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $4.40@5; bran, $1.05@1.20 per 100; mill run, $1.17@1.25; brown shorts, $1.25@1.30; white shorts, $1.35; corn meal, 45c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $5.20@5.40 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5@5.10; bran, $1.15; mill-run bran, $1.20; white shorts, $1.40; corn meal, 36@40c per 17½-lb. sack.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5.30@5.60 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.20@5.40; corn meal, 17-lb. sacks, 40c; bran, $1.15 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $5.40@5.90 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $5.20@5.70 per bbl.; bran, $1.35 per 100; shorts, $1.50; corn meal, 75c per 35-lb. sack.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Most Kansas City mills operated on full-time schedules last week, the aggregate output being 52,600 bbls., compared with 45,500 bbls. in the preceding week, 40,500 bbls. two weeks ago and 60,600 bbls. in the corresponding week a year ago. The total Kansas City daily output is about 1,500 bbls. less now than a year ago, owing to the fact that only one unit at the plant of the Southwestern Milling Co. is completed.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

Work is progressing rapidly on the new engine room of the Kemper Mill and Elevator Co., Tonganoxie, Kan. New boilers will be installed.

The Coldwater Milling Co., Coldwater, Kan., recently organized to build a mill, was dissolved at a meeting Aug. 24, the milling project being given up.

Interior Kansas mills paid up to 90c for wheat during the past week. The close witnessed the highest prices of the calendar year, but still farmers are holding more than ever before.

The new offices of the Inter-Ocean Mills, Topeka, Kan., have been completed. The clerical force of the mill moved last week into the new building, which adjoins the mill structure.

Arthur Cain, of the Cain Milling Co., Atchison, Kan., left last week for an extensive trip through Eastern markets. The Cain mill is operating full time and reports a good demand for its products. It has a good export trade.

Isaiah Nicholson, of Lawrence, Kan., whose son, J. B. Nicholson, is manager of the Kaw Milling Co., Topeka, Kan., operated the first grist mill in Johnson county, Kan. Mr. Nicholson built the mill in 1858, bringing the machinery into the state with a team of oxen. At that time Indians constituted a large part of the population of Johnson county. Mr. Nicholson, who is 84 years old, visited his son in Topeka last week.

L. G. Gottschick, vice-president of the Lee-Warren Milling Co., Salina, Kan., is a firm believer in the German army. "Germany will win," said Mr. Gottschick last week. "It is my opinion that when the treaty is signed Germany will be the dictating power."

The E. A. Wales Milling Co., Harper, Kan., will start operations this week. The mill has a capacity of 250 bbls. and will grind hard wheat exclusively. The plant is a new one, owned exclusively by E. A. Wales, who formerly operated a mill at Bridgeport, Okla. The E. A. Wales Milling Co. has been chartered with capital stock of $25,000.

Mills throughout the Southwest are advising farmers to plant a large acreage to wheat this fall on account of the European war. The crop in the countries engaged in war will be partly lost and they will plant much less acreage. The United States, as one of the largest exporters of breadstuffs in the world, will be called upon to furnish the warring countries with a large percentage of their needs. Millers report that farmers are plowing more land than last year and that their efforts toward securing a larger acreage to winter wheat in the Southwest is bearing fruit.

Newspapers in the Southwest have printed innumerable stories to the effect that flour prices have advanced $1.50 to $2 per bbl. Not a few millers, among them E. D. Lysle, of the Lysle Milling Co., Leavenworth, Kan., are causing their local papers to print retraction of these stories, as flour has not advanced more than $1 per bbl., which advance has been more than warranted by the advancing prices for wheat. In Kansas City wheat has advanced 30c per bu. since the opening of the war in Europe, together with the higher interest rates to finance operations, means that an advance of $1.50 is very reasonable, and does not altogether reflect the higher prices of raw material, including sacks.

Wichita Notes.

George G. Sohlberg, president of the Acme Milling Co., Oklahoma City, is taking a vacation along the lakes in Michigan. He reports that it certainly is the place to take a vacation.

W. R. Watson and wife are visiting in the East for a few weeks. Mr. Watson at the present time is interested in the Williams Process Co., which is introducing the salt water bleaching process.

D. McKinstry, of the Perry Mill Co., Perry, Okla., has just landed in New York on the steamship Lacadona. Mr. McKinstry was in Europe at the time war broke out, and was delayed a few days in transit.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has granted the railroads until Oct. 1, 1914, to file their new rates on wheat and flour to Arizona and New Mexico. In some cases these rates will be reduced as much as 60c. These rates bear largely on the California rate case, as the commission in their decision state that the rates to intermediate points in Arizona and New Mexico shall be no higher than the rate to California terminals, which at the present time is 65c.

Judge A. E. Helm, commerce counsel of the Kansas Public Utilities Commission, is spending the month of August on his experimental farm near Wichita, on the Arkansas Valley Interurban Railway. The Judge says he will be ready to get into the harness the first of the month and states that the commission will have several important matters under way. Judge Helm is helping the Southwestern Millers' League in the Kansas-California rate case and will commence getting evidence and exhibits for the reopening of this case.

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Wichita, Kansas

Prints letterheads and other commercial work for more than 100 mills in the Southwest, which is an argument for you to give them a trial.

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Wichita, Kansas

St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 24, 1914.

All influences other than the European war were lost sight of last week, but the force of buying was sufficient to lift values sharply higher, especially in the face of an advance in wheat futures that carried them to the high point on the present up-turn, and wheat closed strong at the top level reached during the week. Cash wheat values also followed the futures closely, so that there was nothing left for millers but to advance flour quotations. The entire trade continues to discuss the export problem, which seems to be working into a more favorable position, as President Wilson has signed the bill admitting foreign-built ships to American registry, which, it is estimated, will add nearly 100 vessels to American shipping.

Flour sales to the South continue light, owing to uncertainty surrounding the financing of the cotton crop, on which the Southern territory is so largely dependent for its prosperity and the market for whose crop is now practically cut off by the war.

Export sales of flour during the week included 4,000 sacks and 8,000 sacks (in 110s) to the Continent, by one miller, and there were sales to non-European markets at remunerative prices. Saturday's sales were 500 bbls. hard clear at $3.30 jute, 500 bbls. soft clear at $3.25 jute, 200 bbls. soft patent (direct order) at $5 wood, 500 bbls. Nebraska and 500 bbls. Kansas on p. t.; also scattering carlots on orders on basis of current wheat prices.

Output of flour at the following mills last week was 80,700 bbls., against 86,000 the previous week, 79,800 bbls. the week before and 70,100 bbls. three weeks ago, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 12,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 15,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 16,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 13,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 3,600; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,200; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 2,600; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 4,200; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,500; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,000.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent, $4@4.30; straight, $3.80@3.90; extra fancy, $3.60@3.70; fancy, $3.25@3.50; low grades, $3@3.15.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent, $4.55@4.80; straight, $4.15@4.40; first clear, $3.30@3.60; second clear and low grades, $3@3.10.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent, $5.25@5.50.

Rye Flour—In jobbing way at $4.35 jute and $4.60 wood.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote soft bran (locally) at $1.25 nominally; hard, $1.20@1.25; mixed feed, $1.28@1.30; middlings, $1.39@1.50; white hominy feed, $28.50; alfalfa meal, $18.50@19 for brown and $21.25 for green, per ton. At mills to city trade, 100-lb. bran at $1.25@1.28, and middlings $1.45@1.55.

Mill Feed Is Irregular.

Prices on mill feed were steady last week, but trading was unsettled and the market irregular in tone. The urgent demand of the preceding week was not apparent, and for the moment it appeared that local trade demands had been pretty well supplied and further advances in wheat prices would be in order if a further upturn in mill feed is to be expected. Freer offerings of bran by country mills have temporarily helped to take the edge off the market, but offers have not been too burdensome. Trade conditions slackened buying from the South, and reselling in the early week by the East, on a slightly lower basis than locally, tended to keep shippers out of the market. Trade was dull as the week closed. During the week sales locally were of hard bran at $1.19@1.22 and soft at $1.23@1.25, with split cars hard at $1.23 bran and $1.38 for middlings, and soft at $1.25 and $1.50; grey middlings at $1.40@1.43½ and soft at $1.50. There were sales in the West, however, at equal to $1.15 East St. Louis for hard bran in 100s, and some re-sellers offered some stuff in the East on even a lower basis (on direct orders)—hard bran at $1.25 and middlings at $1.37, with split cars at $1.25 and $1.42.

St. Louis Cash Wheat.

Cash wheat rose 10@11¢ a bushel last week in sympathy with a corresponding rise in futures, and as the week closed scored top prices on the movement, with advances of 3@4½c at Saturday's session. Good No. 2 red wheat not only crossed the dollar mark, but mounted to $1.03½, this side, while fancy for seed sold at $1.05 delivered East Side. Hard winter also rose above $1 to sales at $1.03, with a 2@3c advance on Saturday, after a week's range of 11c. Receipts for the week were unusually light and suggest that farmers are holding their grain, even in the face of the heavy winter wheat crop. Total arrivals for the week were 789,528 bus., against 851,574 bus. the preceding week, while shipments were 676,390 bus., against 521,650 bus. Local wheat stocks decreased 9,000 bus. on the week.

Local mills and shippers were good buyers throughout, and even at top prices offers were well cleaned up on soft grades. While the demand was not so large on hard grades, few samples were carried over. The market also was stimulated by heavy purchases of Kansas and Nebraska wheat by Minneapolis mills. Final quotations on No. 2 red wheat were $1.03@1.03½; No. 3 red, $1.01; No. 4 red, 97c; No. 2 hard, 98c@1.03; No. 3 hard, 96c@$1.02.

St. Louis Notes.

Edward M. Kelly, of the Liberty Mills, Nashville, Tenn., was in St. Louis last Friday and met with the St. Louis millers in a conference in regard to export flour conditions.

A. J. Meek, of the Meek Milling Co., Marissa, Ill., is recovering from a recent stroke of paralysis. He has been able to walk from his home to the mill and return during the past week.

Edward Aldous, who has resided in Alton since the Mexican troubles began to be serious, has returned to his home in Monterey, Mexico, where he will resume charge of the flour mills of the Maderos.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 96,210 bbls., against 77,870 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 2,025,300 bbls., against 1,983,703 bbls. last year. Shipments last week, 95,930 bbls., against 89,070 bbls. the preceding week. Sinc Jan. 1, 2,485,180 bbls., against 2,287,365 bbls. last year.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 789,528 bus., against 851,574 bus. the previous week. Shipments, 676,390 bus., against 521,650 bus. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 2,878,950 bus., against 2,506,089 bus. last year. Of the present stock 20,775 bus. is No. 1 red wheat; 1,707,455 bus. No. 2 red; 4,893 bus. No. 1 hard winter and 23,888 bus. No. 2 hard winter.

A cable message to the Bemis Bros. Bag Co., St. Louis, last week stated that S. A. Bemis, head of the company, who has been summering abroad, was safe in London. Mr. Bemis is over 85 years old, but is in the best of health, according to the message. An official of the Bemis Bro. Bag Co. stated that a shipment of bags, made just before the war started, had been seized by one of the warring nations, to be filled with sand and used as breastworks. The details of the seizure have not been learned by the company.

A representative of one of the largest mills in St. Louis said Monday that little effort was being made to get new foreign business at present, owing to unsatisfactory conditions. The mill finally got its shipments to England under way late last week, and had planned to get a good amount out that is booked to Holland, but buyers in that country have been acting so arbitrarily that in some cases contracts have been canceled outright, or they have refused to meet drafts until arrival of goods, which, of course, has checked the shipments.

Just what is the risk on flour shipments in times of war, may be illustrated by an incident related by Peyton T. Carr, president of the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., St. Louis. In the war of 1812, ancestors of Mr. Carr's family shipped three cargoes of cotton to Europe. The shipment was seized by Great Britain. Later, claims were filed by the Carr family at Washington and a government claim lodged by the United States with England. Not until 1872, or 60 years after, was the claim allowed by Engand; and not until 1911, or 99 years after, did the United States settle with the Carr heirs. What better illustration could be had of the possibilities of loss and delayed claims on wheat and flour shipped under present general war conditions in Europe, or suggest more forcibly that a strong guarantee of government insurance and protection of American shipping be adopted.

The farmers of the United States are holding their wheat, according to H. B. Dorsey, secretary of the Texas Grain Dealers' Association, who was on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange Monday. Mr. Dorsey says that wheat now is being shipped out of Galveston, Tex., at the rate of about 1,000,000 bus. a day, but that it is merely filling contracts made before the war. It is almost impossible to buy wheat in the South now, he says. Men who made contracts before the war have made enormous profits. One Fort Worth dealer made a contract with an Oklahoma party for 15,000 bus. delivered f. o. b. Fort Worth Aug. 15, at 87c per bu. The contract later was canceled on a basis of $1.04 per bu., or at a profit of $2,550, and the second party is now holding the wheat for higher prices, Mr. Dorsey declares. "Wheat now is selling at about $1 per bu," said Mr. Dorsey. "When war was declared I predicted it would advance to $1.50 per bu., and I see nothing in the outlook to make me change my opinion."

General Crop Summary.

Rain, with lower temperatures over the corn belt, has further helped the late-sown crop and revived pastures, but, generally speaking, the precipitation came too late to be of material benefit, and the final yield promises only slightly above recent reduced estimates. Wet weather is interfering slightly with harvest in the northern section of the spring wheat belt, but the crop otherwise has been garnered in good condition. Farmers in the winter wheat belt are holding a large percentage of their grain, owing to the war in Europe.

The Murrayville Farmers' Elevator Co. has been incorporated for $7,000 at Murrayville, Ill.

The Sprague elevator at Caledonia, Minn., has been bought by Peter Schlitz.

BELIEVES IN HIGHER PRICES.

T. E. Price Expects Wheat to Soar Before European War Is Over.

T. E. Price, head of the T. E. Price Commission Co., St. Louis, believes that wheat will sell at $1.50 to $2 per bushel before another crop. "The war in Europe," says Mr. Price, "has created a condition never before faced in the history of the grain trade. Every big foreign wheat producing country is involved in the strife. This will mean, in the face of the recent German successes, that the war will be a protracted one. Europe is short in her wheat supplies over 200,000,000 bus., compared with a normal crop, and would need to export enormous amounts of wheat regardless of the war. With war on her hands the requirements will be augmented 50 per cent. Even at present, farms in Germany, France, Belgium, Austria and Russia are being decimated of men and horses, and much of the harvest in these countries has not been completed. Soon will come the time for preparing and planting Europe's next crop and it is self evident that the acreage will be enormously reduced. With the pinch of winter will come the big demand for wheat products, for with millions of fighting men in the field the demand for wheat food should prove sensational. With Europe facing these conditions, and short 200,000,000 bus. of wheat in her supplies, she will have to look to America for her needs, and America can grant them from a record-breaking crop of 900,000,000 bus. of wheat, but at steadily advaneing prices. Is it not natural, from a trade standpoint, that America should demand high prices for her wheat, when she knows that a continuation of present conditions will mean an inestimable reduction of wheat raising in countries which produce over four-fifths of the world's supplies?

Russia alone last year produced 863,009,000 bus. in 63 governments, and 137,717,000 bus. in 10 others; Germany raised 171,000,000 bus., France 322,730,000 bus., Austria-Hungary 219,000,000 bus., Servia 11,000,000 bus., Italy 208,000,000 bus. A 25 per cent reduction in acreage in these producing countries would mean the worst wheat famine the world has ever known, and this is what the world appears to be facing at the present time. It is knowledge of these facts which mean a short crop next year, as well as the enormous demands for wheat which must continue while the war lasts, that make me believe in very high prices. Naturally the American farmer will not sell his wheat cheap when he knows that it may be worth a lot more money later on. He will hold at least a portion of his supplies and this only makes the advance in price the more sure.

"One has only to look at the price of cash No. 2 red wheat in the St. Louis market during the civil war and for 10 years following to see what war means. Wheat sold at $2.80 in 1865; $3.50 in 1866; $3.85 in 1867; $3.05 in 1868; $2.10 in 1869 and $1.50 or higher every year thereafter until 1877. It is true that these prices resulted from war in our own country; but if they did, what must wheat be worth across the ocean, with the whole of Europe in a conflict that may last for two or three years? It will no doubt be quoted at a famine figure, and if so, American markets must certainly follow, as the United States holds the winning hand in having the world's surplus wheat."

The effect of the holding of wheat by farmers is becoming very apparent throughout Indiana. Prices in some markets have advanced to 90c and mills are unable to get all they want at that figure.

The Farmers' Elevator Co has been incorporated at Dailey, Ill., for $11,000.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 22, 1914.

New business in flour continues very strong, and numerous large orders were placed during the week. As a consequence, mills are running days, nights and Sundays, crowded to their maximum capacity in an endeavor to get orders out at anywhere near the time specified. The flour market is in a healthy condition, as millers are now dependent wholly on the domestic trade to absorb their output. The war caught every buying interest in the trade either short of flour or doing business on abnormally small stocks, and buying from jobbers, shippers and speculators, as well as retailers, was on the largest scale ever known. Millers are now enabled to name the price for their product.

While the output of local mills is sold way ahead and they are asking stiff prices for first clear, the demand for this grade is not as great as it has been. Second clear also is quieter, but unchanged in price.

There is not much change in the mill feed situation for the week. Mills are largely oversold and are consequently independent as to price and are holding quotations firm. Prices on bran and standard middlings have been reduced 50 cents per ton. The consumptive demand, however, is said to be light, and there is little incentive for heavy trading. The feature of the market at the moment is the sharp and increasing scarcity of red dog. Mills are far behind on fulfillment of contracts and the demand is keen. Brokers say they could get almost any price were they in position to offer red dog for prompt shipment.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $6.30; standard patents (basis jute), $4.80@5.10; first clears (basis jute), $4@4.10; second clears (basis jute), $3.30@3.50.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patents, $4.50@4.60; straights, $4.20@4.30; clears, $3.90@4; low grades, $3.50@3.60.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patents, $4.80@4.90; straights, $4.50@4.60; clears, $4.20@4.30; low grades, $3.40@3.50.

Mill Feed (100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $23.75@24; middlings, $26@26.25; red dog, $31@31.50.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $4.25@4.35; dark, $3.90@4; blended rye, $4@4.10.

Coast Flour—Patent, $4.40@4.50, straight, $4.20@4.30.

White corn meal is quoted at $2 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots delivered. Yellow corn meal is quoted at $1.90 in 100-lb. sacks in carlots delivered.

Chicago Export Wheat Situation.

Trade with Europe was resumed early in the week, the beginning being cautious and modest, but decidedly suspicious. Nine ships cleared so far this week, carrying more than 1,000,000 bushels, the general resumption being due to the belief that ocean passage is safe. Exporters of breadstuffs have sold grain on a large scale in the pit of late on account of their inability to export. It would be a difficult matter to say as to the amount of wheat resold by exporters, but the total runs into the millions of bushels. A large percentage of these sales was made by exporters under the impression that the war automatically canceled their contracts with the German countries, as well as with England and France. They have suddenly realized that those with the two latter countries hold. Consequently, there was a sharp advance in price early in the week. This is the version given by one man well up in the export trade. Another side to this reselling by exporters is the fact that some of the larger houses have refused to let go of a pound of their wheat, as it shows a loss. Those with facilities for carrying the grain and financing it will continue to hold it, as they feel that it is only a question of time when they will be enabled to secure a handsome profit, as well as pay for carrying the grain; that it will be only a matter of time when foreign nations will need all of our surplus.

It will be some time before old contracts are cleaned up, and about all the wheat is being shipped to the United Kingdom. In many cases the shipper is making great sacrifices, especially at Gulf ports, in order to ship the wheat. Little new business is being accomplished, and after the immediate pressing demands of both buyer and shipper are satisfied business will become somewhat more difficult.

Chicago Notes.

Walter Johnson, of the flour brokerage firm of The V. Thompson Co., had his Packard car stolen one day this week.

T. F. Blake, of the Blake Milling Co., Edwardsville, Ill., was a visitor in Chicago during the week, calling on the trade.

The bids to supply the Panama Railroad with 3,000 barrels of flour were opened in New York recently. Award was given to the New Century Co. This flour is to be delivered during August and September.

George R. Denniston, for several years identified with the Board of Trade firm of S. B. Chapin & Co., as manager, passed away at Pasadena, Cal., on Saturday. The remains will be brought to Chicago for interment.

One of the features of the Chicago market at the moment is the change in flour quotations from jute to a cotton basis, or of the mill reserving the right to ship in cotton sacks or second-hand jutes where new jutes are not available.

The Chicago Board of Trade has kept "open house" continuously since the war in Europe broke out. The New York and Chicago stock exchanges have been closed, but not a day nor an hour has been lost by the Chicago Board of Trade.

The floating grain elevator "Helena," built in Milwaukee for the Armour Grain Co., capsized in the mouth of the Chicago River and the tower now shows above the water 50 feet. The boat plied between Chicago and Buffalo and is the only one of its kind in America. Between 6,000 and 8,000 bushels of wheat were in the elevator when it sank. The loss is estimated at $50,000, fully covered by insurance.

William S. Warren, 61 years old, late president of the Chicago Board of Trade, and a member of the firm of Hulburd-Warren-Chandler, passed away at his home in Hinsdale, Ill., Thursday morning after a lingering illness. He is survived by a wife and three children. Mr. Warren is the third ex-president of the Board of Trade to pass away within a few days, Walter Fitch and James E. Hobbs having died within the month.

James A. Patten, who was caught in the war zone of Europe, has finally returned to Chicago. Mr. Patten states that at the opening of the war he and Mrs. Patten were in Carlsbad, between Germany and Russia, and he tells a thrilling story of being held as a spy and their final escape. Mr. Patten said he would have surrendered half his fortune rather than remain abroad a few weeks longer. Regarding the wheat situation, Mr. Patten gives it as his opinion that there will be great foreign demand for wheat, in fact for all grain; that with Russia's grain supplies cut off other European countries must turn to America for grain.

Contract has been let by the Shields (N. D.) Farmers' Co. for the building of a 30,000-bu. elevator.

Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 24, 1914.

The flour business has been very unsettled since the first advance after the war scare, and this week has been only a repetition of two weeks ago. Cash wheat has advanced so fast that millers cannot figure accurately on anything and no price can be left open. The only safe way to make a sale is to get the offer, then buy your cash wheat and confirm the sale after the deal is completed.

Some few mills are beginning to run out of low-price bookings, and as a result are unable to keep the mills going, and for this reason some of them are putting forth efforts to get business on the present basis. Some mills seem willing to contract for flour on the December option, but this appears to be very dangerous business at this time, as a heavy decline would create dissatisfaction with a great many buyers and trouble would surely result.

Mills that still have flour sold on the low prices are running full time. In fact, most of them are behind with orders and it seems that they will be unable to catch up for several weeks to come.

Several flour salesmen were out in the territory when the last flurry in the wheat market showed up, and some of them were called right back home, while others continued their trips and sold for wire confirmation only. So far there has been very little flour sold on the high market, but buying will soon have to pick up a little, regardless of the market.

There are several hundred cars of wheat in Little Rock on track, being held for orders, and the number has been rapidly increasing for some time. It seems that such conditions as this would have a somewhat depressing effect upon wheat, even if only for a short while.

The low-price bookings are causing a large part of the flour that is now being ordered out to be the very best flour made by the various mills. This is placing the mills in a very bad position on account of the stocks of extra fancy that are increasing daily. This condition is liable to show quite a loss to some of the mills that were not well supplied with wheat to cover their sales. To make a barrel of short patent flour and stock up on the extra fancy will be a very unfortunate condition for the mills at this time.

Surplus stocks of extra fancy flour will probably mean that quite a lot of this class goods will be offered in the Southeast in self-rising flour at very attractive prices for the buyers. Self-rising flour business is increasing in this state, but the mills making the higher grades seem to be the only ones that have made any headway worth while.

Prices are cut to pieces, but mills that are trying to follow the market are quoting about as follows: Missouri highest patents, f. o. b. Little Rock rate points, basis 48-lb. sacks, $5.50@5.70; standard patents, 40@50c per bbl. less; extra fancy, 80@90c per bbl. less. Pure soft wheat bran, 100-lb. sacks, $1.28@1.30; shorts, $1.40@1.45.

Arkansas Notes.

Elmo Marsh, president and manager of the Marco Mills, Pine Bluff, was in St. Louis for a day this week.

The Marco Mills, Pine Bluff, are installing machinery for mixing molasses and alfalfa, in connection with their mixed feed department.

E. B. Overton, of the G. H. Dulle Milling Co., Jefferson City, Mo., is in Little Rock again, to remain until the outlook for the flour business is more promising.

R. M. Peek, of the Kuhlmann & Meyer Mills, California, Mo., is at home in Little Rock, and will remain for the next few weeks to get some idea of the flour market, if such a thing is possible at this time.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 24, 1914.

Sharp advance was noted in grain prices at the end of the week. Wheat made a gain of 6@8c per bu., and was quoted at 98c@$1. The improvement in the outlook for export business and the situation in the Northwest were reflected in this market. The general demands of the grain trade in the Southeast have dropped heavily since prices advanced on account of the war in Europe.

Flour has shown strong tone in sympathy with wheat, advancing 10@15c last week. One firm was holding flour at an advance of 25c, claiming to feel confident of much higher level later. Quotations are: Best patent, basis cotton bags, $4.90@4.95 per bbl.; standard patent, $4.70; fancy, $4.40; low grade, $3.90.

Mill feed has made gains of $4 per ton since the war started in Europe, and rules firm, with bran quoted at $27@28 per ton in 100-lb. burlap bags. Middlings are higher at $30@32 per ton.

There were significant developments at the end of the week in the flour trade. It was learned that negotiations were in progress at the Liberty Mills for a sale of 25,000 bbls. to be delivered at once to a domestic port, supposedly to be shipped to one of the European countries. The buying agent did not make known the destination. Southeastern millers are confident of large foreign business sooner or later, and are feeling encouraged as to the outlook. Domestic business is exclusively for immediate delivery, practically no new contracts being booked and the mills not seeking new business at present.

Nashville Notes.

A warehouse of the Harriman Milling Co., at Harriman, Tenn., was burned, causing a loss of $4,000, with insurance of $800.

A. S. and E. M. Hall are putting up a new three-story and basement mill building at Fordtown, Tenn., and have placed a contract for machinery for a 50-bbl. mill.

The McKinney Milling Co., of McKinney, Ky., with authorized capital stock of $10,000, has been incorporated by J. D. Vaughan, H. F. Martin and W. D. Bradshaw.

E. M. Kelly, of this city, president of the Southeastern Millers' Association, and W. F. Eakin, a Franklin miller, went to Louisville to attend a conference of Southeastern millers to consider the general situation.

The Clinch River Mills, at Washburn, Tenn., recently had a breakdown. Joe T. Cameron, proprietor, showed great enterprise by promptly securing new machinery that will enable him to operate on larger capacity.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange shows stocks at Nashville Aug. 23 as follows: Wheat, 1,142,000 bus.; corn, 123,000 bus.; oats, 681,500 bus. The feature of the movement has been liberal receipts of oats, which have been going into the elevators.

The Standard Grain Co. has been incorporated at Egan, S. D., for $10,000.

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Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 22, 1914.

A big business was done this week for one to five cars for prompt shipment in all lines relating to grain. This is to keep stocks up, as it is very doubtful if there will be any speculative buying until the war has gone on for two or three months. The bakers say their business is very poor and the flour jobbers say the same thing. The retail stores are selling their flour at less than they could buy it for today in carlots, but even that has no effect on the volume of sales. Very few factories or mines are working. It seems to be a matter of waiting for something to turn up.

Prices are very high from the mills and the jobbers are selling very close to cost. This buying streak will last only a few days and will be over for a month or so, and this way of buying will probably be followed until the factories and mines see something ahead to make them think there will be a steady run.

It is a hard matter to give prices, as nearly every mill and jobber is going as he pleases. The stores are doing the same.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices in full and mixed cars f. o. b. Philadelphia:

Flour—Spring patent (wood basis), $5.30@6.20; straight, $5@5.95; clear, $4@5; low grade, in jute, $3.30@3.45; new spring 20c less; winter patent (basis wood), new, $4.85@5.25; straight, $4.50@4.75; clear, $4@4.25; extra, $3.40@3.65. Kansas patent (basis jute or 98-lb. cotton), $4.70@5.10; straight, $4.50@4.90; clear, $3.85@4.20.

Western Rye—In sacks, $4.10@4.25; Pennsylvania, new, in wood, $4.10@4.30.

Feed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring red dog, $32@32.50; flour middlings, $29@30; standard middlings, $28@29; bran, $26.50@27.50; Kansas middlings (100-lb. sacks), $32@33; Kansas bran, $27@29; winter middlings, bulk, $30; bran, $27.

Notes.

Business on the Philadelphia Change has been very quiet. Feeds are in limited supply and very little wheat being offered, as the farmers are not selling.

The following were visitors on 'Change lately: H. E. Hughes and George A. Van Dusen, of Minneapolis; Thomas Ronald, of Boston; Karl F. Schmidt, of Berlin, Germany; M. Applebaum, of Fort Wayne, Ind.; F. B. Lee, of Milford, Mass.; W. H. Feasel, E. McGrath and C. H. Wade, of Chicago.

F. W. Eva, chief grain inspector of Minnesota, and C. P. B. Jacobson, a member of the Minnesota State Railroad Commission, were in Philadelphia, as guests of Chief Inspector John O. Foering. They were on their way home from Washington, where they were conferring with government grain officials on the grain situation. While here they inspected our facilities for handling grain for export.

The following agricultural patents were issued last week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: H. E. Heitmiller, St. Paul, Minn., binderhead for harvesters; D. D. Henry, Fordville, N. D., sheaf loader; A. H. Nielson, Minneapolis, Minn., egg turning device for incubators; G. P. Smaagard, Cerrogordo, Minn., neck yoke; C. J. Tuseth, Osseo, Minn., plow; W. L. Walton and J. Wagar, Bantry, N. D., motor plow; J. L. Ware, St. Paul, Minn., binder head; J. M. Whiteomb, Redwood Falls, Minn., band knife; E. W. Withnell, Jud, N. D., plow lifting or elevating mechanism.

New York

New York, Aug. 24, 1914.

Although there was a fair amount of business turned over on flour during the past week in this market, the rather wild fluctuations in wheat made it extremely hard for buyers and sellers to get together. As practically all mills made prices only on a basis of "subject to confirmation," in quite a few instances offers were wired out on the basis of mill prices, only to be turned down on account of the advance in wheat between sending of wire and its arrival at mill. There was no buying of large amounts during the week, but purchases were made here and there of two or three cars in quite a number of instances. None of the mills are exceptionally anxious to sell ahead to any extent, and neither are the buyers here in the mood to purchase exeept for immediate requirements. The situation being one without precedent, it is practically impossible for anyone to figure out the ultimate outcome. Some people are emphatic in their opinion that flour is going to advance to extreme higher limits, whereas others are of the opinion that the situation is not nearly so bullish as the general excitement has caused it to appear.

During the week there were quite a few reports current in this market that there was considerable new export business worked on wheat, and also on flour, but when fully investigated not a single instance could be confirmed, and it is quite evident that those interested in the export proposition are too busy cleaning up shipments on old contracts to enter upon any new ones.

The week showed up rather a wide variation in prices on spring patents. On Monday a fairly good volume of business was put through at $4.90@5 jute for immediate shipment and August-September shipment. When the wheat markets turned strong again prices bounded up very quickly, and at the latter end of the week prices were quoted at $5.30@5.75 in sacks. At the advance the trade here drew out of the market altogether and are awaiting another dip before taking on further supplies.

At the beginning of the week Kansas straights were offered and sold as low as $4.35 in sacks, but at the advance were held at $4.50@4.75. A fair amount of business was turned over at the beginning of the week at the lower prices for immediate shipment.

Spring wheat clear was in only moderate demand and prices were held at $4.60@4.90 in sacks. Offers were not very free and mills were rather firm in their views.

Kansas clears were in fair demand and were held at $4.25@4.35 in sacks. Winter wheat flour was without special feature and prices were rather firmly held. Straights were quoted at $4.70@4.90 in wood.

Mill feed prices were very firmly held during the entire week, although demand on same was rather quiet. City bran in bulk was held at $26 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.60@6 in bbls.; straight, $5.40@5.50 in bbls.; clears, $4.85@5.10 in bbls.; low grades, $3.40@3.60.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.90@5.25 in bbls.; straights, $4.70@4.90 in bbls.; clears, $4.20@4.50 in bbls.; low grades, $3.70@3.90.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $4.75@5; straights, $4.50@4.75; clears, $4.25@4.35; low grades or low clears, $3.80@4.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $26.75; standard middlings, $28.50; flour middlings, $31.50; red dog, to arrive, $32.50; oil meal, $34@35; city feed, bulk bran, $26; 100-lb. sacks, $27.50; middlings, $25@32 50; red dog flour, $33.

New York Notes.

C. E. Gwinn, of the Gwinn Milling Co., Columbus, O., spent several days on 'Change last week.

A. Mennel, of the Harter Milling Co., Toledo, O., was a visitor in this market during the week.

Causes for Advance in Wheat.

Large wheat traders at Chicago declare that the chief cause for advance in wheat the last week is that many of the exporters at seaboard and elsewhere suddenly discovered that they were short and have been free buyers. Purchases of these exporters helped greatly to advance prices. Exporters recently sold out large quantities of grain originally sold abroad for August shipment under the impression that the war automatically canceled the contracts with Germany, as well as with England and France. They have suddenly realized that contracts with the two latter countries hold, and with the export situation clearing they are purchasing wheat to fill these old sales.

Thomas McFeely Co. report two additional orders for middlings finishers from North Carolina and four from Virginia. Two of these are repeat orders.

The Farmers' Elevator Co., Moorhead, Minn., has been taken over and will be operated by O. M. Sondrail and P. Westling.

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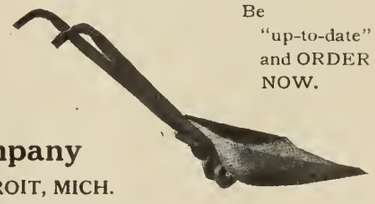

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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 24, 1914.

The steady market in corn all of last week, combined with short supplies of corn products in all jobbers' hands, resulted in a good trade in corn goods by Kansas City and Missouri River mills. Best demand for products if from Southern states, where the consumption of corn goods is heavy at this time, because of the higher prices for other foodstuffs. Corn meal, both cream and standard grades, were steady all of the week, with no price changes recorded. Chop was about two cents lower per 100 lbs. during the week.

Immediate Southwestern states were large buyers of corn meal last week in straight and mixed cars. Kansas City mills were able to work quite a number of straight cars to Missouri, Oklahoma and Arkansas, the latter states especially buying heavily. Corn meal sold at a range of $1.80 to $1.85 in small sacks, delivered Missouri river rate points.

Interior mills report a good demand for corn products from their local trade. Most mills are also doing a heavy business in corn goods in mixed cars of flour and feed. Southern trade is taking standard meal mostly, which sells at a discount of 10 to 15c under cream meal. Interior mills are paying Kansas City prices plus freight for corn, which in many instances is more than 90c per bus.

Louisiana and Texas took some corn goods from Kansas City last week, but these states are securing most of their supplies from Iowa and Southern Illinois mills. Southeastern territory is buying from Southern Illinois exclusively.

Chop was in light demand all of last week, the high prices acting as an adverse factor in trade. Mills asked up to $1.60 per 100 lbs. for chop in 100 lb. burlap sacks. Bulk price is about 12c per 100 lbs. less.

Receipts of corn at Kansas City continue of fair volume. Cash corn prices now are at the highest level of the year, and not a few traders are of the opinion that the turning point has been reached in the market. The feeding demand for corn is not heavy at this time, country feeders placing all stock in pasture rather than pay present values for corn.

Following quotations for corn products basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.80@1.85 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.75@1.85 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, burlap bags, natural, $1.70@1.80; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.58@1.60 per 100; corn bran, in 100-lb. bags, 90c@$1 per 100.

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 24, 1914.

There has been little change in this line the past week. Prices up a little one day and down the next causes the dealers to buy for immediate use which necessarily means a very small volume of business.

All elevators at the various terminal markets are holding to very strict terms of doing business and are very reluctant to accept any business at other than the prices named from day to day. Offers are nearly all turned down.

The meal business is about the same, there still being some sold at lower prices which is enabling the mills to keep up on a very fair run. Standard meal, like the other grade flours, is moving very slowly and most of the mills taking this grade are very heavily stocked up on same.

Prices are about as follows: Cream meal, Little Rock rate points, basis 20-lb. sacks, $4.00@4.05; pearl, 25c to 30 less; standard, 30c@35 less. Corn chops in 100-lb. sacks, $1.73@1.75.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 24, 1914.

Cash corn is holding up stiffly on this market, consequently the corn millers were forced to move values of corn products up an additional five cents this week. The Government reports on corn seem a little high, according to the trade here, and instead of the market going down it is advancing right along. A great deal of the corn coming to this market is of poor quality, and the trade finds it difficult to move this class of corn. The corn millers do not hesitate to take hold of corn when it shows good quality. The mills here declare that conditions look as though corn will go higher, as there will be a great export business this year.

Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.70@1.75; corn chop, $1.65@1.70.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 24, 1914.

Cash corn advanced 2@3 cents last week, and all kinds of corn products rule firm. Bolted meal is quoted at $2 per 96-lb. bag, and pearl meal and grits at $2.10. Demand is moderate.

New York, Aug. 24, 1914.

Corn goods prices showed a very material advance during the week and prices were all firmly held at the higher levels. Demand on same was rather limited.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $4.50 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.80@2; coarse, $1.80@2; hominy, $4.70; granulated yellow, $4.70; corn flour, $2.10. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.97; grits, $1.98; flakes, $2.35.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 24, 1914.

Flour sales have been fair in the local market during the week. One of the large factors in aiding sales was the conviction of many buyers that it will be a long time before prices fall and that purchases which they have delayed as long as possible, could not be put off any more.

As far as millers are concerned, the market has changed so much that most of them have not been able to make any sort of advance plans. Sales have continued to be for short time delivery. One Indianapolis mill reports that it is about sold up for the next 30 days, so that it will go ahead on those orders and not do anything else except wait for the situation to clear up.

The net result of the week's price changes is an increase of 10 cents a bbl., leaving patents at $4.55@4.65.

Feed trade has about kept pace with flour, with no price changes. The flour production of Indianapolis mills for the last week was 14,842 bbls., compared with 14,775 bbls. in the preceeding week, 9,414 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1913 and 14,965 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1912.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.55@4.65; straights, $4.15@4.25; clears, $3.85@3.95. Quotations are given in wood, f. o. b. Indianapolis.

Northwestern Spring Wheat Flour—$4.60@4.70.

Mill Feed—$25 a ton, bulk, f. o. b., Indianapolis; $26.50 in 100-lb. sacks; bran, $24@25; middlings, $25@26.

Indiana Notes.

Elenezer H. Heaton, proprietor of a mill north of Indianapolis, was arrested on the charge of selling corn meal which did not bear the state's feed department's label.

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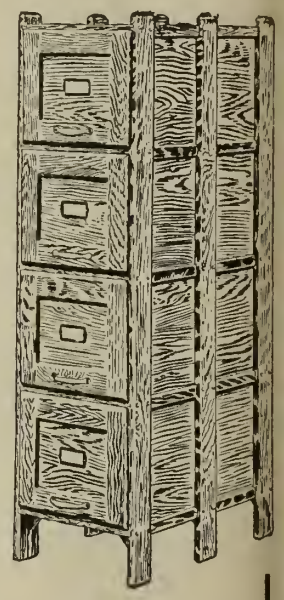

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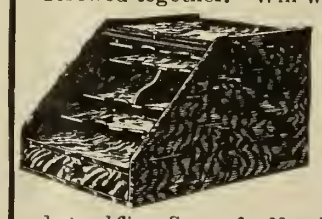

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IX

Nebraska

Omaha, Aug. 22, 1914.

The flour trade this past week has been good locally, there is but little out of state trade reported and export conditions are in no shape to consider that part of the business. General quotations for patents in l. c. l. delivered can be said to be $5@$5.20. Some millers, however, have not advanced to these figures and are still quoting 10@20c less.

In this city, $4.70 seems to be the prevailing price by millers and jobbers to their city trade. Business is reported as unusually good here, as bakers have been in the market, but are now fairly well stocked up.

Receipts of wheat in Omaha are light; farmers want $1 a bushel; looks as if they would get it, as market here reached 97c today.

Mill feed has advanced generally 30c a ton. Interior mills are asking $23 for bran, $27 for shorts at mill door or in mixed cars. Jobbers here are offering in car lots $22 for bran, $26 for shorts and demand is good.

Nebraska Notes.

The Nebraska corn crop is estimated by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce at 200,000,000 bus.

T. J. Curran has purchased the flour and feed store of P. W. Scott at Trenton, Neb., and has possession.

Weber Bros., operating the Wayne Roller Mills, Wayne, Neb., are overhauling the mill and making necessary improvements preparatory to a heavy grinding season.

While late rains have benefited crops materially in parts, there is considerable damage in the McCook division south of the Platte. Many fields are reported entirely burned up.

One Nebraska mill last week received an order for 6,000 bbls. of flour from its Minneapolis connection for mixing purposes with spring wheat flour. The flour will be shipped within the next 60 days.

The Loomis Grain and Milling Co., Loomis, Neb., is operating on an 18-hour schedule and is still behind on flour orders. Demand for all mill products is reported as heavy, with local territory taking most of the output.

Minneapolis and other Northwestern milling points are drawing heavily on the Nebraska surplus of wheat. Shipments to the Northwest were heavy during the past week, especially after the sharp improvement in flour trade of the spring wheat mills. Although the new wheat movement has started in the Northwest, the poor quality of the new spring wheat and the shrunken grains resulted in larger buying of wheat from Nebraska.

The Tecumseh Milling Co., Tecumseh, Neb., reports several carloads of its flour as being embargoed at New York City. The situation at Eastern ports makes impossible exporting of flour at this time. On Aug. 3, soon after the declaration of war by the European countries, the Tecumseh mill had a car of flour ready for shipment to seaboard, but it was unloaded and returned to the warehouse of the mill. Until conditions improve materially, no export flour will be shipped by the mill.

Damage to corn by hot winds has been exaggerated in many parts of Nebraska. Probably the maximum damage in the state has been near Wood River, where fields have lost about 20 per cent in condition. Late corn is making good headway throughout the state, and indications are that a large crop will be harvested. Some farmers are cutting corn and putting it into their silos. This will result in a big feed saving and will not materially affect the corn harvest, as those fields being cut are exclusively the ones damaged by hot winds.

The dollar wheat idea is almost general among farmers in Nebraska, notwithstanding that Omaha traders are inclined to be bearish on the present situation. Not a few of the prominent wheat handlers on the Omaha Grain Exchange believe that the market is topheavy and that as soon as conditions settle to a material extent wheat will move to its natural level, which they believe will be downward. But farmers expect $1 for their wheat and the holding tendency in the state is more pronounced at this time than ever before. Prices being paid in the state now range from 70c to 80c, with some points paying up to 83c. Marketing by farmers at this range is light, mills receiving barely sufficient wheat at their elevators to supply their own needs. Nebraska farmers are in a better position financially than the Kansas wheat growers and will be able to hold their wheat to a larger extent.

Alabama

Mobile, Ala., Aug. 22, 1914.

Owing to unsettled markets, buying is for immediate needs only. This does not apply where contracts have been written, but, unfortunately, very few local jobbers are protected at low prices . No doubt this condition will continue until we have some definite news as to what has been and is being done in Europe. Little confidence is placed in reports now coming in. It is understood that country merchants also are letting stocks run very low before replenishing. Prices have advanced about 75c@$1 over low level reached.

Jobbers' ruling quotations, soft winter wheat soft flour, wood basis: Highest patent, $5.40; standard patent, $5.20; extra fancy patent, $5; pearl meal, per 96-lb, $2; cream meal, $1.85@1.95; No. 2 white corn, 97c@$1 sacked; No. 2 yellow or mixed, 94@98c; wheat shorts, $1.55@1.60; wheat bran, $1.35@1.40; corn chops, $1.78½@1.85; prime c. s. meal, $29@30; sacked hulls, $13.

Selma, Ala., Aug. 22, 1914.

Unless the situation as to the movement of cotton to market clears up in the near future there will be the greatest business depression in this section ever known. Some cotton has been sold here this week around 8½ cents per pound middling basis, and as this is about three to four cents less per pound than was expected, and the crop having been a costly one to produce, many predict that if this price or lower should obtain throughout the season, it will cause great hardship on both farmers and merchants, as this price will hardly enable them to meet their obligations. The tendency, however, is to hold cotton for better prices and it is hoped the foreign demand will soon be such as to bring a normal price.

The demand for flour, meal and feed stuffs is very light at this time, but some goods are moving right along.

Following prices obtain: Soft winter wheat flour, fancy patent, $5.10@5.25 wood; standard patent, $4.70@5 wood; standard bolted meal, $1.87; No. 2 white corn, 140-lb. sacks, from local Tennessee points, 99½c; No. 2 white oats, 160-lb.. sacks, 54½c

BURRELL

Engineering and Construction Company

1102 Webster Building

CHICAGO

Designers and Builders of Fireproof Grain Elevators and Mills.

Mississippi

Tupelo, Miss., Aug. 24, 1914.

There is a good demand for flour for prompt shipment and some booking for 30 days, however, some of the mills are not offering flour except for prompt shipment and none of them for longer than 30 days. The buyers through this section were bearish in their ideas as to the price of flour up until this week, but owing to exports opening up, they are in the past four or five days, beginning to realize flour will not be much cheaper for some time.

The condition of the market is such that the writer could not give correct quotations for this market.

Notes.

R. C. Clark, of Clark & Co., Tulepo, Miss., has just returned after a business trip to Chicago, Detroit and New York.

Earnest Wheeler, who formerly traveled the Mississippi territory, is now enjoying a good brokerage business in Memphis.

W. M. Hill, who travels North Mississippi and North Alabama for the Dunlop Milling Co., Clarksville, Tenn., was visiting trade here this week.

J. M. Craven, southern representative of the Highland Milling Co., Highland, Ill., was calling on trade here this week. The many friends of M. E. Craven, who has been representing the above mill in this territory, are sorry to hear that he was forced to go west on account of ill health.

J. B. Stanley, manager Gibson Grocer Co., Ackerman, Miss., was in Memphis this week attending the Cotton States Merchants' Association. Mr. Stanley speaks in flattering terms of the business outlook through his territory.

F. W. Bickelhaupt, Southern representative of Koengsmark Milling Co., Waterloo, Ill., has just returned to his territory after several days spent at the mill. Mr. Bickelhaupt speaks of business as good, considering the condition of the market.

Mr. Leland Trusty, manager of the Merchants Grocer Co., Water Valley, Miss., attended the association meeting in Memphis this week. Mr. Trusty reports business conditions good through his territory. Among the other visitors to the convention, that are well known among the wholesale trade, were Mr. Campbell, manager of the Gibson Grocer Co., West Point, Miss., and Carl Craig, manager New Albany Grocer Co., New Albany, Miss.

Thomas McFeely Co. report repeat export orders from one milling concern for nine granulating machines, another repeat export order for four and two 500-bus. Philadelphia feed governors, making a total of 128 granulating machines and feed governors for these two large milling concerns.

AA PHOSPHATE

"The Best for Self-Rising Flour Since 1884"

HYGIENIC CHEMICAL CO.

CHICAGO NEW YORK ST. LOUIS

Use Good Sample Envelopes

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MILLING AND GRAIN NEWS

Merchants Exchange, St. Louis

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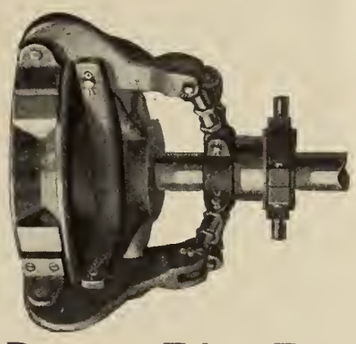

Some sizes as low as one dollar per horsepower. This clutch will carry 25 to 50% overload. Built any size 5 to 100 HP. Write today for circular and discounts.

Decatur Fdry. Furnace & Machine Co.

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Necessities for Your Power Plant

Boiler Cleaner furnished on 60 days' TRIAL with Compound Pump or Feeder free of cost. If Boiler Cleaner does not do the work, put plug in barrel and return and there will be no bill rendered.

One lb. per day per 100 H. P. Boiler at 6½c per lb. does the work or no pay. Will you try a small barrel?

BEST OIL FILTER MADE.

Reaf Oil Filter, true to its name. Give capacity required and let us quote prices. Always put in on 60 days' guarantee.

Read that top line again.

If you use Boiler Graphite, we have it.

Purest air-floated Defloculated Boiler Graphite; also Pulverized Flake Boiler Graphite. Let us quote you prices on the Purity Brand.

HERE IS WHERE WE PULL.

Missouri Non-Slip Belt Preservative and Recurrier Dressings.

Stick and liquid forms a specialty for flour mills. Always 60 days' trial. No pay if not SATISFACTORY.

Missouri Boiler Cleaner Co.

St. Louis, Mo.

GULF PORTS OPENED.

(Continued from Page 7.)

American merchants can learn the methods that will spell future success. Such a convention, held this fall, would bring order out of chaos. For, at the present writing, with various institutions and individuals clamoring for participation in this commerce, and going about the capture thereof in an aimless fashion, the resultant confusion is liable to defeat the very object in view.

To a convention, properly authorized and conducted, every South and Central American republic would be glad to send a representative, and more could be learned in listening for one hour to a man familiar with conditions in his native land than could be acquired by any group of men sailing from the United States on a junket. Besides, the views obtained by these junketers are shared with only a small portion of the community—those who sent them on their errands; while the views of such a delegate as would appear in the assembly here outlined would be heard by all present and the instruction would be nation-wide.

By earnest effort there could be brought out of such a convention a force which would capture this South American commerce, and would so change the channels of trade that when conditions in Europe shall resume the normal the gates of the southern hemisphere will be crowded with articles bearing "Yankee" trademarks.

Specialties Not Necessary.

Manufacturers who desire to engage in this new export will not find it necessary to creat articles especially for the trade. Conditions south of the line are so similar to those in the North that the majority of products will appeal to both sections. For instance, the maker of wearing apparel. The largest buyers of these goods inhabit the coastal plains extending from Payta, Peru, as far south as Valdivia, Chili. Although the greater part of this territory lies in what is geographically marked as a tropic belt, yet it is in reality a most temperate zone, with a far lower summer temperature than the average in a Mississippi Valley state. These climatic conditions are due to the Humboldt current, from the Adriatic, and to the southeast trades, continuous the year round. Therefore, the clothing worn by the residents is the same as that seen in Northern states during late spring and early autumn.

Similarly Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, on the east coast—the principal purchasers from abroad on the southern Atlantic seaboard—have temperate climates, and to supply their wants in clothing it would only be necessary for a manufacturer who caters to a Missouri or an Illinois market to increase his present output, not create new lines.

The tropical trade, which includes Rio de Janeiro and other Brazilian cities, Guayaquil and cities in Ecuador, can well be accommodated by products manufactured with a view to service in Florida.

A news dispatch from Panama, appearing in Monday's paper, stated that a Peruvian cruiser had reached that port and that her captain had asked that his ship be the first foreign warship to pass through the canal. This little vessel reminds one of a small boy in swimming. "Come on in!" is the cry, "the water is fine." And the water of the South Pacific is fine today for American prows.

Until quite recently the arrival in a South American port of a merchant ship flying the Stars and Stripes was cause for comment. She was either a lumber-laden schooner out of Portland for a trip around the Horn, a tramp wandering around the world in search of freight, or a tank steamer carrying petroleum.

Carried in Foreign Ships.

A year ago conditions were somewhat bettered by a semi-monthly sailing of Pacific mail boats south of the equator. Even with this service, 99 per cent of the commerce has been carried in foreign hulls. The Pacific Mail Steamship Co., consolidated with the Royal Mail, does the most business, under the British flag. Vessels of this company touch every port of consequence in South America. Separate lines are maintained for coastwise and for trans-Atlantic service, and not a week passes but three or four of these steamers enter the Straits of Magellan.

The Kosmos Line (German) has a weekly itinerary between Callao, Peru, and Hamburg, touch at intermediate ports. Similar service is rendered between the west coast and Havre by a French company. An Italian line connects Peru and Chili with Genoa. In the Cia Sud-Americana des Vapores the Chilians have a most excellent company that maintains a service between Valparaiso and Panama. Peru also has a steamship line of its own, with four modern, fast vessels that ply between Mollendo and the isthmus. Even Japan maintains a regular service, a monthly itinerary being maintained between the Orient and Callao, with Honolulu as a port of call.

Now comes the general war and one sees interruptions in the schedules of the majority of these great fleets. That is the least that can be expected. In any event the freight in their holds becomes an extra hazardous risk. Of all the lines mentioned only the Italian, Chilian and the Peruvian can cover the seas safely. And on any day the ships flying the flag of the country first named may be in the same danger as those of England and Germany.

Yes, the water is fine in the South Pacific for American prows, and a merging of interests by manufacturer, wholesaler and steamship owner would be a far step in advance toward the control of commerce on the Western Hemisphere.

C. W. Binkley, of the Oklahoma Grain and Flour Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., is spending the week in and around Wichita, interviewing the trade. Mr. Binkley reports that business is very slow and practically nothing doing at all since the war started.

Horace Wade, of Wade & Van Tassel, is spending a vacation at Norway, Me.

BEST CLOTH CLEANER

Peterson's Patent Cloth Cleaner

Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.

Write for sample.

CREAM CITY CAN WORKS

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 24, 1914.

Mills located through this section, or within a radius of 50 miles of Cincinnati, are operating day and night, as well as Sunday.

While flour has advanced 75c within the past few weeks, the millers say it will not halt at that advance if present conditions continue. The millers say that farmers are holding back their wheat for higher prices. The average each day for the past week of wheat amounted to four cars. This market can stand 15 cars a day.

Agents representing Northwestern and Kansas mills declare that they are having much trouble getting flour from their mills.

Rye flour was lifted 25c a bbl. The advance was in sympathy with the increase made in cash rye prices. There is a good demand for all classes of rye flour.

Mill feed prices are also going up. It is following the high-priced flour. Sales were made on bran this week at $25, which price is just $4.50 above that of several weeks ago. The output of the mills is very small.

J. B. Stanley, manager Gibson Grocery Co., Ackerman, Miss., was in Cincinnati quotations are:

Winter Flour—Patent, $4.55@4.75; fancy, $4.20@4.45; family, $3.80@3.95; extra, $3.35@3.55.

Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.05@5.40; straight, $4.75@5; clear, $3.95@4.15.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.25@5.65; straight, $5@5.25; clear, $4.20@4.40.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $4.40@5.50; city pure, $4.55@4.75; city blended, $4.55@4.70.

Ohio Notes.

If the Moss bill is passed by Congress Cincinnati will have a grain department to be operated through the Department of Agriculture, and grain inspectors will take charge.

The receipts of flour at Cincinnati this week aggregated 26,762 bbls., compared with 24,552 last week and 23,762 a year ago. The shipments this week were 23,762 bbls., compared with 21,872 last week and 20,872 a year ago.

Thomas McFeely Co. report contract of William Harper, Lost River, W. Va., to replace his reel system with an oscillator, also furnish one bran finisher, one middlings finisher, one middlings mill, to place his mill on the full granulation system. This is one of the two-stand reel mills put in by Griscom & McFeely more than 20 years ago, and has been one of the most successful mills in the state.

The Revere Farmers' Union Elevator and Warehouse Co., Revere, Wash., has increased its capital from $3,500 to $15,000.

GAS AND OIL
ENGINES

for Natural Producer Gas, crude and low grade fuel oils.

Standard sizes 10 to 1000 H. P.

Highest economy, best workmanship, close regulation. Reliable in operation.

Gas Producers for power and fuel use any kind of coal.

A new 50 H. P. Muncie oil engine for sale at a sacrifice. Write now. Exclusive territory to good agents.

The Jacobson Engineering Co.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha.....	St. Louis...	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Allegheny,: Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga. ...	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md..	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Binghamton* ...	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	29.00	38.00
Boston*	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Buffalo*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Cincinnati	17.00	17.00	8.00	18.00
Chicago	12.00	12.00	8.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O. ...	20.50	20.50	11.50	18.50
Columbus, Ga. ..	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich. ..	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Erie, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Ft. Smith, Ark..	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids*..	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Indianapolis	16.50	16.50	8.00	16.00
Jackson, Miss. ..	23.00	24.00	21.00	32.50
Kansas City	.....	.....	7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky. ..	17.00	17.00	8.00	19.00
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn..	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss..	23.00	24.00	21.00	35.00
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	10.50	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	.....
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn..	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss...	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	28.70	28.70	19.70	25.00
New Orleans ...	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75	.....	14.00	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	6.00	10.00
Philadelphia* ...	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburgh, Pa. .	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Portland, Me. ..	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Portland, Ore. ..	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va....	26.50	25.70	17.50	22.00
Rochester*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Schenectady* ...	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Scranton, Pa.*..	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
San Francisco ..	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash...	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La..	24.00	29.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00	.....	14.00
Syracuse*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Terre Haute, Ind.	15.00	15.00	6.00	16.00
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.50	20.00	34.00
Toledo, Ohio ..	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Troy, N. Y.*....	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Utica, N. Y.*....	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Washington, D. C.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Wheeling, W. Va.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at these points.

Lake and rail points marked with * take a rate two cents less than above quoted rates during lake and rail season.

Before Passing this Page

THINK!

If you discovered a hole in your flour spout that was leaking 50 pounds of flour a day into the feed spout, how long would it take you to have it fixed?

OUR CATALOGUE

will show you that there are leaks in the best mills and also tell you how *we stop them.*

If you are not practical in your milling knowledge, then

Refer this Book to Your Head Miller

In it he will find valuable information and also things not so dry along milling lines. It is his duty to inform you of needed improvements, and to suggest means to obtain better results.

He is the pivot on which turns your profit and loss.

Write us for catalogue and points on what happened at the Buffalo Convention.

THOS. McFEELY CO.

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Wheat on the Farms
Roads are Impassable
Flour Orders Delayed

Plant of Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kans., Built by

There are many mills which need more **wheat storage** to carry over the periods when wheat supplies dry up because there is no chance for farmers to deliver wheat. Same condition applies to car shortages.

Concrete re-inforced storage tanks will solve this problem for you.

WHY NOT WRITE TO

Otto J. Lehrack Const. Co.

408 West 59th St,

Kansas City, Mo.

Competition

Requires all successful millers to keep their mills up to date.

The best trade demands flour of highest quality properly aged, whitened and conditioned.

Over three-fourths of the representative mills in the United States, England, Germany and France have installed the ***Alsop Electrical Process*** of aging and whitening flour.

If you have not installed this wonderful invention, you are working under a serious handicap.

Write us for particulars.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 24, 1914.

Flour purchases in the state during the past week were of fair volume, salesmen declaring business good, considering the unsettled situation. Flour prices tended upward all of the week, reflecting the strong tone in wheat. Northwestern mills offered new crop spring wheat flour for September shipment at prices about 50c higher than offerings of the same grade from the Southwest. Local Iowa mills are running 12 to 18 hours on an average, and report a good flour trade to domestic and Eastern points. Hard winter wheat patents from the Southwest to established trade were sold at a range of $5@5.25 per bbl. in cotton sacks, delivered Des Moines points. Nebraska mills underquoted Kansas about 10c per bbl., while Iowa mills were on an equality with Kansas.

Bakers took little flour last week, confining all of their activity to sending shipping instructions. Several 1,000-bbl. lots of 80 per cent patent from established Kansas mills were sold to bakers on a basis of $4.85 bulk, delivered.

Established trade bought only for their current needs. Some buyers believe the present market is top-heavy, while others are of the opinion that the present level will be maintained, at least, if further advances are not made. Mills are not making open quotations on Southwestern flour. Some Minneapolis mills are offering new spring wheat flour on open basis at about $5.55 for September, October and November shipment. However, this price is at such a big premium over hard winter wheat flour that little is being placed, except to established trade. Bakers are not taking hold of new spring wheat offerings as in former years, because of the big premium over the Southwest.

Mill feed had a strong tone all of last week, but no material gains were made in prices. Bran advanced slightly early in the week, but offerings by re-sellers late in the week were on the old basis. A good demand for mill feed is reported throughout the state. Some deferred buying of feed from the Northwest by large handlers is being made at $1 to $2 under the present market basis. Hog feeders are using large quantities of shorts and middlings, consumption of these feeds now being heavier than for the past six months. Local Iowa mills are unable to fill orders for straight carlots of shorts or middlings, all of their output going to established trade in mixed cars. Middlings sold at a range of $28.50@33.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $5@5.25; straight, $4.85@5.10, fancy clear, $3.70; low grade clear, $2.40@2.50.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $5.25@5.50; family patent, $5.25; clear, $4.30@4.50; red dog, scarce at $1.75.

Mill Feed—Bran, $23@24.50 per ton; standard middlings, $27.50@28; flour middlings, $28.50@33.

IOWA NOTES.

Marketing of winter wheat in Iowa is not of heavy volume. Some wheat is being shipped to Chicago from interior points in the state, but not to the same extent as a year ago. Higher wheat prices are generally anticipated by farmers, who are holding wheat as much as their finances will allow.

Improvements at the plant of the Manchester Milling Co., Manchester, Ia., include the erection of a dam across the Maquoketa River to generate electric power for the mill. Joseph Hutchinson operates the plant.

DeWolf & Wells, operating a line of elevators in the northwestern part of Iowa, announce that they will dispose of their elevator holdings at the earliest possible date and confine all future operations to banking. The company will continue to buy grain during the fall, but all of their elevators will open under new management in the spring.

Southern Iowa reports considerable damage to corn, but conditions in the northern part of the state are excellent. Little damage has been done in the northern counties by hot winds. Large yields are expected in the northern counties. Considerable corn is being cut in the southern part of the state for silage.

Thomas McFeely Co. report acceptances and checks for granulating machines from six different states in one day recently, one of these being a Pacific coast check, another from Utah.

Use Direct Heat for Drying

It is quicker, more reliable, less costly, than steam drying. The grain is dried more evenly because the constant stirring motion compels an equal amount of heat to reach each grain.

FITZ SPECIAL DRIERS will handle corn, wheat, oats, beans, or buckwheat, in a continuous stream. No waiting and no re-filling required. The price is mighty reasonable, too. Get our circulars.

Fitz Water Wheel Company
Hanover, Penn.

Makers of the famous I-X-L Steel Overshoot Water Wheel.

Leading Grain Dealers of St. Louis.

Morton & Co.
Grain - Hay - Seeds
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ESTABLISHED 1880 MISSOURI
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GRAIN AND HAY
"Fastest Growing Commission House in America."
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St. Louis, the Market Center

Scene in Cash Grain Department of
St. Louis Merchants Exchange

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ST. LOUIS
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GRAIN, HAY AND GRASS SEEDS
118 NORTH MAIN ST.

ED. F. CATLIN
408 Merchants Ex. St. Louis, Mo.
I Make a Specialty of Milling Wheat, Always Ready to Submit Type Samples.

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Commission Co.
Hi-Grade Milling Wheat
Kiln Dried Corn
Feeding Cereals.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 24, 1914.

Freer offerings of meal by Colorado mills and steady prices in mixed alfalfa feeds were the principal developments in the alfalfa products market during the past week. Meal prices were quoted at about 50c per ton lower, but the strong tone in coarse grain quotations, higher prices for blackstrap and cane molasses offset the lower meal values, with the result that quotations on all grain mixed feeds were steady to strong all of the week. Buying was in fair volume, sales being for single carlots, prompt shipment.

Colorado mills started filling their contracts during the past week and are now grinding hay on full time runs. Alfalfa in the Centennial state is still somewhat damp, which tends to hold down the output of meal, but dry weather is putting the hay in better condition daily. Most of the hay that mills are grinding is No. 2 grade, choice and No. 1 being scarce. Some mills in the state are contracting for their output now on a basis of about $18.50 for No. 1 in 100 lb. sacks, delivered Kansas City rate points.

No. 2 meal is selling at a discount of $2.50 per ton in the Kansas City market, that grade selling at $16.50 per ton. No. 1 is quoted at $19 per ton in sacks, with supply exceedingly light. Demand for No. 2 meal is reported better now than at this time in any preceding year in the history of the alfalfa meal milling industry. Mixers are taking hold of No. 2 meal better than No. 1, the big discount for the lower grade being an inducement.

Mixed feed dealers transacted a fair business to Southeastern states in single cars of grain mixed alfalfa and molasses alfalfa feeds. Missouri, Southern Illinois and Arkansas were good buyers all of last week. The shortage of other feedstuffs in these states is more pronounced than in any other state. Grain mixed molasses alfalfa feed it quoted at a range of $26@27.50 per ton in 100 lb. sacks, delivered Missouri river rate points. Molasses alfalfa feed is selling at about $6@6.50 per ton lower than the grain mixture. Missouri is showing a preference for the molasses alfalfa feed. Louisiana is taking some grain mixed feed, but trade to that state is lighter than a year ago, because of the uncertain situation in the cotton market.

Kansas City Hay Market.

A decrease of about 20 cars in the alfalfa receipts at Kansas City caused advances of 50c to $1 per ton on most grades of alfalfa. An interesting feature of the market was the fact that common grades of hay made the biggest gains in prices. Shipping demand for hay was brisk and of large volume. Missouri, Illinois and adjoining states were the best buyers in the market. A good clearance of hay was maintained throughout the week, and the tone in the market is still strong. Receipts of alfalfa were 279 cars. Prairie hay was in large supply, total arrivals being 544 cars.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice to No. 1 new crop meal, $19; No. 2, $16.50@17.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $20.50@21.50; No. 2, $19.50@20.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molassses Feeds (sacked)—$26@27.50; alfalfa grain dry mixed, $28.50@30.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $16@16.50; No. 1, $15@15.50; No. 2, $13@14; No. 3, $10.50@12.50; standard, $14.25@14.75.

Color Plates Ready.

The Haywood Color Plates, invented by Bryan Haywood, of the Haywood Alfalfa Warehouse Co., Kansas City, will be ready for general distribution early in September. These plates were adopted as the official color scheme for grading alfalfa meal by the American Feed Manufacturers' Association. Application for the plates should be made to L. F. Brown, secretary of the American Feed Manufacturers' Association, Milwaukee, Wis.

The invention of the color plates by Bryan Haywood was the outgrowth of much confusion in the grading of alfalfa meal. The plates are color photographs of standard grades of meal, and each plate shows the range in color of the various grades of meal, including choice, No. 1, 2 and 3. With the use of these plates, a mixer can take a sample of meal put in on the plate and soon tell whether it is up to grade. Plates have also been perfected by Mr. Haywood showing variations in both fine and coarse cut alfalfa.

Export Outlets for Alfalfa.

Two consecutive years have brought conditions preventing the beginning of an export trade in alfalfa meal and alfalfa mixed feeds, but Otto Weiss, of the Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co., Wichita, Kan., is of the firm opinion that the development of an export outlet for alfalfa products is only a matter of time. Mr. Weiss told the editor of the alfalfa department last week that in 1913 and 1914 he had made arrangements with foreigners to handle trial cars of alfalfa meal and mixed feeds, but unforseen conditions a year ago and the European struggle this year have proveu unsurmountable handicaps.

A year ago Mr. Weiss had already planned to ship several cars of meal and mixed feeds to Europe, but the advancing tendency of the market made the past year an unfavorable one. Importers had written Mr. Weiss that to introduce alfalfa feeds one price for an entire year must be made. This was impossible a year ago. The war in Europe is interfering with the opening of an export outlet this year, but Mr. Weiss is already planning for 1915, when he expects to start actively in exporting alfalfa meal and other products of alfalfa.

New Conditions in Alfalfa Meal.

The surplus of No. 2 meal in all states and the light supply of No. 1 meal is bringing new conditions in the alfalfa products trade, according to Bryan Haywood, of the Haywood Alfalfa Warehouse Co., Kansas City. Rains in Colorado just before harvest," said Mr. Haywood last week, "resulted in extensive discoloration of alfalfa hay and a subsequent shortage of choice and No. 1 hay for grinding. This means that the supply of No. 2 meal will be much larger than No. 1 than ever before. Today there is a premium of $2.50 per ton for No. 1 over No. 2 and this premium is resulting in an increasing demand for No. 2.

"Mixers are meeting the new conditions in the supply of meal better than expected," Mr. Haywood declared. "More than 95 per cent of the mixers in the country will be compelled to use cane molasses this year in mixing, and as cane molasses discolors meal in mixing, there will not be much difference in the use of No. 1 and No. 2 meal. In protein content the two grades are almost nearly alike. Some millers expected demoralization in trade because of the short supply of No. 1 and choice meal, but the best of conditions are true. I expect a good trade in meal and mixed feed this year. The alfalfa products trade will go through another year of new factors, but like in the past, all will be met to the benefit of the alfalfa meal milling and mixing industry."

We are always in the market for ALFALFA MEAL and ALFALFA MIXED FEEDS. Write or wire
KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.
G. T. MARTIN, Manager 718 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Colorado alfalfa hay is beginning to move to market in large volume. Kansas City's receipts of hay are beginning to show the effects of the heavy Colorado movement.

A report from Los Lunas, N. M., says that shippers in that vicinity are not shipping to eastern and central markets unless forced to do so by a poor market within the state. This is due to the erratic grading at destination, particularly when the price is tending downward. On an ascending market, there is never a difference in the grades, but this seldom happens.

The Black Hills Alfalfa Co., Minneapolis, recently gave a banquet to many farmers and bankers near Albert Lea, Minn., and served food made entirely from alfalfa. The menu included alfalfa meal noodles, alfalfa bread, alfafa syrup, alfafa coffee, alfalfa chewing gum and numerous other foods. The meal was enjoyed by all present, and the various alfalfa foods were declared to be real delicacies fit for a king.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 24, 1914.

It is a case of "you sell your alfalfa if you desire, but I'm going to hold mine" in the meal market, and as a consequence, prices continued to advance and averaged full 50 cents per ton higher on the week. The trade is settling down to the belief that the early successes of the German troops will mean a long, bitter struggle in Europe, which indicates continued holding of all feed products in first hands and high market prices for all feed and soil products for many months to come.

It is this influence that is working in alfalfa's markets as in other markets. Aside from this domestic demands have been urgently stimulated by a continued lack of good hay in the Southwest. Colorado mills are grinding pretty lively now, but so far the demand in the Southwest has been urgent enough to take a large percentage of the offerings and bidders find competition in turning stuff this way. A prominent local dealer was offered a big tonnage of meal last Monday, and wired asking a few hours' option on the entire amount. In less than an hour ten buyers whom he approached took the entire amount he offered at top prices, and he declared that he could have disposed of the same twice over, but found it unavailable, except at a sharp price advance. Indications are that the supply of No. 2 meal will be greater than heretofore and much in excess of the supply of choice No. 1 meal. Hay, even in Colorado, has been badly damaged by rains and adverse weather conditions, which should force a wider premium on No. 1 choice and No. 2 meal, than under normal crop and market conditions. Mixed feeds were in good demand along with the first meal product, and firm prices on corn and meal steadied grain mixed feeds. All Southern trade was sentimentally influenced by uncertain financial influences surrounding the marketing of the cotton crop. The alfalfa hay market was fairly steady, with final sales of No. 2 scant at $13.50; good No. 2 at $15.50 and $16; No. 1 at $17 and $18. Quote brown alfalfa meal at $18.50 and green at $21.25 per ton; alfalfa molasses meal with grain, $25@29.50, and without grain, $21@23.50.

Mobile, Ala., Aug. 22, 1914.

Quite a rise in prices has been noted as to alfalfa and its products. Hay is now being quoted about $4@$4.50 over prices that were asked when new crop first came in. Buyers that contracted at low prices are exceedingly lucky, but it is not believed very many are protected. Mixed alfalfa feeds, too, have shown considerable strength during the past week, although prices are not so strong at the week's close as they were during the first part of the week. Market is very firm today, and following are prices asked by jobbers:

Choice alfalfa hay, $22; No. 1 hay, $1 less. Alfalfa mixed feeds are offered all the way from $27 to $42. This wide variance is occasioned by some dealers having on hand feed bought while prices were still low. Taken all the way round, a price of $35 average, for a good feed, would be in line with present markets.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 24, 1914.

Alfalfa products displayed a firmer tone this week. Buyers are bidding freely, but find it difficult to get hold of supplies. Grain mixed alfalfa feed is specially in good request, and prices were lifted 50 cents this week. There is a good demand for this coming from Southern points. Locally the trade is taking hold freely also. New hay is coming to the market in larger quantities now, and the prices are slightly easier. Quotations are, grain mixed alfalfa feed, $25@26; molasses feed, $28@28.50.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 24, 1914.

Alfalfa hay is selling at $18@20 per ton, with tendency to higher level. Alfalfa molasses feed is in light demand at $30@32 per ton.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 24, 1914.

The market on alfalfa feeds is decidedly firm, ranging in price from $21.75@23.20.

The market on grain mixture runs about $27.70.

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FOR SALE—One 50-bbl. mill in good running order. Located about four blocks from railroad station. Main building has three floors, one flour house, 10 acres of ground, good concrete dam, plenty of water. Price right. For further particulars write G. W. Olsen, Cedar, Kan.

MONEY-MAKER FOR RENT OR SALE—Best located up-to-date 70-bbl. steam flour mill in the Southwest, complete corn department, elevator, barns and residence. Abundant wagon wheat, best quality. Exchange and local trade A-1. Cheap fuel. Only mill and elevator in town of 8,000. A. B. Stone, owner, Fayetteville, Ark.

KANSAS MILL AT A SACRIFICE.
A well-equipped 100-barrel Nordyke & Marmon mill located in best wheat section of Kansas. Non-resident owner will sacrifice. Address R. W. Kelly, Box 1375, Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE—On easy terms, 140-bbl. mill and elevator. Well located in good school town on main line Santa Fe. Would consider trade. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 241, St. Louis, Mo.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Second miller in new, up-to-date 250 bbls. plant. Apply quick. Stafford County Flour Mills Co., Hudson, Kan.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill not less than 100 bbls. capacity, by a married man 29 years old; 12 years' experience in hard and soft wheat milling. Am sober, industrious and can build up a flour business that is run down. Can furnish references. Address Box Z, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 barrels and up. Have had charge of mills from 150 to 2,000 barrels. Can furnish very best of references. Can keep mill in good repair, have my own tools. Married. Can come at once. Wish a situation where there are good schools. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 203, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller by a sober, competent man of 25 years' practical experience in some of the leading mills of the United States. Can fill the position to your satisfaction in quality, quantity and percentages. Have been head miller here for the past six years, with Cooper & Son, but have resigned, owing to a disagreement. Address John Loughrey, Humboldt, Neb.

WANTED — Stationery engineer wants position. Capable of handling fire or water tube boilers, cross compound or simple engines and condensers. Always on lookout for economy. Have own indicator. Never been discharged. Good reference. Box 243, Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position, by a born miller, experienced from burr to roll system. Was head miller for 19 years with one firm, and head miller for 7½ years in a 235-bbl. full Plansifter system mill. Would take charge of a 50 to 200 bbls. mill, or second in a larger mill. Reference furnished on request. W. H. S., 435 W. King street, York, Pa.

WANTED—We want a 9x18 or 9x24 3 pr. high feed roll. We have for sale or exchange one 8-inch and on 14-inch American special grinder, one 16-inch N. & M. vertical burr mill, all good as new. One Smith purifier, one 20x8 N. & M. flour dresser. Rohm Bros., Rockville, Ind.

WANTED—Position as flour packer. I am a married man of good habits, have had six years' experience. Prefer job in Nebraska. State salary and capacity of mill in first letter. Address Box 242, Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 75 to 300 bbls. capacity, by miller of 28 years' practical experience. Can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Can come on short notice. Address G. C. Moore, Ravenna, Neb.

WANTED—Position as head miller in good mill of 100 to 500 bbl. capacity. I am thoroughly up-to-date in modern milling, and capable of obtaining the best results in quality and yield. Am married, 30 years of age, have had more than 12 years' experience in different mills. I do not use liquor in any form. Can furnish satisfactory recommendations as to character and ability. Give capacity, make of machinery and wages paid in first letter. Address Head Miller, 710 Ninth avenue, Shenandoah, Iowa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO TRADE—An improved South Dakota farm for a 50 to 100 bbl. mill. Am living on the farm and wish to get in a mill. Have a partner who is a miller, and we will price land right, as there is no real estate commission in connection. Give location of mill in first letter and avoid delay. Address T. M. Rose, Iona, S. D.

SPLENDID location for flouring mill, elevator, alfalfa and feed mill, or any of them. No competition. Large territory. For full information, address T. W. Wheat, Secretary Commercial Club, Lander, Wyo.

WAREHOUSE OPPORTUNITY—Will sell part interest to party having goods to store each year, to help build Kansas City warehouse. Present warehouse running, with extra ground, switch and dock available. Warehouse 4220 St. John Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

The Tom Hall Grain Co. has been incorporated at Little Rock, Ark., for $25,000, with Tom Hall as president and H. T. Terry secretary and treasurer.

The Flasher (Minn.) Equity Exchange has purchased a 40,000-bu. elevator at that point.

The Lemmon (S. D.) Farmers' Equity Exchange has purchased the Bagley elevator at that point.

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BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
PEARL CORN MEAL

GRANULATED CORN MEAL
(White or Yellow)
HOMINY
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Regarding Cancellations

Legal Opinion Which Applies to Failure to Make Shipments on Contracts.

E. J. Smiley, secretary of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association, secured the following legal opinion regarding the liability of shippers for their failure to deliver grain as contracted because of the embargo of railroads on shipments to Galveston:

The Opinion of Stone & McDermott.

You have submitted to us for opinion a contract made by one of your members, by the terms of which it has agreed to sell certain amounts of wheat, 30 days shipment, expiring Aug. 20, 1914, Galveston billing. The contract contains the clause:

"Delivery of grain on this contract not perfected until grain reaches destination and has been inspected and weighed."

The seller is unable to get billing from any road to Galveston on account of the embargo laid by the carriers, which, in turn, is caused by the unsettled conditions in ocean carrying and ocean insurance, occasioned by the war conditions in Europe.

The questions submitted are:

First, is the seller relieved from performance on account of a supervening condition over which neither he nor the buyer has control, which renders performance as a matter of fact impossible; and,

Second, if not, has the seller recourse over against a carrier for refusing to comply with the common law obligation of a carrier to accept goods tendered it for shipment.

The second question is much easier of answer than the first. In the absence of discrimination, the carrier has discharged its duty if it has used reasonable diligence in providing facilities for handling the crop under conditions that are not extraordinary. It is not bound to provide equipment enough to handle a crop where an unforesecable war stops the outlet and raises a situation not apt to recur in a lifetime. It is assumed that the carriers have used diligence in freeing and providing equipment sufficient to handle the large crop if ocean transportation had been kept open; if such is the fact, their duty is discharged.

The seller is not at fault; the buyer is not at fault ;the carrier is not at fault; the United States is at peace with the world. Yet the railroad, the telegraph, the cable have drawn the nations of the world so close that a war between foreign countries has made impossible of performance a contract for the delivery of Kansas wheat. Whether the seller may be held upon his contract where he is powerless to perform presents an interesting question; one that is not free from doubt in the adjudicated cases, and one that becomes more doubtful when it is realized that a new law may be made by a court to meet new conditions. A distinguished layman to whom the question was put yesterday suggested, upon reflection, that the sportsmanlike thing would be to declare "all bets off." Whether the courts would find a way to arrive at that end is open to grave doubt.

In a note to the case of Danenhower vs. Hayes, 33 L. R. A. (N. S.), 698, the editor declares the law to be settled by a "multitude of cases," that—

"When a party by his own contract creates a duty or charge upon himself, he is bound to make it good, if he may, notwithstanding any accident by inevitable necessity, because he might have provided against it by his contract."

The same general rule has been declared by other writers of standing. It has accordingly been held that the freezing of a river upon which a boat was in transit did not excuse the failure of the boat to arrive by contract time. And it does not alter the rule because the impossibility springs from the action or failure of action of a third party. A bond provided that a certain case should be tried before a certain judge at a certain time; the judge was incapacitated and could not hear the case. It was held not to discharge the obligation of the bond.

There is another rule of law which might be here invoked. It is that where a contract assumes the existence of a certain thing, or person, that the destruction or non-existence of that thing or person excuses performance. For example, a man agrees to work personally for another for a year; he dies; performance is excused.

Under modern conditions, contracts for the delivery of grain a thousand miles distant do depend upon the maintenance of railroad communication. Whether the law, which finds its beginning when carriage was by wagon or canal boat, and commerce on land limited to a few miles, will follow the growth of commerce and say that uninterrupted railway service is a factor upon which the existence of such a contract as this necessarily depends, no one can definitely say. It presents a case appealing strongly to the conscience of a court; but to so hold would introduce an uncertainty into contracts that the courts probably would be slow to do.

Another rule that might be called into play is whether or not there entered into this contract an implied condition, between the parties, that the seller should only be held in event the railroads would accept billing. It is our understanding that this is the first general embargo that grain shippers have encountered. Whether such an implied condition is read into the contract depends very largely upon the willingness of the courts to relieve against the situation presented.

There are cases, notably an early Pennsylvania case, which hold that under circumstances similar to this the seller is excused. The prevailing rule of law, however, at present is to the contrary. The fact that there are cases contrary to the general rule, and the fact that courts do adopt new rules to govern conditions arising by reason of the advance of the times, raises enough doubt about the matter to prevent a definite opinion.

Wheat and Flour Exports.

North American exports of flour, wheat and corn since July 1 were as follows: Flour, 833,054 bbls., compared with 788,308 bbls. in the same period a year ago; wheat, 26,158,292 bus., against 9,397,745 bus. last year; corn, 560,425 bus., against 895,264 bus. last year. Exports of flour since Jan. 1 have been 6,056,417 bbls., compared with 6,501,716 last year.

The following agricultural patent was issued last week to a Minnesota inventor, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: B. P. Welland, Bricelyn, Minn., horse protector.

Embargoes Are Raised

Shipments of Export Wheat and Flour Are Accepted by Southern Lines.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 31, 1914.

Embargoes on export wheat at New Orleans were raised last week by the Texas & Pacific Railroad, and indications are that the embargo at Galveston will be raised in the course of the next two weeks. The embargo at New Orleans had been in effect since Aug. 4. Railroads entering New Orleans have advised connecting lines that they will accept all export wheat or flour turned over to them for New Orleans without any delay. Reports from the Gulf port say that a normal export movement to England, France and the Netherlands is now possible and that ships are loading wheat for these countries as fast as possible.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad has removed its embargo on wheat at Galveston, but other roads entering that port have done nothing. H. H. Haines, traffic commissioner of the Galveston Commercial Association, declares that 12 ships have cleared from Galveston in the last few days, carrying 2,500,000 bus. of wheat, and there is prospect of having an average of one ship daily to load with wheat and flour from Galveston in the next six weeks. All grain and flour is moving for French and English ports.

Additional steps looking toward the relief of the foreign exchange situation were taken by international bankers last week, but definite details are lacking as to the exact plan adopted. Arrangements are under way to facilitate shipments of grain and other commodities to Europe in larger volume. In this connection it is noteworthy that some banks have decided to issue long bills against future grain shipments.

Shipments of flour for export by Southwestern mills are being made almost on a normal basis. With the acceptance of through bills of lading general by railroads and importers willing to deposit money for payment for flour in this country, delayed export flour was hurried to ports last week for early clearance. Mills are rapidly loading all flour in warehouse for export for England and France. No flour is being moved for German ports, as the war risk rate is prohibitive.

Considerable new export business in flour is being done by mills. Foreigners seem anxious to get flour and are making large purchases for shipment as soon as possible. Cables received last week allow a good margin of profit, with foreigners bidding for lots from 1,000 to 75,000 bbls. United Kingdom importers are taking all the flour they can secure, and are guaranteeing payment in this country and assumption of all war risk on all new business.

Can Issue Through Bills.

L. G. Griffith, Kansas City agent of the Anchor Line, advises that he now has authority to issue through bills of lading. Mr. Griffith says new regulations make compulsory the prepayment of inland charges and that all bills must have attached to ocean conditions the "war clause" as designated by trans-Atlantic lines.

George Riley sold the Little Hope Mill, at Waupaca, Wis., to S. Williams, of Waupun, Wis.

A Bear View of the Market.

Robert McDougal, an exporter in Chicago, believes that the amateur exporter has run away with the market. "Present market conditions are unparallcled, so is the danger of the trader. Payment in cash by Great Britain and France through credits established at Chicago, New Orleans and New York has been largely on old business," declared Mr. McDougal. "No new contracts are being made with Europe, and exporters would make none if they could. Great Britain owes American exporters millions of dollars for cargoes of wheat seized afloat under hostile flags and diverted. Great Britain is a good creditor but a slow paymaster. Great Britain pays when it gets ready in this case.

"The United Kingdom is glutted with wheat originally consigned to the Continent. A small parcel owned in Manchester by an American firm was recently found unsalable. No decent bids were submitted. The advance of the last two days is apt to bring out reselling by the English market. The unexpected advent of peace might break the market 25c a bu. No one expects peace, and it looks like a long drawn out struggle, with very high prices, but current wheat prices already discount a war of six months' duration.

"Farmers in the United States will begin seeding a new crop next month. The acreage planted the coming fall and spring, if the war continues, will be record-breaking. The United States has at least 250,000,000 bus. of the old crop to sell. War warrants high prices, but to ignore all other conditions, as the public is now doing by rushing into the long side, is folly, and is attended with great danger of loss. There is no selling pressure from the farmers, as they are busy in the fields. They are likely to let go to some extent at current prices a little later. Some talk has been heard of the federal government prohibiting exports. This is highly unlikely. For new business American exporters are shut off from European markets almost as effectually as under a government prohibition."

Army Flour Awards.

The depot quartermaster at 308 Gumbel Building, Kansas City, Mo., will receive sealed bids until Sept. 2, 1914, for delivery in 98-lb. net double sacks, on or before Sept. 14, the following lots of flour:

106,036 lbs. of Kansas hard wheat "issue" flour, delivery as soon as possible.

53,018 lbs. of Kansas hard wheat "issue" flour.

53,998 lbs. of "issue" flour made from northern wheat from Minnesota or the Dakotas.

29,400 lbs. of "issue" flour for Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

30,984 lbs. of "issue" flour for Ft. Riley, Kan.

31,360 lbs. of "issue" flour for Fort Sill, Okla.

A lot of 53,998 lbs. of "issue" flour made from northern wheat from Minnesota or the Dakotas, for delivery as soon as possible, was bid on Aug. 31.

Prohibits Exports of Wheat.

Australia has issued a declaration prohibiting the exports of all breadstuffs, including wheat and flour. No statement was made as to the length of the time during which exports were to be prohibited. It is not believed that the declaration includes exports to the United Kingdom.

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Outlook for Flour Business.

A winter wheat miller had a comparatively small shipment of flour en route to the Atlantic seaboard for export when the war broke out and the hazards and uncertainty of the situation were sufficient to have him seriously consider holding back the flour and selling it at the very large advance in price. By making some special efforts and adding considerably to his expense, the shipment was allowed to go forward and has been delivered to the importer.

During the past week, eables have been exehanged which indicates the great satisfaetion of the buyer and his desire to transaet much larger business with this mill than he ever has previously. He evidently wanted the flour and doubtless needed it badly. He was better satisfied to get the flour than to have a settlement made with him at the higher priee, which is what the miller expected to do in concluding the transaetion. There has been a eonfidence established between them, which will be greatly to the miller's advantage and it is simply the natural result of a service, whieh he made a speeial effort to render in carrying out the transaetion as it was originally intended by both parties.

There have doubtless been many ineidents of similar nature during the past month. While American millers have been confronted with circumstances without a parallel, they have, on the whole, recognized not only their business obligation to earry out their contracts under extreme diffieulties but have also taken advantage of an unprecedented opportunity to seeure the very large flour trade which will come to Amerian millers during the next year and probably for some time after.

Early in July, the Southwestern Millers' League held a meeting in Kansas City to discuss export trade conditions and arrange for a representation to meet the steamship companies regarding export rates and conditions. It was freely predicted at that meeting that two large years of export business was ahead of winter wheat millers. Two important factors were recognized as prevailing. First, the record-breaking wheat crop in the Southwest and second, the shortage of European crops and the demand which had already developed into some large sales for export shipments of flour. No one had the most remote thought at that time of a general war in Europe and the events culminating since.

But since then two months of the new erop year has passed and only the beginning is known of what is expeeted to be the greatest war in history. Even the short crops of Europe in 1914 will be further lessened by devastation, by lack of harvest help to gather and by the wastefulness of war. But armies as well as the citizenship of all these countries must be fed by the cheapest and best food. It is the primordial ery for Bread. The instinct of self preservation. This, rather than the immediate necessities of the occasion has caused the demands of Europe for shipments of wheat and flour from America. It is this whieh has made our government and other nations take sueh speedy action to effect means of transportation, insurance and for payment for the goods. The effect has been seen in households in this country taking the unusual steps of buying even more than one barrel of flour instead of the usual small sack. This is a temporary cause for demand for flour in this eountry and will have a later re-action.

But Europe will be, not a temporary panie stricken customer, but a constant user of large quantities of American flour. What the shortage of acreage to be planted in winter wheat this fall will be, is mere conjecture. With the farmers and peasantry in the armies, the loss will be very large. The crops are bound to suffer and next year and the year after will feel the effects, even if the war should be terminated in a few months. Germany's early successes on land would indieate that the campaign will be of long duration. Great Britain has so far had by far the best of the naval eneounters with the German cruisers and the channels of oeean transportation promise to remain open with much less risk to shipping than expected.

Millers have had the unusual but satisfactory experience during the past few weeks of being sought by buyers instead of harrying the trade far and wide for enough business to keep the mills running steadily. The domestic, as well as the foreign trade, has in part, been stampeded with a fear of higher prices but to a larger extent, the flour demand has been for small quantities for immediate shipment proving what was antieipated at the beginning of the crop year. Buyers were all bearish, expecting much lower priees and they allowed their stocks to dwindle down to small proportions. The buyers of flour from the largest jobbers to the small retailers, were unprepared as a rule, for the unusual demand from eonsumers.

On the other hand, the marketing of wheat was restricted temporarily. Railroads declared blockades for export shipments and banks, commission merchants and country elevator men also advised farmers to hold grain as for financial reasons they were unable to buy and handle their purchases in the usual channels. Farmers had their wheat, in stacks or in bins, increased one third or one half in value in a few weeks at a time when they had the largest quantity. Although the shipments, especially for export, seem large so far this year, the amount of winter wheat in the hands of farmers on September 1st is probably record-breaking in amount. This wheat is going to be gradually delivered during the year and millers have ahead of them a period when flour trade will be suffieient for full time runs and at the same time, there is an abundance of milling wheat back in the country where they can buy and handle it to the best advantage as it is needed.

The millers have not, for a long period, had before them a condition which points to sueh successful operations as during the current season. These favorable eonditions may change but while they last, millers will do well to continue the conservative policy of not taking chances of sales for deferred shipment and making quotations only for immediate wire acceptance or confirmation by the mill.

Increasing Wheat Production.

The real stress for wheat for European requirements will occur on the next crop, and for several crops thereafter. American wheat producers, also American flour manufacturers, will be depended upon more for wheat and flour than they have ever been, and the opportunity to so firmly establish American products, both raw and manufactured, that they cannot be displaeed will be at hand. The first and the most important step toward preparation is the production of a large crop of wheat. The more wheat we produce the more of the great money-producing staple will the American farmer have and the more opportunity for the American miller to wedge in his manufacture—in short, the more general prosperity.

A medium crop of wheat will leave our shores so rapidly that Amerlean millers will miss the greatest opportunity they have ever had of establishing themselves abroad. From a farmer's point of view he cannot possibly produce a crop that will be in sueh active demand at good, strong priees as will be wheat.

The miller is the one who should take up the matter of increasing the wheat crop with the farmers. Every lover of prosperity, it matters not his business, should and no doubt will ehime in, but, for fear aetivities of the general publie will be too late for effect, millers should see to this important question at once. Millers are the proper eouriers, and should seek every known means to encourage farmers to raise the very largest crop of wheat imaginable next year, and the time to begin is now. Farmers should be made to understand there will be a world of hungry mouths depending upon them, that they cannot afford to risk poor seed, nor improper seed bed, nor can they afford to spare space for other crops that can be put to wheat. They should know the truth—that wheat will yield them a large return on next crop, a return not to be equaled by the variety of crops ordinarily depended upon.

Farmers can largely increase acreage. Many of them can increase more than 100 per cent. There is no danger of there being too much increase in wheat acreage. The danger is the increase will be too small at best.

The demand for American wheat and flour on next crop can be increased by probably 200 per cent, and will be taken at good, strong prices. Such a demand will not be met in its entirety by American farmers. But it is the part of good business for every farmer to supply as much of the demand as he possibly can, and it is also the part of good business for every American miller to begin an immediate crusade for the largest acreage of wheat ever sown.

W. H. Marshall.

Northwestern Flour Sales.

Advices from Minnesota indicate that 3,000,000 bbls. of flour, all for delivery within the next three months, are on the order books of the Minneapolis mills. It is stated that present business already booked would maintain all of the mills on full-time runs for a period of 40 days, without another single order being accepted. Amount of flour booked ahead at this time is about 50 per cent larger than the advance business on the mill books a year ago. However, little flour has been sold abroad by spring wheat mills, more than 85 per cent of the flour being for domestic account. New foreign business at this time is difficult, because of the foreign exchange situation.

Oregon Mill Burns.

The flour mill, elevator and warehouse of the Imbler Flouring Mill Co., Imbler, Ore., was eompletely destroyed by fire Aug. 18. Total loss was in exeess of $125,000. About 70,000 bus. of wheat and 3,000 bbls. of flour contained in the warehouse and elevator were a total loss. Mill was only partly covered by insurance. No rebuilding plans have been made, and it is doubtful whether the plant will be rebuilt this year.

Foreign Flour Values.

Spot flour in Paris was quoted at $6.61 per bbl. on Aug. 28, while spot offerings of wheat were quoted at $1.46¼ per American bu. The flour quotation is on a grade of clear that would bring about $4 in jutes, Kansas City.

Dust Explosions

Result of Investigations by Bureau of Mines.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 29, 1914.

Experts of the Bureau of Mines of the Interior Department made a report today to Secretary Franklin K. Lane that the same degree of care exercised in a mine to prevent the explosion of coal dust should be used in flour mills, grain elevators and grain products factories to guard against the explosion of grain dusts. These experts have conducted a co-operative investigation with experts of the milling industry. Both unite in saying that rigid enforcement of rules and regulations should be taken by companies and corporations in installing safety devices to prevent grain dust explosions.

The report states that the milling industry in the last 10 years has been visited by a series of mysterious explosions costing several hundred lives and hundred of thousands of dollars. "The climax came in June, 1913," the report continues, "when an explosion in a Buffalo, N. Y., feed mill killed 33 and injured 70. The millers, realizing that the Bureau of Mines' men were experts on coal dust explosions, called upon them for assistance in a complete investigation, in order that future catastrophes might be avoided."

David J. Price, of the Bureau of Mines, was assigned to the work, under the direction of Dr. George A. Hulett, chief chemist of the bureau, and Harold H. Brown represented the millers.

The mines experts declare that all dusts containing carbon are explosive under certain conditions and that immediate steps should be taken to safeguard against such conditions. They describe a terrific explosion in a grain elevator and say:

"We are forced to conclude that if an explosion with such terrible force and violence could occur at this elevator, then the grain elevators of the country are at all times subject to the possibility of a similar occurrence if favorable conditions exist. Many milling men have maintained a false sense of security, and have felt that the elevators were not especially a source of danger, and that as long as an explosion did not originate in the grinding mill proper they were reasonably safe. This explosion alone would seem to indicate sufficiently that the dusts created during the elevating and storing of grain are explosive and dangerous."

On the subject of the causes of grain and dust explosions, the experts say:

"At the present time, in modern milling plants, the use of an open flame light is positively prohibited, and is generally regarded as an element of very great danger. Many explosions have been traced to this source. The use of gas jets for lighting purposes, the introduction of lanterns or open lights into grain bins or dust-collecting systems are very dangerous.

"Many violent explosions have occurred during the mill fires, due to the presence of dust in large quantities. The flames and force from a fire produce sufficient concussion to jar the dust into suspension and initiate a very violent explosion.

"A large number of explosions in more recent years have been traced to the introduction of foreign materials into grinding machines. Particles of such materials, coming into contact with the graining plates of the machines, produce sufficient sparks to cause an ignition of the dusts.

"It is necessary in mills and elevators for the workmen to determine at frequent intervals the amount of grain that the storage bin contains. A common practice is to lower a light of some kind into the bin to observe or measure the quantity of grain. Many explosions have occurred when open lights were lowered. The desired results can be obtained by lowering a 'tape' with a weight attached to the end, and the exact measurement can be recorded.

"When occasion renders it absolutely necessary to use a lamp of some kind in a bin, an approved type of portable electric lamp could be used. Electric bulbs in dusty atmosphere located near machinery where there is a possibility of the lamp becoming broken, or at points in the mill where workmen may strike the lamp, especially when carrying a projection of some kind on their shoulders, should be enclosed in a strong wire guard or protector, and it would be advisable to enclose each bulb in a vapor-proof globe. An extra safety feature would be, whenever possible, to locate all fuses on light and power circuit switches and starting boxes at points where dust is not present in dangerous quantities."

Wheat Acreage Will Increase.

Weather has been favorable for fall farm work, and preparations for planting the early-sown winter wheat are progressing in the southern section of the belt. Indications are that present high prices will result in a materially increased acreage. Farmers still show a decided tendency to hold their wheat. Weather has improved the late corn and revived pastures and meadows over a considerable portion of the growing belt. The crop, however, will prove only slightly in excess of last year's.

The mill and electric light plant of the Adel Mill Co., of Adel, Ia., was burned last week. The mill was originally built in the Civil War. Three thousand bushels of grain and 1,000 sacks of flour were burned. The electric light plant furnished electric light and power for Adel, Dallas Center, De Soto and Van Meter.

Farmers' Union Elevator and Mercantile Co., Baker, Kan., incorporated with capital of $10,000.

Farmers' Elevator Co., Kurcki, N. D., incorporated with capital of $10,000.

Increased Export

Railroads Now Issue Through Export Bills of Lading.

The railroads of the Trunk Line Association yielded to the pressure of millers and other interests late last week and resumed the issuance of through export bills of lading with certain provisions brought about by the war risks. The requirements include the prepayment of inland charges in some cases, confirmation of bookings with steamship agents, and are made subject to steamship war clause in the ocean lading. Through export bills of lading are now being issued on shipments destined to Cuba and Porto Rico.

The removal of the handicap caused by the refusal of carriers to issue through export bills of lading improved the movement of flour shipments to many ports where restrictions had prevented the delivery of flour sold for August shipment. With the exception of German and Baltic ports, September sailings can be depended upon at the much higher rates which steamship lines are asking. Both at Atlantic and Gulf ports conditions are improving rapidly. Importers are generally meeting the requirements of exporters in requiring reimbusement in America and are assuming the additional war risk insurance.

New export sales are difficult to negotiate. Cables are exchanged freely regarding large contracts for prompt shipment of flour, but rumors of large sales for export ranging from 50,000 to 100,000 bbls. were not confirmed. The French and English governments have bought some large quantities of flour and the reports from New Orleans state that some of this flour will be shipped in government cruisers, which would indicate it was intended for the armies in France.

New Orleans Notes.

J. L. Rodney, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., of Kansas City, has been in the city for the past week arranging for a large export movement of flour from New Orleans for the French government.

The special committee of the New Orleans Traffic Bureau will meet next week to select a general manager at a salary of $6,000 per annum. Ben F. Flippin, former traffic manager of the Missouri Pacific, declined the position. There are about 50 applicants, but the committee says it will appoint a man from out of town.

William D. Currie, manager at New Orleans for the Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., of Minneapolis, had a big disappointment last week. He sold 20,000 bbls. of flour at about $5 per bbl. to the British government through C. B. Fox, but the home office turned it down unless the money could be paid at Minneapolis before loading the cars. The Britishers wanted to pay f. o. b. New Orleans. The matter is still under negotiation and may be closed this week.

C. B. Fox, a British grain exporter, stationed here, startled the Board of Trade last week by calling for bids for 400,000 bus. of oats for the British government. J. T. Gibbons & Co. filled orders for 200,000 bus. at 53½c per bu. J. S. Waterman & Co. took part of the balance, while Western grain men got the rest. The oats will be rushed here for embarkation on a British liner before Sept. 15. It is for the horses of the allies.

Illustrating markets conditions in New Orleans last week, the following incident was related by N. T. Lawler. A certain broker called up another last week on the phone. "I want 1,000 bbls. of clears. What will you take?" "I'll give you $4 for what I sold you 30 days ago," replied the other. "I'll give you $4.25 for 1,000 like them," came over the wire in answer. "Will you take $4.35 and hold it open for 45 minutes?" was the reply. "You don't want anything. Yes, I'll go you at $4.45." "The check is coming over right now," answered broker No. 2. Two hours later the buyer sold the whole lot at $4.80 per bbl.

Orders were closed by J. S. Waterman & Co., acting for C. B. Fox, representing the French and British governments, for 84,000 bbls. of flour. The order, which is the largest ever filled by a New Orleans agent, went to the Liberty Mills, of Nashville, Tenn., and the first 32,000 bbls. is to be delivered at New Orleans so as to sail Sept. 15. The Mobile & Ohio lines have the routing and the first trainload of 28 cars was received early last week. It was loaded on the steamer Hudson, of the French line, which will be convoyed through the Gulf by the cruiser Conde. The remainder will be turned out as fast as possible and the Liberty mills are working double force night and day to get out the order on scheduled time. The flour is clear and low-grade patent, it is stated, and will average $4.50 per bbl. It is said that J. Henry Lafaye will fill the other 16,000 bbls., a Kansas mill being the manufacturer.

Wild rumors were current Saturday among the flour brokers regarding export orders from Gemany, Fance and Italy. It was said that another order of 95,000 bbls. had been closed by Italy for delivery at Genoa late in September. This could not be confirmed, though it was credited to Daniels & Co. Brokers were greatly excited and scores of wires were forwarded to mills in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Illinois and Tennessee to get a line on the business. It was also reported that English and French war ministers had booked close to 8,000,000 bus. of wheat for delivery in September-October. It is known that a small squadron of British and French warships is coming here, and it is said they will give the food supplies safe conduct through the Gulf. Never was so much export flour and grain business transacted in New Orleans as during the past 10 days. All parties were sworn to secrecy, and it was not until one broker made $3,600 in a single day in commissions that the largest deal was divulged. The railroad officials were also bound to secrecy and a train of flour had arrived here before the fact became

NEW RATES ON EXPORT FLOUR.

The following export rates are announced by George A. Gamble, commercial agent Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., St. Louis, effective Aug. 28. Rates quoted are on flour, per 100 lbs. in carloads, via lake and rail from St. Louis, East St. Louis and Alton. December rates are all rail.

PORTS.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Aberdeen	41.00	42.00	42.00	46.00
Amsterdam (Hol. Am.)	**37.00	38.00	40.00	
Bristol	*40.00	41.00	41.00	
Baltic Basing (Norway)	**45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Baltic Basing (Sweden and Den.)	**45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Christiania, Proper	**47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00
Copenhagen, Proper	**47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00
Bergen-Stavanger, Proper	**47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00
Christiansand, Proper	**47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00
Aalesund, Proper	**53.00	53.00	53.00	53.00
Drontheim, Proper	**53.00	53.00	53.00	53.00
Christiansund, Proper	**53.00	53.00	53.00	53.00
Cardiff	45.00			
Dundee	41.00	42.00	42.00	46.00
Glasgow	37.00	38.00	38.00	42.00
Havre	**37.50			
Hull	35.00			
Leith	38.00	39.00	39.00	43.00
Liverpool	35.00	36.00	36.00	40.00
London	36.00	37.00	37.00	41.00
Manchester	*35.00	36.00	36.00	40.00
Newcastle	37.00			
Rotterdam (Hol. Am.)	**35.00	36.00	38.00	
St. Johns N. F. (Via N. Y.)	37.70			
Swansea	*45.00			

All rail rates 2c per 100 lbs. higher.

*Inland prepaid. **Prepaid.

Copies of invoices should accompany bills of lading.

Service withdrawn to Alexandria (direct sailing); Amsterdam (Gans and Wranium); Antwerp; Bremen, Baltic Basing (Russian); Gibraltar; Hamburg; Rotterdam (Gans and Wranium).

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 31, 1914.

Ninety per cent of the mills in the Southwest are running on full-time schedules, and report that they are booked ahead for the next 30 to 60 days. Most mills report bookings for the past week as being about 25 per cent in excess of their total output. Buyers are active bidders and their views reflect the daily fluctuations of the market closely. In immediate Southwestern states and in Central states purchases are not for more than 60-day needs, but Eastern markets are stocking up for the next 90 days to six months. Flour fluctuated in a wide margin last week, but the close was about 35c higher. Kansas mills were offering 95 per cent flour in new jutes at $4.80 to $5.10, delivered Kansas City rate points. On the basis of Saturday's close, 80 per cent patents were freely offered at $5.10 in cotton, Kansas City.

Eastern demand for flour last week was probably heavier than for any single week in the past five years. The movement of Kansas flour to the great consuming centers in Pennsylvania, New York and the New England states is in larger volume now than in any year of the past decade. Eastern jobbers are contracting for future needs to a large extent, and are paying a carrying charge of 5c to 10c per month over current prices. Mills are selling most 95 per cent flour in Eastern markets on a basis of about $4.40@4.60 in new jutes, f. o. b. mill. One mill booked 10,000 bbls. last week at $4.50 for straight grade, delivery within 60 days.

Mills are rapidly filling old export contracts, and are having little trouble in securing satisfactory payment. Steamship lines are accepting shipments, and in only a few instances are they canceling bookings. Foreigners are anxious to secure all the flour contracted for, and are keen bidders on new business. Mills received very satisfactory cables last week on fancy clear, shipment as soon as possible.

In immediate Southwestern and Central states trade in Southwestern flour is active at strong prices. Farmers appear to be laying in stocks of flour for all winter use, expecting the market to go still higher, and with this same belief are holding wheat. Established brands are quoted at around $5.40@5.90 delivered Central states points in cotton sacks. Northwestern mills are asking much more than these figures, and Kansas mills are securing some former spring wheat trade.

Soft wheat mills report a good trade in flour for prompt shipment, and considerable inquiry for deferred business. However, the uncertain financial situation in the South, as a result of the inability of Southerners to sell their cotton, is an adverse factor in trade with Southern states. Soft wheat patents are generally held on an equal basis with hard wheat brands. Best soft wheat flour is quoted at $5.10, Kansas City, in cotton sacks.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are bas's jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for September shipment, $4.80@5.10 per bbl.; high patents, 20 @25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $4.10@4.20 per bbl., according to quality and grades; second clear, $3.50@3.90.

Erratic Trade in Mill Feed.

Opening prices of bran last week were steady, but a decline of 3c to 5c per 100 lbs. was recorded on Tuesday. Later the market recovered all of the loss, and the close on bran was at the same level as a week ago, sales being made on a basis of $1.07@1.08 per 100 lbs., Kansas City, prompt shipment. Mills offered bran freely the entire week, and the demand absorbed all of the supply. Principal bullish factor in the market was the unfilled August contracts. Quite a number of jobbers and re-sellers entered the market for carlots of bran with which to fill August business. There was a rush late in the week, and all spot offerings were easy sale at the top price. On the Kansas City Board of Trade eight cars sold at $1.07 in one day, or a rise of 3c over the preceding day.

Strong tone in bran was not imparted to shorts, which were weak. Declines of 7c to 10c were quoted last week. Gray shorts were offered liberally at $1.25, while white shorts sold at 2c to 3c higher prices. Trade was draggy in shorts and middlings, demand being scattered. Buyers seem to think that a differential of 18c to 20c in bran and shorts prices is too large, especially in view of the improved corn situation.

Some shipments of feed were made to Eastern markets on old contracts, but new business is out of the question, because of the low prices in the East. Missouri and nearby states were the best buyers during the week. Arkansas and Southern states bought in carlots, but only when their supplies needed replenishment.

Low grade is in good demand, with the supply exceedingly scarce. Mills are offering only in mixed cars of feed. Few straight cars of red dog are available, even at a premium of 5c to 10c over fancy white middlings.

Kansas mills report a good local demand for feed. Prices in the state range from $1.10 to $1.20 per 100 lbs., delivered Kansas rate points.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, $1.07@1.08 per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1.23@1.25; white shorts, $1.25@1.27; fancy white middlings, $1.35; red dog, $1.40.

Cottonseed and Linseed Meal.

Steady prices were quoted all of last week in both cottonseed and linseed meal. A rather strong tone was apparent in cottonseed meal early, but no material advances were made. Demand is fair in this territory, especially from the cattle-feeding districts of Kansas, Missouri and Iowa. Linseed meal was not offered freely last week. Prices were at the same level as a week ago. A fair demand for cottonseed and linseed meal in mixed cars was in evidence. Cottonseed meal is quoted at $28@28.50; linseed meal, $33@34.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $5.10@5.30 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $4.90@5.10; first clears, $4.10@4.20; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.10@5.20 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $4.30; corn meal, 40c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $2.20@2.30 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $2.15@2.25; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $2.15 @2.25 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $2.10 @2.15; graham flour in small sacks, $2.15@2.50 per 100; whole wheat flour, in small sacks, $2.55@2.70 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1.07@1.08; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.40; white shorts, $1.35.

Linseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $33@34.

Cottonseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $28@28.50; ton lots, $29.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5.10 @5.30 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $4.90@5.10; bran, $1.05@1.20 per 100; mill run, $1.17@1.25; brown shorts, $1.25@1.30; white shorts, $1.35; corn meal, 45c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $5.80 @6 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.60@5.80; bran, $1.15; mill-run bran, $1.25; standard shorts, $1.40; corn meal, 40c per 17½-lb sack; corn chop, $1.80 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5.50@5.70 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.10@5.30; corn meal, 17-lb. sacks, 40c; bran, $1.20 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $5.40@5.90 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $5.20@5.70 per bbl.; bran, $1.35 per 100; shorts, $1.50; corn meal, 75c per 35-lb. sack.

Kansas City Flour Output.

A further increase in the flour output of Kansas City mills was made last week. Mills are now running about 90 per cent of full time. Aggregate output last week was 56,300 bbls., compared with 52,600 bbls. last week, 45,500 bbls. two weeks ago and 63,600 bbls. in the corresponding week a year ago. Local mills expect to maintain full-time runs for the next several weeks, as businss prospects are unusually bright.

More Bran in New Crop Wheat.

Wheat of the 1914 crop is increasing the output of bran, decreasing the production of shorts and shows a better flour yield than wheat of the past several years. Large mills in the Southwest report generally that an average 2,000-bbl. run shows an increase of about 100 sacks of bran over the production a year ago, a decrease of about 85 sacks of shorts and the best flour yields for a nuuber of years.

Mills are having very little trouble with the new wheat. At the opening of the crop year the average moisture content was normal—that is, around 12 per cent—while a year ago the wheat was unusually dry and much trouble was had in the milling process. The head millers of several Kansas City plants report wheat as causing less trouble than for several years. The increase in the bran output is due to the heavier outer skin on the wheat. The loss in the shorts output is more than offset by the gain in bran and in flour yield. Quite a number of mills report a yield of 4.20 and in some instances less.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

The N. Sauer Milling Co., Cherryvale, Kan., has purchased the Dundon elevator at Burrton, Kan. F. W. Stevens, of Wichita, has been appointed manager.

Kansas is now credited with a crop of 100,000,000 bus. of corn, against a crop of 18,000,000 bus. a year ago. Indications are that the rains of the past week prevented considerable further loss in the corn crop condition in late fields.

The Hanover Milling Co., Hanover, Kan., which was damaged considerably by a fire several months ago, has been thoroughly overhauled and was in shape for operations last week. The mill maintained its trade with flour from a Nebraska plant during the shutdown.

Disgruntled farmers who had sold their wheat before the rise caused by the war circulated a petition in Salina, Kan., last week asking for an investigation of the Salina millers and grain dealers, who, they alleged, were in a combine.

James Vansickle, a farmer in Stafford County, has just completed the erection of a 10,000-bu. elevator on his farm, to be used exclusively in storing wheat. Wheat-cleaning machinery has also been installed in the elevator. Mr. Vansickle plans to use his elevator exclusively for storing wheat for higher prices.

Texas millers who had large quantities of soft wheat bought in Kansas City for deferred delivery are selling the grain on the present high level, because there is more profit in the transaction than grinding the wheat. One prominent miller sold 90,000 bus. last week at a profit of 20c to 30c per bu. He declared that he had sufficient wheat at home for temporary use and that he would take a chance on buying for future needs at a lower level than now prevails. A number of other Teras millers sold 50,000-bu. lots at a big profit.

This hold-the-wheat item comes from Chickasha, Okla.: "Since the European war the farmers of this county have moved the furniture out of their spare bedrooms and are using them as bins in which to store wheat. Hardly a bushel of wheat has been sold since the declaration of war. The granaries are all full and the spare bedrooms in the farm houses are proving to be good resting places for the wheat. Farmers expect $1.50 per bushel for wheat late in the season and are writing all prospective visiting relatives that their spare bedrooms are employed."

Northwestern mills offered to Kansas bakers last week straight patents at a range of $5.90@6.20, or $1 higher than offerings of the same grade from Kansas mills. A year ago Minneapolis mills were offering straight patents to Kansas City bakers delivered on a parity with Kansas brands. One large baker in Kansas City who used 10,000 bbls. of Northern flour during the crop year just ended declares that he will not use a single bbl. of spring wheat flour this year, unless the premium disappears. Most other Kansas City bakers are now using Kansas flour exclusively, and report that they are having no trouble in their bake shops or complaints about their bread.

Kansas millers report some trouble with farmers who contracted their wheat early in the crop year and are now refusing to deliver same at the contract price. Several suits have been instituted by mills and elevator concerns in the state to make farmers deliver the grain on the contract, and wherever farmers have disposed of their wheat mills are asking for the recovery of the difference between the contract price and present ruling quotations. At Hutchinson, Kan., the Hutchinson Terminal Elevator Co. contracted for 1,600 bus. of wheat from a farmer on June 27 for 64c. At contract time of delivery wheat had advanced to 75c and the farmer refused to sell. Suit has been started and the farmer's defense appears to be groundless.

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St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 31, 1914.

There were further price advances on flour last week, the gains amounting irregularly from 50 cents to 75@90 cents on clear, straights and patents and about 20@25 cents on low grades. The heavy appreciation in values, of course, was in sympathy with wheat, which was strong and at one time 8 to 12 cents higher on cash, with a reaction of 4 cents later, while futures mounted to the high-record figures scored since the war began. Taking the flour trade generally, however, business was less urgent than a week ago, for most millers are adverse to offering freely in the face of the uncertain trade conditions which cause extreme caution in naming prices and limit sales materially. The flour demand was keen on any signs of price reduction, however, which made the mills all the more confident of their position.

Official reports from the Department of Justice at Washington, claiming inflation in St. Louis flour prices since the war began, and embodied in a preliminary report issued by the department last Thursday, were not treated seriously by the trade, despite the fact that flour ranged from $3.35 to $3.50 per bbl. before the war started, against $4.90 to $5.10 now. It is a well-known axiom of war that food prices rise, and the recent runaway market in wheat naturally called for corresponding advances in flour. In commenting on the report of the Department of Justice, L. A. Valier, of the Valier & Spies Milling Co., says: "Millers naturally have to meet the rise in wheat by advancing flour prices, for the farmer will not sell his grain and we have to pay more to obtain supplies. I think the ratio of wheat and flour prices has been pretty closely followed in the recent upturn, and if it hasn't the law of supply and demand will quickly assert itself." Samuel Plant, vice-president of the George P. Plant Milling Co., says the advance is based on the rise in wheat and no other factor. "I do not think," says Mr. Plant, "that St. Louis has fared so badly in the advance in flour. Some milling firms in the Southwest have been quoting prices materially higher than we have in St. Louis and surrounding territory. Prices on flour are made every day, and when wheat goes up flour must follow, with the same true when wheat declines. I do not think there has been any undue inflation in values, especially as there is no telling just what the future market may bring forth." Many other millers declare that present prices are legitimate and assert the profit on a barrel is about the same, even though flour be worth $3.50 or $4.50 a barrel.

Export business was slightly more active last week, but mills are wary of writing new business, owing to uncertain conditions surrounding shipments. It is thought, however, that the early passing of the administration bill to create a federal bureau of war risk insurance, with a $5,000,000 fund to meet possible losses to American shipping, which was ratified Saturday by the House at Washington, and which should pass the Senate and be signed by the President this week, will materially aid in clearing up the export situation.

Last Saturday's domestic sales of flour were 2,000 bbls. hard 95 per cent (direct order) at $4.97 bulk; 160 bbls. soft patent (direct order by local mill) at $5.60 wood; 500 bbls. soft extra fancy for September delivery and one car hard patent on p. t.; also 2,000 sacks soft patent for export to Europe, price not given.

Output of flour at the following mills last week was 85,100 bbls., against 80,700 bbls. the week before, 86,000 bbls. the previous week and 79,000 bbls. three weeks ago, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 12,000 bbls.; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 17,500; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 18,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 14,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 4,000; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,500; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 2,600; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 2,400; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,500; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,000.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent, $4.90@5.10; straight, $4.65@4.85; extra fancy, $4.15@4.25; fancy, $3.90@4; low grades, $3.20@3.35.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent, $5.15@5.25; straight, $4.90@5.10; first clear, $4.10@4.25; second clear and low grades, $3.20@3.30.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent, $5.90@6.

Rye Flour—In jobbing way at $5 jute and $5.25 wood.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote hard bran at $1.12@1.14 and soft at $1.15; mixed feed at $1.17@1.20; middlings, $1.35@1.55; white hominy feed at $29; No. 2 alfalfa meal at $18.50@19 and No. 1 choice at $20.50@20.90 per ton.

Mill Feed Is Irregular.

There was an easier feeling in mill feed last week, although trading showed some improvement in tone as the week closed. Bran prices were reactionary, but inclined to follow wheat and flour prices rather closely, and offers were not heavy as week ended. Mills are not offering bran in any large way for future delivery, although the grinding shows a steady increase and most plants are operating near full capacity. Dealers assert that it was but natural that feed should have a reaction after the recent wide up-turn, but sentiment is so strong for high prices that setbacks quickly dry up offers. Southern trade was more satisfactory than the week before, despite the uncertainty of the cotton crop question, and plantation buying was more in evidence than in some time past. The demand from the East slackened somewhat, and traders voice the opinion that that section of the country is slightly overbought. Mixed feed and middlings both showed an easier range along with bran, although on the decline there was a good inquiry from Missouri and Illinois for hog rations, which are being used in a large proportion, owing to lack of natural feed. Jobbers and resellers are mostly bidding below the market for all grades of feed for one month and two months shipment, while mills are inclined to ask premiums over present prices. Late sales on soft bran were at $1.15 and one fancy car at $1.17, delivered East St. Louis; (on direct order) one car hard bran at $1.20, otherwise bid of $1.15 was reported, with hard offered at $1.14; mixed feed was quotable at $1.18@1.22 and middlings at $1.32@1.42; white hominy feed held at $29.25 per ton.

St. Louis Cash Grain.

Cash wheat mounted 8 to 12 cents a bushel last week, only to lose half the advance then close strong under a good buying demand. The buying resulted from a sharp rise in futures, and most of the market movement was entirely controlled by this movement. Millers and elevator interests were big buyers throughout the week, with sentiment generally bullish, owing to the strong position of the market on the war conditions in Europe. There has seldom been a time when the cash trade was more sure of higher prices than now, and elevators and millers are taking wheat readily on all the soft spots. Predictions of abnormally high prices for futures, by some of the best-posted interests in the milling and grain trade, make buyers confident of their position, and it is generally conceded that even now conditions are such that should a sudden settlement of the war take place the loss in men and labor to prepare the crop will mean a vastly reduced acreage next year. On this theory there has been much confident buying, and high and low grades of cash wheat have found a ready market, with the demand unsatisfied on the weak days. Quote No. 2 red wheat at $1.11@1.12½; No. 3 at $1.09@1.11; No. 4 at $1.05@1.06½ No. 2 hard at $1.09¼@1.14; No. 3 hard, $1.08@1.14.

St. Louis Notes.

Judge Alex Verdot, of the Bonnots Mills Elevator and Milling Co., Bonnots Mills, Mo., was a visitor on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last week. The Judge expressed the opinion that a continuation of the European war would mean further advances in flour prices.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 101,580 bbls., against 96,210 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 2,126,880 bbls., against 2,059,705 bbls. last year. Shipments last week 98,640 bbls., against 95,930 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 2,583,830 bbls., against 2,378,705 bbls. last year.

A special election will be held on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange Tuesday, Sept. 1, to name a director to serve the remainder of the official term of H. E. Halliday, of the Halliday Elevator Co., who will resign. Mr. Halliday finds that the business interests of his company require his undivided attention and for that reason offered his resignation.

Wheat receipts in St. Louis last week were 683,460 bus., against 789,528 bus. the week before. Shipments 698,010 bus., against 676,390 bus. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 2,824,950 bus., against 2,697,118 bus. last year. Of the present stock 20,775 bus. is No. 1 red wheat, 1,706,395 bus. No. 2 red, 4,893 bus. No. 1 hard winter and 45,372 bus. No. 2 hard winter.

Members of the St. Louis milling and grain trade learned with sorrow of the death of Benjamin Scharff at his home on West Pine boulevard last Thursday. Mr. Scharff was in the wholesale flour and commission business for years, and retired 10 years ago, while a member of the Merchants' Exchange. He was 76 years old, was born in Essingen, Germany, and came to the United States when he was 12 years old. He is survived by a widow and six children.

Robert Imbs, secretary of the J. F. Imbs Milling Co., of Belleville, Ill., was arrested on suspicion of being a spy during the mobilization in London. He has just returned to Belleville, and gives the following account of his experience: "At the time of the mobilization, and while 10,000 soldiers were massed in a phalanx in front of the St. George's Hall hearing the address of the Bishop of London, I was watching the proceedings from my window in a neighboring hotel. Although I had been warned not to take any photographs after the mobilization order was issued, I decided to attempt to secure one of the soldiers who were listening to the address. I was successful, but shortly thereafter was arrested and my camera was also taken along. The camera was confiscated and I was then told that I could go after I had shown my passports."

The high price of wheat futures and the excessive margins on trades has launched a movement on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange to sanction dealings in 1,000-bu. lots. The minimum trade at present is 5,000 bus., or the same as Chicago and the other leading exchanges. It is contended, however, by those back of the movement, that the high altitude of the market and the wide fluctuation in prices have made smaller orders a necessity, and present indications are that if the chances continue to favor a protracted war and a collapse of present prices becomes unlikely trade in small amounts will be established. Marshall Hall, president of the exchange, declares that there is nothing in the rule to prevent dealings in 1,000-bu. lots, and expresses the opinion that a further advance in prices may put the trade in a position where dealings in less than 5,000 bus. would be not only welcome to traders in the pit, but prove of benefit to the exchange in improving business at a time when speculation is curtailed by high prices. It is pointed out that with the market ranging 5 to 6 cents in a day the trader in 1,000 bus. is in much the same position as one buying 5,000 bus. before the declaration of war in Europe advanced prices to an unusual altitude. Mr. Hall said that the directors would probably consider the matter next week. He declared that he had many requests from traders and commission houses to make 1,000-bu. trades possible.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 31, 1914.

The flour business has been very good. Jobbers have become reconciled to higher prices and have bought freely. The retail trade has bought right along, and right now all the trade is well supplied as to stocks on hand and specifications on orders are coming in freely. Conditions in and around Memphis are very satisfactory and prospects are good for the fall business.

Best Illinois patent is selling at $6; best Indiana patent, $5.60; bran, $24.50; middlings, $28.50. All kinds of wheat feeds are scarce and hard to get. It is also very hard to get corn products at reasonable prices. Feed and grain business is reported as very satisfactory.

Notes.

A. W. Holt, representing H. C. Cole Milling Co., Chester, Ill., has spent several days here, and seems to be well pleased with his business.

Price Investigation Fails.

Investigation of the Hutchinson mills and the Southwestern Millers' League has taken the form of the periodical investigations, which have their beginning in Congress or among politicians desiring re-election. Hutchinson millers asked for an immediate hearing on the suit to dissolve the Union Grain Co., also the charge that they met every morning to fix the wheat and flour prices for the day. The petition of the attorneys for the Hutchinson millers was not expected in the form it was made.

Counsel for the millers gave out the following statement Aug. 27:

"The petition was filed on Thursday and our answer will be filed today. There will be no dilatory pleas and no technicalities raised. We shall be ready for trial the first day of the September term.

"The charges in the petition are absolutely untrue and they seriously and injuriously affect four of the largest industries in Hutchinson, industries controlled by men who stand as high as any man in Hutchinson.

"They will demand the earliest possible hearing on the merits. They have nothing to conceal and the state can have any book, paper or piece of evidence that it desires that is in the possession of the defendants, or either of them. All we ask is the earliest possible hearing and the fullest and fairest disclosure of the facts."

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 31, 1914.

Flour trade in Chicago for the week has been exceedingly brisk. A pronounced feature of the trade is the extensive family buying. Housekeepers who previously bought flour in small quantities are now ordering full barrels and from that up to three. This means that for months ahead home baking will be greater than usual and less bakers' bread will be consumed. Since the trade is short on supplies and it feels the effect of the family buying, mills are flooded with shipping directions and every dealer wants his flour immediately. The big mills appear at the moment to have a good deal less flour sold than in other years. This is due to the fact that jobbers and bakers, magnifying the effect of the big wheat crop reported by the government in July, refused to buy when prices were at a low ebb, and the market later got away from them. It is needless to say that this situation is not causing the miller to worry, but he, on the contrary, feels that it is healthy and favorable to him. It is very difficult—in fact impossible—to buy flour beyond immediate shipment. Apparently there is not a mill in the country that will sell beyond September shipment, and the great majority of them seem to be entirely sold out for September. The domestic demand for first clear is very strong and some large mills, being sold ahead, have advanced prices materially. There is also a good demand for second clear, and, although prices are unchanged, they are held very firm.

There has been a sensational advance in rye, such as has never before occurred. It is higher now than it has been for years, selling at the moment as high as $5.50, almost on a level with patent flour. This is due to the tremendous export demand, Germany being an extremely heavy consumer, and, as the miller insists upon having his money before the flour leaves the country, sales are readily made to the export trade.

A further advance has been made in the price of all mill feed during the week. Pastures in a great many sections of the country are in bad condition and inadequate for feeding stock. Consequently, mills are heavy sellers of all kinds of mill offal at higher prices. In some sections of the corn belt farmers have already commenced cutting for feeding purposes, indicating that coarse feed will be abnormally scarce during the coming fall and winter. The scarcity of red dog is still the predominating feature of the mill feed market.

Corn meal and all cereals also experienced an advance during the week.

Another advance has occurred in the price of jute sacks. This is also true of all packages used in the transportation of flour, and shippers of flour are reserving the right to ship in cotton sacks where jutes are not obtainable.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $6.70; standard patents (basis jute), $5.40@5.50; first clears (basis jute), $5.30@5.40; second clears (basis jute), $3.40@3.50.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patents, $4.90@5.10; straights, $4.30@4.40; clears, $4@4.10; low grades, $3.15@3.25.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patents, $5@5.10; straights, $4.50@4.60; clears, $4.10@4.20; low grades, $3.30@3.40.

Mill Feeds (100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $24.25@24.50; middlings, $25.50@26.00; red dog, $31.50@32.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $6; dark, $5.50; blended rye, $5.25.

Coast Flour—Patent, $4.60@4.70; straight, $4.45@4.55.

White corn meal is quoted at $2.30 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots delivered. Yellow corn meal is quoted at $2.25 in 100-lb. sacks in carlots delivered.

Chicago Notes.

P. W. Welch has been appointed agent at Peoria, Ill., for the Sawyer Biscuit Co., of Chicago.

Arthur S. Cain, of the Cain Milling Co., Atchison, Kan., was in Chicago the fore part of the week, calling on the trade.

The French government is in the market for 40,000 barrels of flour, and bids are being submitted by several of the large mills.

The Dan Schneider Baking Co. has been incorporated by William N. Junker, Leo J. Spactens and Daniel Schneider, Chicago.

Edwin George Stevenson, the man with the voice that may be heard above the entire grain pit, returned yesterday from California, where he spent a short vacation.

It is understood that the National Biscuit Co. has closed several large orders with foreign governments for army bread, in addition to the $1,000,000 contract with the French government.

Fred W. Heller, of the New Century Co., who went abroad on his vacation early in the summer, has at last succeeded in returning safely to this country. Mr. Heller reports the wheat fields of France as being in a deplorable condition.

Word was received on the Board of Trade yesterday of the passing away of Daniel R. Smart in a New York hospital from the effects of a surgical operation. He was connected with the firm of F. G. Logan & Co., Board of Trade, for several years.

According to Secretary McAdoo, about 16,000,000 bus. of grain have been moved from Gulf and other ports within a week, and the congestion is likely to be relieved considerably further in the near future as a result of comparatively heavy exports.

Isaac W. Brown, a well-known figure on the Board of Trade for many years, and at one time a partner of B. P. Hutchinson, passed away at his home in Rochester, Ind., last Monday night. Mr. Brown was a close friend of John H. Wilkins, the well-known Board of Trade commission man.

Chief Grain Inspector F. W. Eva, of Minnesota, who visited Chicago early in the week, stated that, while the spring wheat is shriveled from heat and rust, it is the strongest in gluten of any raised in the Northwest since 1904, when, as now, the starchy part of the grain had no time to develop.

The Illinois Public Utilities Commission issued a statement that during July, 1914, there were received and inspected at the Chicago market 27,260 cars of grain, the largest month's receipts in the history of the grain inspection department. For the first 21 working days of August the department had inspected 24,977 cars of grain, indicating more than 30,000 cars for the month.

Farmers' Elevator Co., Manitou, N. D., incorporated with capital of $10,000.

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MILLING AND GRAIN NEWS

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Aug. 29, 1914.

Flour business in New Orleans was restricted only in proportion to the amount of flour that it was possible to buy, either locally or from the mills. Practically every baker and dealer in the city was in the market and all were making demands for every possible barrel of flour they could get. Every jobber was overrun with orders and the larger jobbers were burning up the wires to get orders filled which they received from governments of France, Italy and Great Britain. Bakers were afraid that prices would go beyond reason, hence the rush to get orders filled before the rise. Many orders were filled from spot stocks, which suddenly loomed unexpectedly when speculators began to be called upon to honor drafts which they had no way of meeting. This disclosed the existence of about 8,000 bbls. of flour which jobbers did not know was in local warehouses. The sellers took their profit of 20@25c per bbl., in many instances selling as low as 50c per bbl. under the market. Never before did New Orleans flour men do the business that has come to them since the war began.

There was no preference expressed by the local or country trade. Buyers who have adhered to hard wheat for years were willing to take any kind of flour, just so they could get in before the market went out of their reach. The sugar districts showed evidences of coming back into the market on account of the rise in sugar. But few of the big planters have sold their 1913 crop, and they will be able to get a profit of $10 a bbl. on it at present figures for raw and refined sugars. This will enable many country stores to resume and big orders are expected.

Kansas patents ranged from $5.25 to $5.55 per bbl., with high patents running from $5.45 to $5.65. In fact, there was no regularity. The big demand was for clears and the mills were unable to supply this even at $4.35@4.55 per bbl. in cottons. Straights were quoted at $4.75@5. Oklahoma was on a parity with Kansas and the mills were restricting their offerings and selling no deferred delivery, everything being September-October basis. Mills said they were short of wheat because farmers would not sell.

Minneapolis mills were even more independent than Kansas and Nebraska. Mills would not quote, except for immediate shipment, and the prices were irregular. Nothing less than $6 went for patents in cotton, and some mills asked $6.25@6.50 for highest patents. Straights ruled at $5 25@5.45 and clears ranged from $4.75 to $4.90. The demand was strong, but mills were unwilling to ship because they claimed to be able to get better prices in New York and the East.

Soft winter wheat mills were besieged with orders also. Prices on Saturday slumped slightly, quotations being received at $5.45@5.50 for high patents in cottons from St. Louis mills for immediate shipment. Straights ranged from $5 to $5.25 and extra fancies from $4.80 to $5, with clears $4.60@4.70. Prices were irregular and mills said they could not guarantee them more than 24 hours or make sales without telegraphic confirmations. Clears and extra fancy were in strong demand and many bakers and confectioners booked up on these grades.

Stocks in New Orleans were at their lowest ebb in years when the war began, being barely sufficient for the 1,000-bbl.-per-day demand of the city proper. Since prices have been soaring orders have been pouring in, but deliveries have been slow. By Sept. 15, it is claimed, there will be more spot flour in New Orleans than has ever been known, estimates ranging from 100,000 to 150,000 bbls. for local demands alone.

Mill feed demands were also heavy, but offerings were light. Prices went up rapidly in sympathy with flour and hard and soft wheat bran was sparingly quoted at $1.30@1.35 in cottons and jutes. Shorts were valued at $1.45@1.50.

Alabama

Mobile, Ala., Aug. 29, 1914.

Hardly any change has been noted as to situation on flour. Several mills have withdrawn quotations altogether during the week. Others now quoting show a variance of as much as 40c per bbl. All quotations are based on immediate delivery, all offers for long time contracts being rejected.

The local situation regarding business in general is anything but encouraging. Local territory produces chiefly cotton, turpentine and resin, and, as there is no market for any of these commodities, nor has there been for the past several weeks, it is beginning to assume serious proportions. No new business is being sought, while credits are being closely watched on every hand. However, relief is promised, as aid is offered by the Western financiers, as well as the government. Local banks, too, as well as some of our more prominent merchants, have offered to advance $35 per bale on cotton.

Market on mill feed has shown a decline during the last few days. Both bran and shorts have slumped about $2 per ton, with offerings much freer from all sections. Demand is not so good as has been the rule, so that jobbers are buying only for immediate needs. It is also noted that sales of mixed alfalfa feeds is not up to standard.

Owing to a wide variance in quotations, it is difficult to name prices on flour that will be accurate, but the following seem to be ruling prices asked by local jobbers: Soft winter wheat, wood basis, highest patent, $5.50; straight, $5.25; low patent, $5@5.10; No. 2 white corn, $1; No. 2 yellow or mixed corn, 98c; No. 2 white clipped oats, 58c; No. 2 white oats, 56c; wheat bran, $1.37; wheat shorts, $1.57; corn chops, $1.78@1.85; pearl meal, $2; cream meal, $1.90; choice alfalfa hay, $21@22.50; No. 1 timothy hay, $22@24. Mixed alfalfa feeds continue to show wide variance. Quote high-grade feed at $34 per ton.

Notes.

Mobile is fast coming to the front as a shipper of blackstrap molasses, used for mixing with alfalfa feeds. During the past week a solid trainload of this was shipped to Chicago, while several cars move out each day. Last week a large steamer unloaded about 1,250,000 gallons, and another is due about Sept. 10 with a like amount.

Thomas McFeely Co. report a contract with J. W. Pease for an oscillator, finisher, middlings mill, power transmission, etc., to change a Virginia roller mill to their oscillator and granulating system.

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Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 31, 1914.

The markets advanced so fast during the week that very little flour business was booked by mills, as buyers gave up trying to book after the first few refusals of their offers. They also have come to the conclusion that it would be policy to buy as they need flour to keep up stocks. What buying was done was mostly by jobbers and large stores as their stocks were absorbed by the retail trade.

Bakers are well supplied for the immediate future and some are booked to the first of January. Bakers also say their trade has dropped almost 50 per cent less than it was this time last year. A great many families have bought anywhere from one barrel up to five barrels of flour as they always do in this state when high prices are talked of. Bakers and jobbers think prices too high for the export situation, as they are in close touch with the exporters of flour and grain and know that exporters are having all kinds of trouble to get wheat and flour shipped. There is one big boat here that has been here for some time on demurrage charge of $400 a day that has about half a cargo and can not get the balance as the farmers will not sell the wheat to enable the shipper to fill up the cargo.

A few sales were made this week around $5.70, wood, for spring straights when almost all the mills were asking over $6.30, wood, and up as high as $6.80, wood, showing that some of the larger mills do not take much stock in higher prices. A great many Kansas mills have stopped selling as they report no wheat coming in. But every one is getting all the flour they need and are not worried over the situation.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices in full and mixed cars f. o. b. Philadelphia:

Flour—Spring patent (wood basis), $6.10@6.80; straight, $5.75@6.55; clear, $4.75@5.40; low grade, in jute, $3.30@3.45; new spring 20c less; winter patent (basis wood), new, $5.50@6.10; straight, $5.10@5.30; clear, $4.75@4.90; extra, $4.10@4.35; Kansas patent (basis jute or 98-lb. cotton), $5.30@5.60; straight, $5.10@5.35, clear, $4.35@5.10.

Western Rye—In sacks, $4.50@4.75; Pennsylvania, new in wood, $4.50@4.75.

Feed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring red dog, $32@32.50; flour middlings, $29@30; standard middlings, $28@29; bran, $26.50@27.50; Kansas middlings (100-lb. sacks), $32@33; Kansas bran, $27@29; winter middlings, bulk, $30; bran, $27.

Notes.

Thomas Conover, a prominent grain dealer of Trenton, N. J., died.

What little wheat is selling is bringing from $1.00@1.04 at mills.

Ellis M. Clark, owner of the Beaver Valley Flour Mills, at Granogue, Dela., died, aged 61 years.

The W. H. Brown flour mill at Bridgeville, Dela., was bought by Warrington & Whittney.

W. H. Feasel, and J. E. Britt, of Chicago, and A. Mennel, of Toledo, O., were visitors on 'Change this week.

The National Union Safety Co. is a new company formed to insure millers against strikes. It is a Pennsylvania corporation.

Isaac W. Holcomb a well known flour miller, with mills at New Hope, Pa., and a member of the Commercial Exchange, died at Flemington, N. J., aged 66.

In closing up the estate of the late John F. Johnson, of Bridgeton, N. J., the East Lake Flour Mill was bought by his brothers, A. G. and David H. Johnson, with the water rights.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 31, 1914.

War time features continue to be the ruling factor in the grain and milling trade. Wheat advanced 10 to 12 cents per bushel the past week, No. 2 soft winter being quoted at $1.10 to $1.12. The trade is uncertain as to the outcome, though there is a general impression that higher prices will become well established as the war progresses. Flour prices have advanced 50 cents per barrel in sympathy with wheat, and the market rules firm. Quotations are: Best patent, basis cotton bags, $5.60; standard patent, $5.40; family, $5; low grade, $4.60; in wood, 15 cents per barrel higher.

The feature of the trade last week was an order from a foreign buyer by one of the local plants for 32,000 barrels of flour to be delivered at once at a southern port to be shipped to one of the European countries. Several trainloads have been shipped on this order, and the remainder will be rushed to its destination. It is expected that foreign trade will greatly increase as the shipping facilities on the sea permit.

The marketing of cotton is the greatest problem in the South and Southeast at present. As a result of the disorganized cotton market, one miller reports that he finds buyers in the cotton belts of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia asking for more time in making payments.

Mill feed has ruled steady the past week, bran being quoted at $27 to 28 per ton in 100-lb. burlap bags, and middlings at $30 to 31, with fair demand.

Nashville Notes.

Nashville millers are worried to some extent in regard to the bag situation by reason of importations of jute being cut off by the war.

E. M. Kelly, president of the Nashville Grain Exchange, is chairman of a committee appointed by the Nashville Commercial Club to investigate trade conditions in South America and West Indies.

"Every step should be taken to urge farmers to plant a big crop of wheat," says V. S. Tupper, a Nashville miller. "There should be a large increase in acreage. With the European countries at war their acreage will be heavily decreased, and it is natural to expect that high prices will prevail. It is the opportunity of our farmers to increase acreage of wheat."

Receipts of grain at Nashville, last week, were 296 cars. The stocks at Nashville were as follows, Aug. 29: Wheat, 1,143,000 bus.; corn, 135,000 bus.; oats, 837,000 bus. Since prices advanced so sharply buyers in the Southeast have stopped ordering, and the outbound movement has been almost at a standstill. Oats have been arriving on a large scale, and stocks are steadily increasing.

The State Milling Co., operating a business on Second avenue, has incorporated, with authorized capital of $10,000, and the company is planning to install a mixing plant to begin operation about October 1. The company will have capacity of 150 to 200 barrels of flour daily, and buys its flour for blending in Missouri and Illinois. The company will make self-rising flour. John M. Blake is at the head of the company, which expects to greatly expand its business under the new arrangements.

The meeting of millers in the Red River Valley was held at Crookston, Minn., under the auspices of the Hard Wheat Millers' League, and discussed the conditions brought about by the European war, especially in the export trade.

A grain elevator at McBride, Mich., burned, with a loss of $6,000, Aug. 17.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 31, 1914.

With wheat continuing to rise and a fair demand for flour, millers have been obliged to follow the market and increase prices. Indiana soft winter wheat patents are quoted at $5.35@5.45 per bbl., an increase of nearly a dollar from two weeks ago. Straights and clears are quoted at $4.95@5.05 and $4.65@4.75, respectively.

The demand, while fair, is scattering and for immediate shipment. Most mills are well sold for 30 days and discourage any orders for delivery beyond that time, as they do not wish to take any chances on wheat.

Feed remains about stationary, both in sales and price.

Flour production in Indianapolis mills, according to the Board of Trade report, was 14,987 bbls. for the last week, compared with 14,842 bbls. in the preceding week, 14,965 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1913 and 5,264 in the corresponding week of 1912.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $5.35@5.45; straights, $4.95@$5.05; clears, $4.65@4.75. Quotations are given in wood, f. o. b. Indianapolis.

Northwestern Spring Wheat Flour—$5.15@5.55.

Mill Feed—$25 a ton, bulk, f. o. b., Indianapolis; $26.50 in 100-lb. sacks; bran, $24@25; middlings, $25@26.

Indiana Notes.

The store of the Indiana Seed Co., Indianapolis, suffered considerable damage when the Grocers' Coffee Co., next door, had a bad fire.

Martin Wade, 936 Tacoma avenue, has been chosen as a grain expert by a European country and has gone to the Canadian northwest, where he will serve as an expert in buying grain for shipment abroad.

More than a dozen Kansas mills will have exhibits at the International Dry Farming Congress in Wichita, Kan., Oct. 11, 12 and 13.

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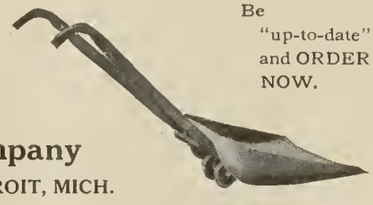

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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 31, 1914.

Sales in corn meal were made in less volume last week by Kansas City and Missouri river mills, weakness in cash corn markets and the improving growing corn crop situation acting as unfavorable influences in the market. Mills, however, were able to maintain full time operations filling old contracts and with the small amount of current business. Fair orders were secured from nearby states, where buyers are carrying only light stocks of meal and were compelled to replenish.

The inability of cotton growers to turn their crops into money, due to foreign war conditions, continued to restrict sales of corn meal and other table goods to Southern markets. Also there was a limited demand for chop from Southern states, owing to tight money conditions and the maturity of new corn in Louisiana and other Southern states. Southern states are following very conservative lines, and, unless money conditions improve, buying during the entire winter will be of a small lot character. With money commanding high interest rates, Southern buyers will not be disposed to contract for meal, except for prompt shipment, and then will take only immediate needs.

Corn meal sales to Missouri, Oklahoma and Arkansas were of about the same volume as a week ago, but Louisiana and Texas sales had a big falling-off. Prices were reduced about 10c per 100 lbs.

There is a growing belief among buyers of corn goods that the top of the market has been reached and that the tendency of corn markets from now on will be gradually downward, until new crop corn is freely offered. The good pasturage situation now and the large supply of hay and roughage is making corn demand for feeding purposes rather light. Supplies are fair, and are sufficient to take care of the demand for the next 60 days.

Chop sold at $1.52 on Saturday's close, in burlap sacks, f. o. b. mill Kansas City. Sales were light last week. Carlot orders were few, except from Kansas and Missouri points. Southern states took sparingly. Still lower prices are anticipated by most feed dealers, who are keeping out of the market.

Following quotations for corn products basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated. $1.70@1.75 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.65@1.75 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, burlap bags, natural, $1.60@1.70; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.52@1.54 per 100; corn bran, in 100-lb. bags, 95c@$1 per 100.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 31, 1914.

The corn products market is still going up. The cash corn market is responsible for the firmness of corn products. Cash corn advanced three cents this week, and is selling at 89 and 90 cents a bushel, the highest point the corn market has been at any time during the past few years. Corn products were advanced five cents. This makes a total advance of 35 cents since the war. There is a good demand for all classes of corn products, and buyers are taking hold in large quantities. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.80@1.85; corn chop, $1.70@1.75.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 31, 1914

Corn prices have ruled about steady the past week, with a strong tendency. The mills are selling a fair amount of corn meal. Quotations are: Bolted meal, $2 per 96-lb. bag; pearl meal and grits, $2.10 per 96-lb. bag.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 31, 1914.

Corn products were higher last week. Mills reported they were unable to get corn, on account of farmers not desiring to sell and offerings were limited in quantity and high in price. The trade was strong in its demand for all classes of corn goods. Local stocks are low and jobbers and dealers were striving to replenish them before values go to greater heights on account of the demands from European countries. Louisiana and Mississippi corn planters are expecting to get a minimum of 75 cents per bu. for their corn and some say they will hold it for $1 per bu. Prices on corn goods were very irregular and it was almost impossible to gauge them because so many mills refused to make quotations. Some Tennessee and Kentucky mills were quoting corn meal and grits as high as $4.25@4.50 per bbl., while Northern mills in Illinois and Missouri made offerings as low as $4.10@4.25, basis cottons. Ruling prices for corn goods f. o. b. New Orleans, in carloads, basis cottons, were as follows: Cream meal, $4@4.10; corn meal, $4.10@4.20; standard meal, $3.80@4; grits, $4.20@4.30; hominy, $4.25@4.40; corn flour, $4@4.10. Corn chops, $1.55@1.65 per 100 lbs.; brewers' grits, $1.50@1.55 per 100; unbolted meal, $23@26 per ton.

New York, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1914.

Firmness in prices continued on corn goods, although demand on same remained very quiet.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $4.50 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.80@2; coarse, $1.80@2; hominy, $4.70; granulated yellow, $4.70; corn flour, $2.10. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.97; grits, $1.98; flakes, $2.05.

Mississippi

Tupelo, Miss., Aug. 30, 1914.

Unless the situation regarding cotton marketing shows some change in the near future, there will be a great depression in business circles. Business is wholly dependent on cotton through this section, and, as there is no market for it, consequently trade is dull. The cotton crop is above an average, and the merchants had anticipated a good fall trade. The demand for flour the past week, for both deferred and prompt shipment, has been good, but the mills have withdrawn from the market. It is hoped by both the buyers and mills that this condition will not last long and that there will soon be a standard basis on which prices can be more settled. This is altogether a soft wheat flour country and there is a good demand for Colorado soft wheat and Illinois flour.

Owing to the condition of the market, there have been practically no flour salesmen in this territory.

Notes.

H. M. Glenn, Southern representative of the Meek Milling Co., Marissa, Ill., has returned to his territory after several weeks' stay at the mill.

J. M. Spradling, representing the Waterloo Milling Co., Waterloo, Ill., with headquarters at Tupelo, has just returned from a trip through his territory.

McKinney Milling Co., McKinney, Ky., incorporated with capital of $10,000. Incorporators are J. D. Vaughan, H. F. Martin and W. E. Bradshaw.

Farmers' Elevator Co., Shields, N. D., incorporated with capital of $15,000.

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 29, 1914.

Cash wheat touched the high spot so far this season on Thursday, when it reached $1.10. Today it closed at $1.03½. Receipts continue light, as Nebraska farmers want $1 at their home towns and feel assured they will get it. This makes it somewhat hard for the miller who has contracts to fill, unless he has the wheat in his bins.

Few mills are putting out quotations on their product, preferring to quote by wire, but generally quotations run between $5.40 and $6.

Business is good. Most mills are running extra time and many full time. There seems to be plenty of orders, but millers are experiencing great difficulty in getting the wheat to fill them, and consequently many orders are being turned down.

In consequence of late rains, pastures are greening up and the demand for mill feed has slackened off.

Jobbers are offering for car lots $21 to $22 for bran, $24 to $25 for shorts, while interior mills are holding around $23 for bran, $27 for shorts, in mixed carlots.

We have had good rains over the state and railroad reports are to the effect that the corn crop will be about normal. Farmers are anticipating putting in a large crop of winter wheat and it is reasonably sure it will be wanted, as with the waste of war and the depletion of foreign crops the supply of breadstuffs is far short of what will be needed.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Frank C. Burke, manager of the Rushville Roller Mills, Rushville, Neb., was married last week to Miss Eleanor V. Hubbard.

Dr. S. G. Allen is a new stockholder in the Clarkson Milling and Grain Co., Clarkson, Neb., having taken over the interest of Charles Dubsky in that concern.

George Gaughenbaugh is erecting a mill building to house a plant of 25 bbls. capacity adjoining his feed warehouse at O'Neill, Neb. Only a local business will be transacted.

W. H. Slightam, of Brookings, S. D., has accepted the head miller's place in the Oakdale Milling Co. plant, Oakdale, Neb. Mr. Slightam was formerly head miller in several of the large Minnesota mills and has had considerable experience with winter wheat.

Hay Springs, Neb., reports winter wheat yields averaging 22 bus. to the acre. Many parts of the state report yields up to 35 bus., while the lowest returns show an average yield of about 10 bus. where drouth and Hessian fly damage before harvest was severe.

Shipments of Nebraska wheat to the Northwest continues of large volume. Usually at this time of the year Nebraska contributes a large percentage of the Kansas City wheat receipts, but the heavy demand from Minnesota is diverting shipments from the Southwestern market to the Northwest.

According to a report from Nebraska City, Neb., the Nebraska Corn Mills Co., which lost its Beatrice plant by fire several weeks ago, has purchased the cereal mills at Nebraska City and plans to start operating them within the next month. The cereal mills were overhauled and placed in running shape by H. D. LeFevre. It is said that Joy Morton, owner of the mills, has been trying to dispose of his holdings.

With an outlook for a crop of 200,000,000 bus. of corn and an exceedingly large harvest of Kafir and other drouth-resistant roughages, the feed situation in Nebraska will show considerable improvement over that of a year ago. Growing corn damaged by dry weather in the southern part of the state is being cut for silage, and indications are that this will mean a big saving in corn consumption. Nebraska mills are running on longer schedules now than for some time, which will increase the output of mill feeds relatively. The oats harvest in the state is proving better than expected in many counties, yields averaging more than 75 bus. to the acre in many fields. Reports from millers are to the effect that the high prices commanded by wheat are decreasing the feeding of the cereal to live stock. Compared with a year ago, it is estimated that about 25 to 35 per cent of that amount of wheat will be fed. In some sections the estimates are much lower.

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New York

New York, Aug. 31, 1914.

Another week of intense excitement was in evidence during the past seven days, and flour values have shown a very surprising variation. There was a large volume of business worked on during the week, but, owing to the rapid advance in values during the first four days, only a comparatively small amount of flour was actually sold. At the beginning of the week the trade here started to make offers on some fairly good lines of flour, but the wheat market advanced so before the wires could reach the mill the mills could not take the business. On Thursday and Friday, when the market started to work lower, the trade withdrew from the market and lowered their offers from 25c to 50c per barrel. During the week few mills were willing to make firm prices, and the only manner in which trade could be transacted was for the buyers here to submit bids to the mills for them to work on.

At present prices the trade is unwilling to book any flour except for immediate requirements, as they feel that the market has been pushed to unreasonable levels and a good reaction is in order, and it seems quite probable that a good volume of business will be enjoyed during the fall and winter months in this market.

It is rather hard to quote values for the week, as fluctuations were so very radical, but on Monday spring patents could have been picked up at $5.40 jute for immediate or 60 days shipment. On Tuesday, however, when the wheat market advanced, sales were made at $5.60@5.70 in jute, and on Wednesday and Thursday, when the market continued to advance radically, buyers submitted bids at from $5.75 to $5.85 in sacks. Of course, here and there offers were accepted by mills and the aggregate was a fair amount of business, though it was only a small per cent of the amount of business which was offered the mills. At the latter end of the week, when the market eased off, some of the mills made some very radical cuts in prices and it was reported that some standard spring patents were offered as low as $5.50 jute on Friday evening, although prices in general were held around $5.75 jute.

Some of the Kansas mills advanced their prices 40c to 50c per barrel on a 4-cent advance in wheat, thereby shutting off any chance which they might have had to get a share of the business. Other mills booked a fair amount of sales. Full stock Kansas 95 per cent straights at the beginning of the week were being offered around $4.75 in sacks, but later on prices were advanced sharply to around $5.50 jute, although at the latter end of the week flours of this nature could have been picked up at $5.25 jute.

Spring wheat clears were in rather urgent demand and range of prices was from $4.90 to $5.25 in sacks, and a fair amount of business was turned over at the lower range of prices. There was considerable inquiry for spot stuff of this character, but stocks on hand for sale were practically nil. There was a fair demand for Kansas clears, although offerings on same were not particularly free. Prices were held at a range of from $4.50 to $5 in sacks.

Winter wheat straights were held at a range of from $5.15 to $5.50 in wood, but business on same was of no special moment.

Mill feed prices were firmly held during the entire week, some grades showing an advance in prices over previous week. Demand on same was rather slow. City bran in bulk was held at $26 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges. All prices are practically nominal:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $6@6.10 in bbls.; straight, $5.70@5.80 in bbls.; clears, $5.15@5.50 in bbls.; low grades, $3.90@4.25.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $5.50@5.75 in bbls.; straights, $5.15@5.50 in bbls.; clears, $4.75@5 in bbls.; low grades, $4@4.25.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $5.50@5.70; straights, $5.25@5.50; clears, $4.50@5; low grades or low clears, $4.10@4.25.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $26.75; standard middlings, $28.75; flour middlings, $32.50; red dog, to arrive, $33.50; oil meal, $34.50@35; city feed, bulk bran, $26; 100-lb. sacks, $27.50; middlings, $26@33; red dog flour, $33.

Notes.

A. S. Lascelles & Co., one of the large export commission houses of this city, went into receiver's hands this week. This concern had a large export commission business with the West Indies, South America and Australia, but were forced into bankruptcy on account of the general complication of the foreign situation. This concern was a rather large exporter of flour to South American ports.

T. C. Estes, local manager of Washburn-Crosby Co., who was in Europe at the time of the outbreak of hostilities, arrived in New York this week on the French liner "Chicago." At the time the trouble started on the other side Mr. Estes was in Switzerland and after much trouble succeeded in getting through Germany and to Havre, France, from which point he sailed for New York. He stated that the treatment he received in general in the various countries through which he passed could cause no reason for complaint on his part, although naturally everybody was more or less discommoded. Mr. Estes said that conditions on the Continent were certainly in a most chaotic state, owing to the general war, and that extreme suffering could be seen on all sides.

Ohio Notes.

The receipts of flour at Cincinnati this week were 28,762 bbls., compared with 25,872 last week and 23,762 a year ago. The shipments this week were 24,762 bbls., compared with 22,762 last week and 21,778 a year ago.

The Chamber of Commerce received a request from St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Canada, for information concerning shippers of winter wheat flour. According to this letter, the price of flour has advanced materially in the Dominion since the war began and there is a scarcity of home production necessitating an appeal to millers of the United States for supplies.

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Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 29, 1914.

There is still considerable activity among flour buyers, and quite a number of the mills sold more than their outputs for the week. The majority of the bookings range in size from a carload to 1,000 bbls., most of which is for prompt shipment or within 60 to 90 days. The sales are more or less distributed throughout a wide territory. Shipping directions continue to come in quite regularly, and all the mills are running full capacity to take care of the enormous domestic demand. Clear flours are in excellent demand and scarce for immediate shipment. Some export sales have been reported in view of the fact that the Eastern trunk lines, as members of the Trunk Line Association, have notified all connecting carriers that the issuance of through export bills of lading on freight to European countries by way of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore may be resumed at once, subject to the following conditions: Inland freight charges to the Atlantic seaboard must be prepaid. No through export bills of lading should be issued until contracts for booking ocean transportation have been effected through foreign freight agents of trunk lines, or steamship agents; in the latter case only when confirmed by steamship agents to railroad agents. All through export bills of lading must have attached the ocean condition war clause as designated by transatlantic lines.

Mill feeds are in exceedingly good demand. Most of the inquiries are for bran, although flour middlings and red dog are very scarce articles because of so many of the mills having their outputs sold ahead. A number of the Minneapolis mills have no bran to offer except in mixed carloads with flour. Brokers as a rule can now undersell millers from 50c to $1 per ton, and will still be able to make a nice profit on their previous purchases.

Minneapolis Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—First patents, in sacks, $5.60@6; second patents, in sacks, $5.40@5.80; first clears, in sacks, $4.60@4.90; second clears, in sacks, $3@3.30.

Mill Feeds—Bran in 100-lb. sacks, $22.50@23; standard middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $24@25; flour middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $27.50@28; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, $29@29.50.

Cash Wheat Market.

With the steadily increasing receipts of wheat at Minneapolis, the demand for all choice grades continues good. While not as much interest is shown in the velvet chaff varieties, the daily offerings are being cleaned up. No. 1 hard sold at 10c over September at the close of the week. No. 1 northern sold at 2@8c over September. No. 2 sold at from 2c under to 6c over September, according to quality. The wide spread in the prices of new wheat is accounted for by the fact that much of the wheat is light and shrunken but of good milling quality. No. 3 sold at from 5c under to 4c over September. No. 1 durum closed at $1.02 and No. 2 durum at $1. Durum receipts, however, are very light.

Northwestern Notes.

Public elevator stocks in Minneapolis now total about 1,000,000 bus.

E. O. Wright, of the Wisconsin Milling Co., Menomonie, Wis., was an exchange floor visitor on Thursday.

The anticipated competition from Southwestern mills does not seem to have affected mill feed prices throughout the Northwest.

Many inquiries have been received by Northwestern mills asking for prices on deferred delivery of mill feeds. Millers, however, are not disposed to sell on this basis, preferring to take a chance on the market at that time.

It is thought that many of the farmers are holding back their wheat for higher prices, but with the heavy receipts coming into the Minneapolis market, considering, of course, the conditions prevailing, it appears that many of them holding storage tickets are willing to sell at any time when the market shows a downward tendency.

The Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce will take off the limitation of 550 memberships and make the number unlimited, if the members, at a meeting to be held on Sept. 4, vote favorably on a proposition put before them by the directors. The minimum price of a membership will then be fixed at $5,000. Heretofore the price of memberships has ranged from $3,500 to $5,000, according to the activity of the grain business.

Owing to the scarcity of jute and burlap packages, many of the Northwestern mills are using, or are about to use, cotton sacks in packing their feeds. While the supply of jute and burlap is limited, many of the bag companies have none whatever to offer, and in consequence do not send out their regular quotations. In case burlap packages can be obtained a premium will be asked on all feed sold in future on that basis.

Arcola Grain, Coal and Telephone Co., Arcola, Ill., has been changed to Arcola Farmers' Elevator Co.

The Cherry Elevator Co., Cherry, Ill., incorporated with capital of $6,000.

Henry Rang & Co., Chicago, Ill., grain dealers, incorporated with capital of $100,000.

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Missouri Non-Slip Belt Preservative and Recurrier Dressings.

Stick and liquid forms a specialty for flour mills. Always 60 days' trial. No pay if not SATISFACTORY.

Missouri Boiler Cleaner Co.
St. Louis, Mo.

Motor-Driven Attrition Mill.

For grinding corn and cob, shelled corn, oats, oat hulls, barley, screenings, buckwheat hulls, wheat or corn bran the attrition mill has become indispensable on account of its large capacity, ease of operation and small power required.

Large capacity is easily obtained with this style of mill, the grinding plates being in the form of disks face to face, having a large area of grinding surface. Operation is made easy in the improved Monarch Ball-Bearing Attrition Mill, shown in the engraving, by making the parts accessible and removable, and by making the grinding plates of a metal so hard that frequent redressing of the surface is not necessary.

By the use of ball bearings it is claimed that 30 to 40 per cent of the power is saved. The bearings are absolutely dust-proof, require very little lubrication or other attention and are guaranteed for one year. Each Monarch Mill contains four of these bearings, and the wear comes not on these but on the arm plates and seal rings which can be quickly removed and replaced at small cost.

Every set of grinding plates is carefully fitted to templet and accurately balanced. The hard and tough metal plates are accurately ground on machines specially designed for the purpose.

The end thrust spring lying nearest to the end of the bearing is in constant compression of a sufficient degree to hold the runner heads together for grinding, but is capable of further compression, allowing the heads to part should any hard substance reach the surface of the plates. The safety spring, when operated on by the movement of the release lever at the end of the mill, causes the heads to separate and the mill may run empty in this manner without damage to the grinding plates.

The shaft of each runner head, being held in position by the inner ball races, and the outer ball races fitting into carefully machined pedestals, it is impossible for the heads to get out of line. This feature does away entirely with the time-wasting, nerve-racking, tramming nuisance. The mill is built with the bearings in absolute alignment and the absence of friction and wear and accurate machine work, enables them to stay that way, insuring a uniform product, allowing the miller to turn his attention to the care of other matters. An incidental saving, but one of no little consequence, was brought about by the lubrication of the ball bearings through compression grease cups, eliminating the use of oil entirely.

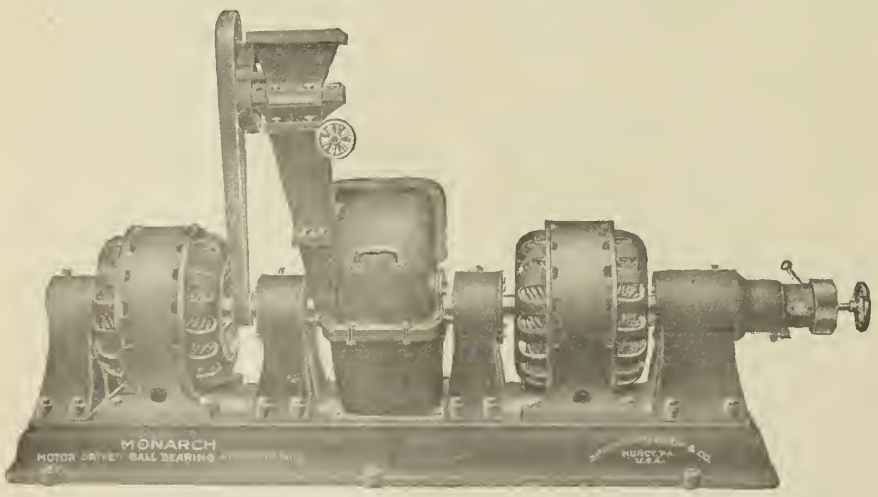
The motor-driven attrition mill is equipped with two direct connected motors especially designed for it, and is a perfect modification of the belt-driven mill, for those who use electricity as a motive power. It takes up a comparatively small amount of space, does away entirely with the use of belts, and transmission machinery in general, promotes cleanliness and has all the points of excellence and superiority of the belt-driven machine.

The electric motors used on these mills are not standard motors. They are specially constructed, very heavy machines, which enable the operator to receive much more power from same than can regularly be received from standard types of motors. The construction of these motors is special for the reason that special construction is necessary in order to regulate the distances between the plates on the mills the same as can be done on a belt-driven machine for the various kinds of grinding that the customer might desire to do.

If the attrition mill at any time should require entirely too much power, because of heavy capacity or exceptionally hard material getting in between the plates, the machine shuts off automatically.

The feed spout of this machine is provided with a mechanically perfect and ingenious device for forcing the feed into the plates for grinding, which material may be exceptionally wet or material that will not readily feed, as, for instance, corn shucks or things of that character. It will handle wet grain as well as dry grain, large chunks of material, as well as small kernels of grain. It will be supplied with such type of feeder as may be required for whatever class of material is to be handled. The machine is guaranteed as regards to operation and construction, both as regards the mill and the motors.

The manufacturers of the original ball bearing attrition mill, Sprout, Waldron & Co., Muncy, Pa., have issued a very interesting booklet describing the applications of ball bearings to their mills and the consequent savings accomplished for the users, which will be sent on request to the manufacturers or their Western office, in charge of George J. Noth, 9 South Clinton street, Chicago.



BEST CLOTH CLEANER

Peterson's Patent Cloth Cleaner

Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.

Write for sample.

CREAM CITY CAN WORKS

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 31, 1914.

Fifty more cents was tacked on to the price of all grades of flour this week. The sensational advance taken in the cash wheat market caused the increase. Flour has advanced $1.25 a barrel since the war, and the millers here are still declaring that prices will go higher. A number of winter wheat flour millers are complaining that they cannot get supplies of wheat, owing to the fact that farmers are holding their wheat for higher prices. One of the prominent millers declared that they are behind with orders, and if the wheat is not forthcoming soon they will have to cut down operations and buyers will have to wait until they can catch up with orders already on hand.

Agents of Northwestern and Kansas mills say the buying has never been as great as at present. Buyers are taking hold in extremely large quantities, and they have much trouble getting supplies. Several large transactions were made during the week, and buyers are anxious to stock up with enough flour to last them for many months.

Rye flour was up 50 cents, owing to the 9-cent advance made in cash rye. Buying is very heavy, while supplies are meager. City pure seems to be the class of rye flour showing the best demand.

Mill feed prices are also advancing in sympathy with the sharp increase made in the flour market. Mill supplies of mill feed are light. There is a good demand both locally and for outside shipments.

Cincinnati prices are:

Winter Flour—Patent, $5.05@5.25; fancy, $4.45@4.80; family, $4.05@4.20; extra, $3.50@3.80.

Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.30@5.65; straight, $5@5.25; clear, $4.15@4.40.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.50@5.85; straight, $5.25@5.50; clear, $4.20@4.40.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $4.65@4.90; city pure, $4.70@4.95; city blended, $4.60@4.90.

Mill Feed—Bran, $25@25.50; mixed feed, $26@26.50; middlings, coarse, $27.50@28; middlings, fine, $28.50@29.

GAS AND OIL

ENGINES

for Natural Producer Gas, crude and low grade fuel oils.

Standard sizes 10 to 1000 H. P.

Highest economy, best workmanship, close regulation. Reliable in operation.

Gas Producers for power and fuel use any kind of coal.

A new 50 H. P. Muncie oil engine for sale at a sacrifice. Write now. Exclusive territory to good agents.

The Jacobson Engineering Co.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Allegheny,: Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Binghamton*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	29.00	38.00
Boston*	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Buffalo*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Cincinnati	17.00	17.00	8.00	18.00
Chicago	12.00	12.00	8.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.50	20.50	11.50	18.50
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Erie, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Indianapolis	16.50	16.50	8.00	16.00
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	32.50
Kansas City	.....	.....	7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky.	17.00	17.00	8.00	19.00
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	35.00
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	10.50	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	.....
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	28.70	28.70	19.70	25.00
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75	.....	14.00	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	6.00	10.00
Philadelphia*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Portland, Me.	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	25.70	17.50	22.00
Rochester*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Schenectady*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Scranton, Pa.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	29.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00	.....	14.00
Syracuse*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Terre Haute, Ind.	15.00	15.00	6.00	16.00
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.50	20.00	34.00
Toledo, Ohio	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Troy, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Utica, N. Y.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Washington, D. C.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Wheeling, W. Va.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at these points.

Lake and rail points marked with * take a rate two cents less than above quoted rates during lake and rail season.

Before Passing this Page

THINK!

If you discovered a hole in your flour spout that was leaking 50 pounds of flour a day into the feed spout, how long would it take you to have it fixed?

OUR CATALOGUE

will show you that there are leaks in the best mills and also tell you how *we stop them.*

If you are not practical in your milling knowledge, then

Refer this Book to Your Head Miller

In it he will find valuable information and also things not so dry along milling lines. It is his duty to inform you of needed improvements, and to suggest means to obtain better results.

He is the pivot on which turns your profit and loss.

Write us for catalogue and points on what happened at the Buffalo Convention.

THOS. McFEELY CO.

Philadelphia

E. A. Pynch Co., Minneapolis, Minn., N. W. Agents.

Wheat on the Farms
Roads are Impassable
Flour Orders Delayed

Plant of Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kans., Built by

There are many mills which need more **wheat storage** to carry over the periods when wheat supplies dry up because there is no chance for farmers to deliver wheat. Same condition applies to car shortages.

Concrete re-inforced storage tanks will solve this problem for you

WHY NOT WRITE TO

Otto J. Lehrack Const. Co.

408 West 59th St,

Kansas City, Mo.

Competition

Requires all successful millers to keep their mills up to date.

The best trade demands flour of highest quality properly aged, whitened and conditioned.

Over three-fourths of the representative mills in the United States, England, Germany and France have installed the ***Alsop Electrical Process*** of aging and whitening flour.

If you have not installed this wonderful invention, you are working under a serious handicap.

Write us for particulars.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Aug31. 1914.

Further advances in both winter and spring wheat flour were general throughout the state during the past week, many mills raising their quotations from 25c to 60c per bbl. Hard winter wheat patents from Kansas sold up to a top of $5.80 per bbl. in cotton sacks, while few if any cars of 80 per cent hard winter flour were sold at a lower level than $5.20 per bbl. in cottons. Iowa mills were quoting practically the same prices on winter wheat flour as Kansas, although in some instances they were able to underbid Kansas about 10c per bbl. on local business.

Spring wheat mills are refusing to sell new crop flour ahead, and practically the only orders being taken in the state are for prompt shipment. Bakers have sufficient supplies of old spring wheat flour booked to carry them through to the close of September. Spring wheat mills of Minneapolis are asking around $5.50 for family patents and up to $5.80 for an extreme short patent. Iowa mills are underquoting Minneapolis mills about 10c to 20c per bbl. on spring wheat flour.

Not a few Iowa mills are running 24 hours seven days of the week. Local mills report nearby trade as good. Because of the advancing tendency of the market, a good many housewives are storing flour on the present market basis. Carlot buyers, however, are taking only for their immediate needs, but they report stocks finding their way into consumers' hands more rapidly than during the past six months.

Kansas mills are shipping some flour on old contracts, but most of the movement from the Southwest into Iowa is on current business. The discount at which 80 per cent hard wheat patents is selling under spring wheat flour of the same grades is resulting in a greater consumption of the former flour.

Mill feed was lower than a week ago, with demand of fair volume throughout the state. The increased offerings of mills were the principal bearish influence on prices. Bran declined $1 per ton, while shorts and middlings had a reduction of only $1, and in some instances just 50c per ton. Bran sold up to $24.75 per ton in 100-lb. sacks. Fancy white middlings brought up to $33.75 per ton, with demand good and sales only in mixed cars.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.35@5.60; straight, $5.20@5.40; fancy clear, $4.70; low grade clear, $4.35@4.50.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $5.50@5.90; family patent, $5.50; clear, $4.50@4.70; red dog, scarce at $1.75 per 100.

Mill Feed—Bran, $22@23.50 per ton; standard middlings, $27.50@28; flour middlings, $28.50@33.75.

IOWA NOTES.

Corn is rapidly maturing in Iowa, with indications that the greater part of the state will harvest a record crop. The southern counties have been damaged to a large extent by continued dry, hot temperatures, but in the northern sections, where the largest acreage was sown, has had almost perfect weather conditions.

Marketing of winter wheat is of disappointing proportions at this time, and millers seem to believe that the movement from farms will not be large until after corn is cut. Farmers generally are waiting for higher prices, especially in view of the action of the Chicago wheat markets last week. Dollar wheat in many parts of Iowa is an idea of the past ;farmers expect to obtain from $1.25 to $1.50 per bu. for their wheat, and they declare that dollar wheat looks just as profitable now as 80c wheat at the opening of the new crop movement in the state.

J. H. Burke, of Sioux City, Ia., has just completed the invention of a steel grain door, which Iowa railroad officials declare is the most practical grain door ever built. The door is made of steel, and when not in use can be stored away in the top of the car. It is indestructible and is equipped with a small slide door at the bottom in order that the grain may be unloaded rapidly. One of the best features of the invention is its permanency. Disputes over furnishing grain doors have proven endless in the past, but cars equipped with the new grain door will eliminate these troubles in the future.

The B. A. Lockwood Grain Co., Des Moines, Ia., one of the largest grain concerns in the state, operating a chain of more than 14 country elevators, was forced into involuntary bankruptcy last week by the Enterprise, Wright and Saylor coal companies. Officials of the concern say its assets are $300,000 and that it will pay dollar for dollar. The company also owns and operates the Shannon & Mott Milling Co., Des Moines. However, the bankruptcy proceedings will not affect the operations of the mill. B. A. Lockwood gave the present financial stringency, restricted credits and car shortage as the causes of the action.

Flour Awards for Iowa Institutions.

The State Board of Control for Iowa institutions has awarded the flour contracts for the ensuing year to the following: Walnut Milling Co., Walnut, Ia., for Council Bluffs, Davenport, Independence, Knoxville and Mitchellville; Hills Milling Co., Shambaugh, for Anamosa, Cherokee and Clarinda; the Replogle Co., Red Oak, for Glenwood and Mt. Pleasant; Shambaugh & Son, Clarinda, for Eldora, Fort Madison and Marshalltown.

The mill and elevator at Imbler, Ore., was destroyed by fire, with 17,000 bus. of grain stored in the buildings. The loss of $50,000 on wheat was largely covered by insurance, although grain stored by some farmers was not insured.

The Farmers' Union Co-Operative Association, of Mitchell County, Kan., has five elevators and four stores, owned by 1,000 stockholders. The capital stock has been raised from $5,000 in 1911 to $45,000, and the officers now wish to increase it to $135,000 before the close of 1914.

The Farmers' Union has purchased an elevator at McClusky, N. D., and another at Woolworth. Efforts will be made to secure two more elevators and the organization will be extended to other towns in the vicinity this winter.

Leading Grain Dealers of St. Louis.

Morton & Co.
Grain - Hay - Seeds
COMMISSION ONLY
Merchants Exchange Bldg.
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

WHEAT FEEDS GRAIN FLOUR
ANNAN, BURG & CO.
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DEALERS ST. LOUIS MISSOURI
A.B.C.
ESTABLISHED 1880
MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL GRAIN DEALERS ASSOCIATION

Toberman, Mackey & Co.
GRAIN AND HAY
"Fastest Growing Commission House in America."
St. Louis Kansas City

Ballard - Messmore Grain Company
General Commission Merchants
Grain, Hay and Seeds
520 Chamber of Commerce
St. Louis
Member St. Louis Merchants Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade.

St. Louis, the Market Center

Scene in Cash Grain Department of
St. Louis Merchants Exchange

THE CONSIGNMENT HOUSE OF
ST. LOUIS
PICKER & BEARDSLEY
COM. CO.
GRAIN, HAY AND GRASS SEEDS
118 NORTH MAIN ST.

ED. F. CATLIN
408 Merchants Ex. St. Louis, Mo.
I Make a Specialty of Milling Wheat, Always Ready to Submit Type Samples.

W. C. GOFFE, G. S. CARKENER, G. C. MARTEN, Jr.
GOFFE & CARKENER CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Grain and Hay Receivers

Marshall Hall, Pres.
E. L. Waggoner, V-Pres.
W. L. Green
Commission Co.
Hi-Grade Milling Wheat
Kiln Dried Corn
Feeding Cereals.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 31, 1914.

Unsettled trading in alfalfa products during the past week, with prices fluctuating within a very narrow margin, were the predominating features of the market. There was a somewhat lower tendency in grain mixed alfalfa feeds, reflecting the lower prices in the coarse grain markets, but most mixers quoted unchanged values on all grain mixed feeds, and only in exceptional instances were willing to shade prices 25c to 50c per ton. Alfalfa meal values were steady to strong all of the week, with choice to No. 1 continuing in relatively light supply. No. 2 meal advanced about 50c per ton to a basis of $17, Kansas City.

Rains most of the week in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and the Arkansas Valley of Colorado had a very adverse effect on the supply of meal here. Mills were compelled to shut down at many points, because of damp hay. Shipments to market, in consequence, were small. Supplies of meal in most mixers' hands are light, and there was rather active bidding for most of the receipts here. Demand for meal is generally good on a basis of about $19 per ton for No. 1 in 100-lb. sacks and $17 for No. 2, delivered Missouri River points.

Reports from Colorado mills indicate that they are booking little meal for more than 30 days shipment. Few sales are being made for delivery up to the opening of next spring, the present uncertain situation in alfalfa making long contracts unattractive. Buyers hold the opinion that prices will be lower later, and are indisposed to take any meal for more than 30 days shipments at ruling values. On 60-day business they expect mills to discount the market from $1 to $2 per ton.

All sections of the country report light supplies of meal, and there is a good demand for the current offerings. However, buyers believe that as soon as mills start grinding on full runs prices will decline sharply on the larger offerings. For this reason they are taking only for immediate needs.

A falling off in the demand for mixed feeds was reported from Southeastern markets. Best demand now is coming from eastern Kansas, western Missouri and Oklahoma. Southern Illinois is taking some molasses alfalfa mixed feed and grain mixed feeds, but only for their immediate consumption. Nothing is being done on a future basis in mixed feeds. Both buyers and mixers are following a conservative plan on new business in mixed alfalfa feeds.

Molasses alfalfa feed sold at $19.50 @21.75 per ton, according to grade, in 100-lb. sacks, f. o. b. mill, Kansas City. Grain mixed feeds sold up to $28.50 for a dry mixture, while molasses grain mixed feeds were offered freely at $25.50 per ton.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice to No. 1 new crop meal, $19; No. 2, $17 @17.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $20.50@21.75; No. 2, $19.50@20.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molassses Feeds (sacked)—$26@27.50; alfalfa grain dry mixed, $28.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $14@16.50; No. 1, $15@15.50; No. 2, $13@14; No. 3, $10.50@12.50; standard, $14.25@14.75.

The Kansas City Hay Market.

Alfalfa hay opened in Kansas City fully steady to strong last week, but with continued heavy receipts an easy tone developed in the market. Monday's receipts were 90 cars, the heaviest single day's arrivals for over a year. No quotable changes, however, were recorded. Good quality hay was in active demand, and brought firm prices. However, fair quality hay predominated in the receipts, and prices were barely steady in consequence. Common and low grade offerings accumulated in the market, and the close found a large surplus on hand. Shipping demand was good. Receipts for the week aggregated 289 cars.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

A small blaze at the plant of the Woolworth Alfalfa Meal Mill Co., Kearney, Neb., was extinguished before any material damage was done. The mill was not compelled to shut down because of the fire. It is running full time and reports a good trade in meal.

The army worm has made its appearance at Stella, Neb., and is damaging alfalfa materially. Whole fields of alfalfa have been stripped of their foliage by the pest. A number of other points in the state report damage by the army worm, but wherever the pest has made its appearance farmers are cutting their fields of alfalfa in order to check the infestation.

L. A. Perrine has perfected plans for the erection of an alfalfa meal mill at Gering, Neb., with capacity of about 75 to 100 tons daily. A company will be organized early with capital stock of $15,000. Gering has a large surplus of alfalfa hay annually over the actual needs of the farmers, and prospects are that with the opening of the mill the acreage to the legume will be increased considerably.

The Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Co., Wichita, Kan., has installed a large electric motor in its feed plant and is making a trial run of the new power. Otto Weiss, owner of the company, says that should the new power average a less cost for the manufacture of a ton of meal than the gas engine electricity will replace the gas power altogether. A six months' trial will be given electricity.

Incorporation papers were issued last week to the Basin Alfalfa Milling Co., Basin, Wyo. Capital stock is placed at $15,000. Incorporators are J. W. Anderson, of the Kornfalfa Milling Co., Kansas City; C. D. Carlisle, of the Carlisle Commission Co., Kansas City, and D. R. Denny, formerly with the Kornfalfa mill at Kansas City, who will manage the plant. The company is authorized "to buy, grind and sell alfalfa and other products."

A third mill for the manufacture of alfalfa products for live stock will be in operation in Omaha by Jan. 1, 1915, if the plans of the newly organized Corn-Falfa Mills Co., of which C. S. Rainbolt, Ray Rainbolt and Peter Krogh are the incorporators, materialize. The location of the new mill will be determined the first week in September, options having already been secured on three sites in Omaha. The new milling company has a capital of $100,000, of which $30,000 is paid in. The plant will be modern in every respect and an elevator of 20,000 bus. will be erected. The mill will have a capacity of about 10 cars, or about 150 tons of meal mixed feeds daily. Products will consist of straight alfalfa meal and mixtures of grain, molasses and meal.

Alfalfa Meal--Haywood Alfalfa Warehouse Co.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

We are always in the market for ALFALFA MEAL and ALFALFA MIXED FEEDS. Write or wire
KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.
G. T. MARTIN, Manager 718 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 2, 1914.

The demand for alfalfa meal was slightly less urgent last week, and prices showed a little lower range as the week closed. A reactionary tone in mill feeds and uncertain price fluctuations in corn and wheat markets had a sentimental influence on trading. The recent big buying movement on the war scare found supplies remarkably low in all directions, and bidding was active to restock, at least in part, by dealers who were not sure just where the up-turn would end. Much of this demand now has been supplied, and the tone of the market is more normal. Best opinion is, however, that little if any reaction in prices is likely, unless some unexpected development should suddenly appear to terminate the war in Europe, which naturally would result in demoralized grain and feed markets.

Only a moderate amount of good alfalfa hay is coming this way, and, while Colorado mills are now grinding on full-time runs, the damp condition of some of the crop tends to keep down the supply of choice meal. There is a difference of about $2.50 per ton in No. 1 and No. 2 meal now, and the continued grinding of damp hay suggests that even this wide spread may be increased. Dealers report the demand for No. 2 meal unusually urgent in certain sections for this season of the year, which, they say, results from the wide discount under No. 1. Trade from the South still is unfavorably checked by the uncertainty surrounding the marketing of the cotton crop, following the loss of our exports through the war. Banking plans to hold and warehouse the crop now have been adopted, however, and a revival of trade in the South is shortly looked for. There was a fair demand for mixed feed from the Southeast, but mostly in small lots, with orders also for grain mixed and molasses feeds from southern Illinois and Arkansas. The drouth in that section has been a big factor in stimulating demands for feeds. The demand for alfalfa hay was good, with choice grades in best inquiry. Quote choice alfalfa at $18@18.50, No. 1 at $17@17.50 and No. 2 at $15@16. Quote No. 2 alfalfa meal at $18.50@19 and No. 1 choice at $19.75@20.90 per ton; alfalfa molasses meal with grain, $25@27.50, and without grain $21@22.50.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 29, 1914.

With a scarcity in alfalfa on account of destructive rains in the Western states, and practically no choice hay or meal offered in this market, dealers in alfalfa hay and mixed feeds look forward to a good business this season. Prices for meal are already high, No. 1 meal being quoted at $21@21.50 per ton, with choice, when obtainable, $1.50@2 higher. No. 1 hay was quoted at $20@21 per ton, with prime $1@2 lower per ton. The ingredients of mixed feeds were higher by 25 per cent than last month. Black strap molasses has gone from 7c to 11c per gal., and oats were quoted at 53½c per bu. With corn high and cottonseed meal also up, the chances are good that mixed feeds will advance steadily for the next few months, or until the war is over. The demand for mixed feeds fell off considerably, and by-products, such as chicken feeds, lost heavily in consumption. Molasses mixed feed was quoted at $26@28 per ton, with grain mixed feeds $1@3 per ton higher, according to quality and grades.

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 31, 1914.

Alfalfa shows an upward trend in this market, being quoted at $19@21 per ton. Some local alfalfa is being handled, and shipments are being received from Western markets. Alfalfa feed is selling at $30@34 per ton, with moderate demand.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 31, 1914.

All grades of alfalfa products advanced this week 50c. There is a good request for all varieties of alfalfa products. Southern markets have been the principal factors on the local market this week, and they are taking hold in carlots. Local buyers are also buying freely.

Quotations are: Grain mixed alfalfa feed, $26@27; mixed feed, $26@26.50; molasses feed, $28.50@29.

Foreign Breadstuffs Situation.

From a careful study it is believed that Germany, Austria and Hungary will need to import, over and above their actual production, 288,000,000 bus. of wheat, corn, oats and barley, or about 15 per cent of their total annual consumption, cabled Broomhall on Aug. 22. While the war lasts these imports will be hard to procure. The other parties to the war—France, Belgium and the United Kingdom—will require about 448,000,000 bus. or 17 per cent of their annual consumption. These supplies will be forthcoming from the United States, Canada, Argentine, Australia and India, and it remains to be seen how firmly the United States holders remain and to what extent new spring wheat is marketed. Owing to lack of active competition with Germany and Austria, these supplies may be more readily obtained than formerly.

That the greater portion of the imports needed by warring countries will be furnished by the United States is generally acceded by world authorities. Russia has a large exportable surplus, but will need most of her wheat for another year. Where and how Germany and Austria will obtain the supplies they need, in the event England should gain supremacy of the seas, is a question. It is believed that Germans and Austrians could easily economize to the extent of 15 per cent of their consumption of breadstuffs, without any material effects being noticeable.

Thomas McFeely Co. report increased activity in their milk department, as well as roll dressing. They are now dressing rolls from Michigan, Ohio, North Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, Delaware and Maryland mills.

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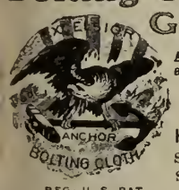

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MONEY-MAKER FOR RENT OR SALE—Best located up-to-date 70-bbl. steam flour mill in the Southwest, complete corn department, elevator, barns and residence. Abundant wagon wheat, best quality. Exchange and local trade A-1. Cheap fuel. Only mill and elevator in town of 8,000. A. B. Stone, owner, Fayetteville, Ark.

KANSAS MILL AT A SACRIFICE.
A well-equipped 100-barrel Nordyke & Marmon mill located in best wheat section of Kansas. Non-resident owner will sacrifice. Address R. W. Kelly, Box 1375, Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE—On easy terms, 140-bbl. mill and elevator. Well located in good school town on main line Santa Fe. Would consider trade. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 241, St. Louis, Mo.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Second miller in new, up-to-date 250 bbls. plant. Apply quick. Stafford County Flour Mills Co., Hudson, Kan.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill not less than 100 bbls. capacity, by a married man 29 years old; 12 years' experience in hard and soft wheat milling. Am sober, industrious and can build up a flour business that is run down. Can furnish references. Address Box Z, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 barrels and up. Have had charge of mills from 150 to 2,000 barrels. Can furnish very best of references. Can keep mill in good repair, have my own tools. Married. Can come at once. Wish a situation where there are good schools. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 203, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller by a sober, competent man of 25 years' practical experience in some of the leading mills of the United States. Can fill the position to your satisfaction in quality, quantity and percentages. Have been head miller here for the past six years, with Cooper & Son, but have resigned, owing to a disagreement. Address John Loughrey, Humboldt. Neb.

WANTED — Stationery engineer wants position. Capable of handling fire or water tube boilers, cross compound or simple engines and condensers. Always on lookout for economy. Have own indicator. Never been discharged. Good reference. Box 243, Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position, by a born miller, experienced from burr to roll system. Was head miller for 19 years with one firm, and head miller for 7½ years in a 235-bbl. full Plansifter system mill. Would take charge of a 50 to 200 bbls. mill, or second in a larger mill. Reference furnished on request. W. H. S., 435 W. King street, York, Pa.

WANTED—We want a 9x18 or 9x24 3 pr. high feed roll. We have for sale or exchange one 8-inch and on 14-inch American special grinder, one 16-inch N. & M. vertical burr mill, all good as new. One Smith purifier, one 20x8 N. & M. flour dresser. Rohm Bros., Rockville, Ind.

WANTED—Position as flour packer. I am a married man of good habits, have had six years' experience. Prefer job in Nebraska. State salary and capacity of mill in first letter. Address Box 242, Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 75 to 300 bbls. capacity, by miller of 28 years' practical experience. Can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Can come on short notice. Address G. C. Moore, Ravenna, Neb.

WANTED—Position as head miller in good mill of 100 to 500 bbl. capacity. I am thoroughly up-to-date in modern milling, and capable of obtaining the best results in quality and yield. Am married, 30 years of age, have had more than 12 years' experience in different mills. I do not use liquor in any form. Can furnish satisfactory recommendations as to character and ability. Give capacity, make of machinery and wages paid in first letter. Address Head Miller, 710 Ninth avenue, Shenandoah, Iowa.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 50 bbls. up, by middle-aged man with lifetime experience. Will guarantee satisfaction. Would also consider mill for rent with the privilege of buying. Julius Peterson, Papillion, Neb.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO TRADE—An improved South Dakota farm for a 50 to 100 bbl. mill. Am living on the farm and wish to get in a mill. Have a partner who is a miller, and we will price land right as there is no real estate commission in connection. Give location of mill in first letter and avoid delay. Address T. M. Rose, Iona, S. D.

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Flour Mill at Frisco Fair

A Flour Exhibit at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

When the famous mural painter, Robert Reid, created his quartet of great paintings, "The Four Golds of California," to decorate the palace walls at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, very appropriately he led off with the golden wheat, metallic gold, the golden poppies and citrus fruit following behind. And for years California was the granary of the Far West, and for the further reason that the oldest and most important manufacturing process in the world, with the most capital and the finest machinery, has to do with the conversion of wheat into the world's staff of life, the exposition at San Francisco has decided to make the greatest and most modern display of flour mill and bakery activities ever shown at an exposition in America.

To this end the largest and most striking exhibit in the great five-acre Palace of Food Products, now completed, will be that of the Sperry Flour Co., in conjunction with three or four machinery manufacturing companies, which will install the many appliances. This remarkable series of exhibits, which will occupy 6,000 square feet of floor space, will include a complete modern flour mill three stories high, in operation—stripped of walls so that visitors may inspect every detail of the conversion of wheat into flour, bran, shorts, middlings and breakfast foods, with a capacity of 90 barrels of flour a day; a complete modern bakery in operation; a complete chemical and testing laboratory in operation, and 10 booths, six of them devoted to demonstrating in native fashion the methods of baking and serving the breads and cakes of all nations and four demonstration booths showing how flour is used in the American home for bread, cakes and pastry. Southern baking, including corn pone, Maryland biscuits, cereals and hot cakes; new ways of using cereals to reduce the cost of living, and the mixing and use of "balanced" stock and poultry feed.

All of the milling machinery, including six spring adjustment ball-bearing roller machines, six middlings grinders, two automatic, self-balancing sifters, four purifiers, two upright feed dusters, two collectors, bolting reels, flour packers and wheat cleaning and polishing machines, will form the working exhibit of the manufacturers, the Wolf Co., of Chambersburg, Pa.

The apparatus for the laboratory, which will occupy 40 feet of frontage adjoining the mill, is being supplied as an exhibit by the Justinian Caire Co., of San Francisco. Here the wheat from various parts of America will be tested, analyzed, combined in proper proportions and test bakings made daily. Machinery for the bakery demonstrations will constitute the exhibit of the Werner-Pfleiderer Co., of Saginaw, Mich., and will include a 60-ton automatic draw-plate oven of the latest model, dough mixer, scales dough divider, rounder-up, molder, automatic proffer and wrapping machines. All of these will be seen in action daily.

The food as cooked will be served to visitors. The chinaware and utensils employed will be the exhibit of the Nathan Bohrmann Co., of San Francisco. It is expected that the Vesuvius Piedmont Paste Co. will carry on the macaroni manufacturing phase of the exhibit. Electric power will be used in the laboratory and for operating the mill, which will turn out 90 barrels of flour a day, and gas will be used in the bakery.

Perhaps the most spectacular features of this unique series of exhibits will be the six booths of all nations, each presided over by chefs, chiefly women, in native costume. There will be Chinese cooks making noodles, moon cakes and other favorite Oriental "chow;" Japanese girls baking wafers and seio-kwashi cakes; Russian, Hawaiian, Filipino and South Sea Island women cooking the ring-shaped "kalatsch" and island cakes; and Mexican, Central and South American kitchen queens, to teach the visitors how to make enchilladas, tortillas and tamales. German women will create the pfankuchen and swiebsel, cooks from Scandinavia will reveal the mysteries of Swedish vandkrinkle, or water pretzels, and knal kelvot, made from rye meal, while American Indians, natives of Zanzibar, the Soudan and India will demonstrate their methods of cookery.

Nebraska Mill Burns.

The plant of the Hampton Milling Co., Hampton, Neb., was completely destroyed by fire on the night of Aug. 21, entailing a total loss of $30,000, only partly covered by insurance. A number of carloads of flour and about 3,000 bus. of wheat were burned beyond salvage. Future plans of the company are unknown at this time. W. H. Ferguson, owner of the mill, is now operating the Barber mill, in Lincoln, Neb., which he purchased about 12 months ago. The plant of the Aurora Milling Co., Aurora, Neb., which was located in the same county as the Hampton mill, and which was owned by Mr. Ferguson, was burned to the ground about 15 months ago, and has not been rebuilt since. However, the Hampton mill had a good established trade, having taken over the business of the Aurora mill. Hampton business men say the prospect is favorable for the rebuilding of the Hampton mill.

The New Banking System.

The new reserve banking system, when it starts on Oct. 1, promises to clear the present foreign exchange situation to a large extent. Banking houses with foreign connections have been asked by the organization committee of the new banking system to submit a record of all of their foreign debts and credits, in order that the foreign exchange may be handled with more facility.

The federal reserve board, owing to the authority vested in it, is the organization best able to cope with the difficulty confronting the business interests of the country. "In order that real progress may be made in working out the tremendous problem," says a letter to banks from the federal reserve board, "it is absolutely necessary that total figures as to cash indebtedness to Europe and maturing obligations, and vice versa, as well as the character of debt and credit balances of maturing obligations in dollars of foreign exchange, be assembled."

With this information at hand the federal reserve board will be in position to know how much foreign exchange the banks of this country can handle at present.

E. A. Wales Mill Co., Harper Kan., incorporated with capital of $25,000.

Farmers Holding Wheat

When Market Declines They Will Sell Freely.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 7, 1914.

Wheat holding tendencies in the Southwest are weakening to some extent, the increased movement to this market partly reflecting heavier country marketings. Country elevator men with September hedges on wheat in their elevators are moving this grain to market, but report farmers as showing little disposition to market more freely on the present market basis. Several Kansas points are now paying up to $1.05 per bu. for wheat, but even at this figure the movement shows a disappointing increase.

Mills throughout the Southwest are getting more than enough wheat to operate on, but, considering the large crop harvested and current prices, the present movement is light. Farmers in Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma are erecting grain tanks on their farms, in which they are storing most of the grain. Few wheat producers are threshing wheat that has been stacked, preferring to let the grain remain in the stack, as they expect further advances.

A slightly increased movement of wheat is expected in the next month, as indications are that farmers will marekt a small proportion of their harvest in order to secure ready cash to tide them over the winter. Wheat producers will hold their wheat back to as great an extent as possible, with the general expectation that next spring will witness the highest prices. Farmers are bullish on the present situation, an indication of which is the fact that they are laying in an entire winter's supply of flour, expecting higher flour prices in winter and spring.

Those farmers in a financial position to hold their wheat will probably not be satisfied with $1 wheat, but will wait for the market to reach a top of $1.25, and when this level is touched will hold for $1.50 per bu. C. G. Albert, manager of the Aurora Mills, Junction City, Kan., while in Kansas City last week, declared that wheat would not move freely until after winter. "Farmers will continually expect higher prices, and if the banks will carry them long enough they will hold on to their wheat until just before the next harvest. An indication of the holding power of farmers is the following," said Mr. Albert. "In the Leiter deal in 1898 a farmer near our mill had almost 7,000 bus. of wheat in his bins, which he had declared he was holding for $1 per bu. At the height of the Leiter deal I offered him $1.65 per bu. for this wheat, as the movement was light and we were in immediate need of supplies. He refused to sell, claiming that $2 wheat would soon prevail. Within 30 days after my offer of $1.65 I bought the entire lot of 7,000 bus. of wheat at 57c per bu. The decline in the market then brought out a heavy movement."

Millers and grain dealers are almost unanimous in the belief that a sharp loss of about 15c in wheat prices would bring out the grain more freely than at any other period in this crop year. A general belief prevails among farmers that prices can move no other way but upward. A decline would scare them, and probably result in much wheat being marketed. Continued higher prices or a steady market will have the result of making wheat producers more pronounced in their present position of holding "tight and fast."

Export Grain From Chicago.

Shipments of export wheat during July were probably the largest on record, clearances from this country aggregating nearly 30,000,000 bus., compared to about 13,000,000 bus. a year ago in July. These July figures indicate the immense amount of wheat that was in transit to Europe at the time the war broke out. There is little question that the August exports will show another record.

Foreigners are rapidly and surely gaining complete control of the wheat market at Chicago. The buying power of the past 10 days has demonstrated the fact that the speculators of the Old World believe that the war now waging is likely to be continued indefinitely, and that breadstuffs are to sell to a much higher level in consequence. The foreign buying orders received at Chicago from day to day are centered in not more than two houses. These buying orders come direct from Europe and are fairly well scattered among the nations now engaged in the war. War prices have been established on the Chicago Board of Trade. Conditions surrounding the market are most abnormal. The present sensational Chicago market, with its advances and declines, doubtless found many of the larger concerns in the trade on the bear or short side. Everybody knows exactly what happened in the matter of grain prices, and everyone in the trade knows that some of the export concerns here and at the seaboard have suffered tremendous losses. Under present conditions there is little likelihood of these losses being recouped. Those who were short in the Chicago pit doubtless overstayed the time limit, and they must now even up their positions in the pit. President Caleb H. Canby, of the big trade mart, is not only anxious for a reduction in the volume of business, but he is also anxious, as far as possible, to restrain the buying power so that normal conditions may again be reached. The average farmer is now refusing to sell his wheat. Farmers of the country today are unlike those of years ago. The industry of today is carried on by men who are well posted as to world's prices and conditions and who know the changes in the breadstuffs situation from day to day. No sooner is the news received at Chicago of price changes and general news from the Old World than the farmer is told of it either by telephone or telegraph, and it looks as though there is no doubt as to their ability to exact certain conditions in the sale of their grain. Those farmers who have already sold their wheat and who have been paid for the same discover their brothers who refused to sell their wheat, but still have it in the shock or in the bins on the farms, will be enabled to secure fancy prices for it in the event of the war being drawn out to a long period. The eagerness with which foreigners have bought breadstuffs of late shows what may be expected in the near future in the matter of demand as well as prices.

Any export business in cash wheat that has been done of late was withheld from the public, as it was certain to become an influence and a bull help. There are daily sales of hard wheat to go abroad, and it is said that the money conditions favor the holders on this side of the water. The seaboard reported 40 loads of hard wheat as sold to France yesterday, and in addition to this the Continent purchased some rye.

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The Real Cause of High Prices.

Congress can be relied upon to produce a panacea for every ill of our industrial life, but the "cure-all" for all the afflictions centering around the price of grain and its products seems to be the total elimination of the Chicago Board of Trade and other grain exchanges. It is a favorite theme of the orator addressing a grange gathering that the Board of Trade speculators are always robbing the farmer by depressing values by manipulating the market. The Board of Trade is usually charged with paying low prices when grain is plentiful and advancing prices when the farmer has nothing to sell. Doing away with the Board of Trade is also a sure way of lowering prices to the consumers, and congressmen, with a sense of the value of publicity, can always secure a reasonable amount of it by introducing a set of resolutions condemning the "food trust" and proposing an investigation.

Congressman William J. Cary, of Wisconsin, witnessed the advancing prices of wheat and flour with alarm that perhaps he was not getting his share of publicity out of the situation which confronted the country. He straightway drafted a resolution which will attract attention and remedy the evil and, of course, give the Chicago Board of Trade its regular line of credit. This might not attract enough attention, so a brilliant afterthought occurred to the Honorable Representative and he proposed the stopping of shipments of wheat and flour from this country to check the "operations of the aforesaid speculators." Another embargo. The shippers of grain and flour had just had the embargoes removed. Washington and most of the country had been making strenuous efforts to resume our exports, but, totally oblivious of the conditions brought about by war in Europe, the following resolution is apparently seriously introduced in Congress:

Whereas it is alleged that the manipulations of speculators have caused an abnormal rise in the price of wheat; and

Whereas reports show that wheat prices on the Chicago Board of Trade and similar institutions reached the highest mark in several years on yesterday; and

Whereas there exists no natural cause for the fluctuations in the price of this product; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Attorney-General of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed to inform the House of Representatives what steps, if any, he has taken against the Chicago Board of Trade and similar institutions and their alleged interference with the orderly course of interstate commerce.

Resolved further, That the Attorney-General of the United States be directed to take such steps as are necessary to protect the consuming public from the manipulators of food prices, with especial reference to the price of wheat and flour.

Resolved further, That the President of the United States be requested to take the proper course to make effective an embargo upon shipments from this country of wheat and flour if, in the discretion of the President, the operations of the aforesaid speculators can be checked in no other way.

Based on wrong premises that "there exists no natural cause for the fluctuations in the price of this product," the conclusions reached are so diametrically opposed to the necessities of the country that the ignorance displayed is beyond comprehension. The advance in wheat has been abnormal and continues beyond the point which was considered possible. Before the war started it was known that a large crop had been raised in the United States and it was expected the spring wheat crop of the Northwest and Canada would be much larger than it proved to be. The European shortage was known, but not fully appreciated until the outbreak of war brought a realizing sense of the abnormal situation. A shortage of over 200,000,000 bushels of wheat in European producing countries means at all times that Europe must come to America for wheat and flour. Is this a natural cause for higher prices, especially when the result in our spring wheat territory is known? The war made certain that less wheat would be raised in Europe for several years because of decreased acreage. An examination of the following figures is the best answer to the allegations of Mr. Cary's resolution and gives at least one "natural cause" for rapid advances in wheat prices.

The World Wheat Position.

Sept. 1, 1914 (000 Omitted).

	1914.	1913.	1912.
U. S.	910,000	763,000	730,000
Canada ..	135,000	215,000	206,000
Hungary ..	125,000	153,000	168,000
Bulgaria ..	40,000	46,000	60,000
France ...	290,000	322,000	335,000
Germany .	170,000	171,000	160,000
Italy	173,000	208,000	168,000
Roumania.	52,000	80,000	89,000
Russia ...	625,000	770,000	730,000
Bushels	2,520,000	2,728,000	2,646,000

The nine countries herewith enumerated have raised the smallest aggregate wheat crop in three years. They raised 2,728,000,000 bushels in 1913 (around the largest total known) and the crop year ended July 31, 1914, with exhausted old crop and visible supplies.

Substitute for Jute Bagging.

Instead of being used for feed, a large shipment of bags to Europe is reported to have been seized by one of the belligerents, who confiscated them for the purpose of filling them with sand, to be used for building breastworks. This is but one illustration of the hazards of war which have so demoralized shipping conditions on all highways of ocean commerce. The high prices for bags and the shortage of jute, because shipments from India have been cut off, has become a serious problem for all manufacturers of feed. Flour can be more readily packed and handled in cotton bags, and the trade is accustomed to flour packed in 98-lb. cotton sacks. Flour millers have partially changed from jute to cotton packages to a large extent, but other feed manufacturers have been seriously handicapped by the scarcity and high prices of their regular packages.

While this condition exists in the supply of jute, the cotton planters of the South cannot sell their cotton because the export demand has been decreased by the war and emergency measures are started to finance the marketing of the cotton crop by the use of warehouse certificates. A layman naturally reaches a conclusion that cotton should be substituted for jute to as large an extent as possible. He may disregard the difficulties of manufacture with which he is not familiar. But that this substitution has merit is evidenced by the opinions of a recognized authority in both lines which is most seriously affected.

M. C. Peters, of the M. C. Peters Mill Co., Omaha, was in the bag business for 20 years and has been one of the largest manufacturers of mixed feeds for some time. In considering the shortage and current high prices of jute bags Mr. Peters made the following suggestions in a recent letter as to substituting cotton for jute:

"The extraordinary condition which exists in burlap makes every miller turn to some substitute. The only practical substitute in this country is cotton cloth, but, unfortunately, the cotton mills are, for the most part, equipped for spinning fine yarns and closely woven cloth and not for coarse cloth. Now, the tendency of the war conditions is to discontinue the exportation of our raw cotton from the South. Witness two important letters received from two of our Southern connections the last two days.

"If our cotton is depressed in value because the mills at Manchester and other points will not draw as much cotton as usual from this country, then an immediate market found for the cotton in this country will turn the staple cotton into cash and keep our money at home instead of sending it abroad to India for burlap. Therefore, if the mills of the South can be quickly educated to make all kinds of 40-inch wide cotton cloth for burlap bag substitutes we will have served the country in two ways: First, widening our home market for staple cotton, keeping our money at home, and, second, providing labor for our cotton mills and likewise a substitute for burlap, keeping down the cost to the consumer of the flour and feed packages.

"I consider it, therefore, of the utmost importance that all of the cotton mills in the country be advised of the situation and an immediate investigation made to determine the price at which 40-inch cloth suitable for a burlap substitute can be furnished to American millers for feed purposes.

"For the purpose of investigation I would suggest that probably the most practical and economical cloth for the purpose in a 40-inch width will be goods made to weigh three yards to a pound and to be spun according to the conditions found in every mill, with a minimum of 40 threads in the woof and warp."

A World's Fair Flour Mill.

In another column is given more detailed information regarding an exhibition of flour milling machinery and bakery appliances which will be shown at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco in 1915. A modern flour mill in operation, of a larger size than usually found in an exhibition, will be used. Various products will be baked daily with illustrations of baking methods in different countries.

There is great educational value in such a comprehensive exhibition of milling and bakery methods as has been outlined by the exposition management. Thousands will visit and become interested in such an exhibit who seldom have the opportunity and perhaps never have had the inclination to visit a modern flour mill. The "Cause of White Flour" will be advanced by this practical illustration of milling practices and methods as probably no other agency could do it. The breakfast food manufacturers have been alive to the value of exposition advertising. Flour millers have been content with placing on exhibit their flour brands and have baked biscuits for the public consumption. But the actual manufacture of flour is largely unknown to the public and otherwise well-informed people have very hazy ideas of what a flour mill is like or how flour is made.

There have been exhibitions of milling machinery at national expositions before, but probably nothing on as large a scale as the one planned for San Francisco. At Chicago, in 1893, and again at St. Louis, in 1904, the two largest expositions of this generation, there was some flour mill machinery on exhibit, but the manufacture of flour was not actually carried on. The industry in general, as well as the machinery and milling concerns who will participate in this exposition, should be greatly benefited by the interest which the visitors will take in an exhibit of such scope and educational value.

All Water Route to South

Through Shipments Can Now Be Made Direct to New Orleans.

Water transportation between Kansas City and San Francisco and other Pacific Coast points, talked of for many years, is a reality now. With the opening of the Panama Canal it is now possible to ship flour from Kansas City, on the Missouri River, to New Orleans via St. Louis, at 80 per cent of the rail rate, and from the Gulf port to San Francisco via the Panama Canal at a saving of more than 20 per cent.

Officials of the Kansas City Missouri Navigation Co. declared last week that a rate of probably 50c per 100 lbs. on flour would be made from Kansas City to Pacific Coast points, although no through rates have as yet been published. Although it will take flour a much longer time to go to San Francisco via the Panama Canal, the saving of 15c per 100 lbs., or 30c per bbl., will make this route a favored one.

One of the principal effects of the new through water rate will be its bearing on the present rail rate. Transcontinental railroads are now attempting to raise the present flour rate from 65c to 75c, but water competition at 50c per 100 lbs. will probably influence railroads to withdraw their petition for a reopening of the California advance case.

The Kansas City Missouri River Navigation Co. will now accept through shipments of flour for New Orleans at 80 per cent of the rail rate, or 14.8c per 100 lbs., which is a direct saving of 3.7c per 100 lbs., or 7.4c per bbl. The boat line company is also accepting export shipments via New Orleans at 80 per cent of the export rate of 16c per hundredweight.

Through water transportation to the Pacific Coast was made possible by the co-operation of the Atlas Transportation Co. with the Kansas City Missouri River Navigation Co. The Atlas company, which is a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co., has boats plying regularly between St. Louis and New Orleans. The two boat lines have made arrangements for through sailings, so that merchandise shipped from Kansas City will be able to make prompt connections at St. Louis. It is said that the water trip from Kansas City to New Orleans does not take much more time than the rail trip, but the big saving in freight cost offsets this. Handling of flour by the two boat lines at Kansas City, New Orleans and St. Louis makes possible its arrival at destination in almost perfect condition.

For the first time in the history of Missouri River navigation, Kansas City received last week a shipment of coffee from Brazil by an all-water route at a considerable saving in freight cost. As Brazil is a large consumer of American flour, which is mostly supplied from New York City and other Eastern coast points, the success of the direct water project from Kansas City to South America, which is now assured, will mean that much of the Brazilian trade will turn to Kansas and other Southwestern states for their flour, in the opinion of some of the leading millers here.

That a large movement of flour from Kansas City to New Orleans for export will be made via the boat line is expected by officials of the Kansas City Missouri River Navigation Co. Southwestern millers have taken advantage of the saving of 20 per cent on shipments of flour from Kansas City to St. Louis for export and for Eastern distribution. This saving made necessary the unloading of flour at Kansas City and St. Louis so that the boat line could handle it, but the loading and unloading apparatus made possible careful work, which resulted in minimum damage to the flour sacks. A saving of 7 cents in the freight cost on export shipment via the Gulf will enable millers to export more flour, as the profit on many export sales has been less than this figure.

The first regular sailing of a steamer between New Orleans via the Panama Canal for San Francisco will be on Oct. 20. Arrangements are now being made for the publishing of a through rate on flour from Kansas City. Regular sailings will be scheduled from Gulf points to the Pacific Coast, so that the movement will not be delayed.

CONSERVATIVE BUYING SUGGESTED.

The Regina Flour Mill Co., in its Sept. 3 comment on the flour market, states:

"What has happened to the flour and wheat markets since ours of Aug. 1?

"Wild action is the only expression; feverishly excited by the war news, a rapid advance at first, a decline when it was found export shipments were held up at the ports by the tying up of shipping and war risks, impossibility to negotiate drafts, financial stringency, then jumping up on a partial resumption of vessel loading, decreases in our visible supply of wheat at this time when it should be increasing and finally a pronounced stand by the farmers to hold their wheat for war prices, as it is believed this war will be of long duration, a fight to the finish.

"Erratic beyond description has been the price of wheat—up 5c to 6c in one day, down 2c to 4c on another day, and when the market seemed to assume a settled condition jumping up again 3c to 4c, all arbitrarily, it seemed. Since Aug. 1, when No. 2 soft winter wheat sold at 80c to 83c, it has advanced today to $1.10@1.13, carrying an advance in flour of about $1.50.

"Flour has been in good demand, heavy sales being made to some foreign governments, regardless of price Quotations were almost impossible; if made, no delay was allowed. A few hours made a difference of 10c to 20c per bbl. Those buyers who used to wait to wire their acceptance had a rude awakening when they found them refused, and they never had an opportunity to buy as low since. Strict cash terms were insisted on. Home flour buyers had been spoiled in the past by the millers selling at unprofitable prices, long distant deliveries, price guarantees, etc. Nothing of the kind now—strict business rules prevail. It cannot be otherwise with excited wheat markets and financial stringency.

"This country's visible supply of wheat, which had been 29,744,000 bus. on Aug. 1 and 34,324,000 bus. on Aug. 8, shows 31,534,000 bus. on Aug. 29, against 44,530,000 bus. same time last year. We exported 29,907,000 bus. wheat and flour this July, sold at low prices. Europe now depends mainly on America for her supplies. Whether it will buy freely now at our advance remains to be seen.

"Buy for actual wants, act conservatively."

July Exports Show a Gain.

Domestic breadstuffs, cottonseed oil, food animals, meat and dairy products, cotton and mineral oils exported from the principal customs districts in July amounted to $61,055,953, as compared with $47,807,231 in July, 1913. Exports for the seven months ending with July were valued at $494,294,768, compared with $486,759,094 in the same period in 1913.

A striking increase in the exportation of wheat was indicated, the number of bushels in July being 26,158,222, valued at $23,840,261, as against 9,937,745 bushels, with a value of $9,093,182, in July last year.

Corn shipments showed a decrease. Exports last month were 560,425 bushels, compared with 895,264 in July, 1913.

NEW RATES ON EXPORT FLOUR.

The following export rates are announced by George A. Gamble, commercial agent Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., St. Louis, effective Sept. 7. Rates quoted are on flour, per 100 lbs. in carloads, via lake and rail from St. Louis, East St. Louis and Alton. December rates are all rail.

PORTS.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Aberdeen	41.00	42.00	42.00	46.00
Alexandria	**67.00			
Amsterdam (Hol. Am.)	**37.00	38.00	40.00	
Bristol	40.00	41.00	41.00	
Baltic Basing (Norway)	**45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Baltic Basing (Sweden and Den.)	**45.00	45 00	45.00	45.00
Christiania, Proper	**47 00	47.00	47.00	47.00
Copenhagen, Proper	**47 00	47.00	47.00	47.00
Bergen-Stavanger, Proper	**47 00	47.00	47.00	47.00
Christiansand, Proper	**47 00	47.00	47.00	47.00
Aalesund, Proper	**53.00	53.00	53.00	53.00
Drontheim, Proper	**53.00	53.00	53.00	53.00
Christiansund, Proper	**53.00	53.00	53.00	53.00
Cardiff	45.00			
Dundee	41.00	42.00	42.00	46.00
Genoa-Naples	**48.75			
Gibraltar	**65.00			
Glasgow	37.00	38.00	38.00	42.00
Havre	**37.50			
Hull	35.00			
Leith	38.00	39.00	39.00	43.00
Liverpool	35.00	36.00	36.00	40.00
London	36.00	37.00	37.00	41.00
Malta	**67.00			
Manchester	35.00	36.00	36.00	40.00
Newcastle	37.00			
Rotterdam (Hol. Am.)	**35.00	36.00	38.00	
St. Johns N. F. (Via N. Y.)	37.70			
Swansea	45.00			

All rail rates 2c per 100 lbs. higher.

*Inland prepaid. **Prepaid.

Copies of invoices should accompany bills of lading.

Service withdrawn to Amsterdam Gans and Uranium); Antwerp; Bremen, Baltic (Russian); Hamburg; Rotterdam (Gans and Uranium); Patras; Piraens; Southampton.

French Line, Barber Line require all charges paid.

Sailings steadily increase. Shipments to England, Scotland and Wales accepted collect.

Norwegian American Line will accept shipments inland and ocean collect.

Scandinavian American Line require prepayment through and copy of invoice.

Report Large Flour Sales

Foreign Governments Buy Flour—Export Conditions Improve.

As sailings increase and shipments reach their foreign ports safely, the interests which are more closely affected by the European war continue to have increased confidence in the restoration of more normal conditions of shipping to Europe. The cost is great, but business can be transacted with the handicaps which prevail. New export business in both wheat and flour is reported, but flour predominates. Reports of large contracts for both the English and French governments are received nearly every day from different sources. It is apparent that this business is of large volume, but that it is being transacted with as much secrecy as possible and the purchases are being made for quick shipment at the ports by agents who deal with flour jobbers, who in turn purchase out of spot stocks or from mills which will guarantee prompt shipment.

Sailings for September and October will be made by various lines from New Orleans for ports of England, France, Holland, Italy, Norway and Sweden. Both from the Atlantic and the Gulf ports the movement to Germany, Belgium and North Baltic ports is entirely suspended. As long as England and France control the high seas, as they apparently do at present, there will be frequent sailings for all the open ports.

Large Purchases at New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 7, 1914.

Censorship of the severest kind was exercised against the circulation of news relative to flour movements last week. There was plenty doing, as both the British and French governments were active in buying the early part of the week, but C. B. Fox, local exporting agent for the governments, stopped the source of information and threatened to cancel orders unless the sellers were more guarded in their assertions. It is known that orders were placed for about 80,000 bbls. of flour from Kansas and Nebraska mills, but in every case the sellers were sworn to secrecy and the government agents also required reticence from the freight forwarding brokers, foreign freight agents of railroads and steamship booking agencies.

Altogether, during the past 10 days more than 200,000 bbls. of flour has been bought for export for September and early October delivery, mostly in clears and low patents at prices around $4.75@5 per bbl. in cotton. Other orders will be placed in October and November, it is said, and the local exporting agents are working hard to keep this business in New Orleans. The first 100,000 bbls. ordered by the French government will be arriving in trainloads this week, the 84,000 bbls. from the Liberty mills, at Nashville, being en route here now, it is said, in about 12 trainloads via the Mobile & Ohio lines.

Some Kansas Optimism.

Henry Lassen of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, Kan., while in Kansas City last week, gave a few reasons why Kansas is smiling.

"With 1,250,000 bus. of wheat in their bins, the Kansas farmers cannot help but feel happy, especially with dollar wheat general in the state," said Mr. Lassen. "Then, too, they are preparing to sow in a splendid seed bed a very large acreage of wheat and the European war promises a big price for the crop. Millers are all running to capacity in the state, and I look for South America and Europe to bid high for every pound of flour we can turn out. There will be some risk in shipping the flour to Europe, but we can insure and Europe will have to pay the cost of the risk. Everything is bright in Kansas."

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 7, 1914.

Continued sensational advances in flour prices of Kansas City and Southwestern mills brought an increased inquiry for flour during the past week, while sales were only limited by the capacity of most mills. It was practically impossible to buy flour in 1,000-bbl. lots for prompt shipment, as mills are mostly oversold for prompt and do not care to book for less than 30-day delivery. With an absence of bearish factors in the market, buyers show a disposition to stock up to any extent mills will book them. It is exceedingly difficult to name a range of prices, but actual sales of 95 per cent flour were made in Kansas City last week at $4.75@5.80. At the close of the week, however, Kansas mills were quoting a bedrock price of $5.30 for 95 per cent flour in jutes delivered this market, while top prices were up to $5.90 per bbl. in jutes.

Shipping instructions on old business, some of which was sold at $2 per bbl. less than current values, are coming in about a fortnight ahead of contract time.

Farmers in immediate Southwestern and Central states are making purchases of flour for their next six months' needs, which necessitates more frequent replenishment of the stocks of carload buyers. Dealers in Missouri and Iowa advise mills that flour is moving into consuming channels at a faster rate than for several years, the steadily advancing prices acting as an inducement to the consumer to stock up for the winter.

Eastern inquiry for flour last week was active, but sales were not large. The Southwest is at no disadvantage in Eastern markets at all this year, spring wheat mills generally asking a premium over hard winter wheat offerings. However, the urgent demand for flour from New York, the New England states and Pennsylvania is being filled by a larger percentage of winter wheat flour than for the past five years.

Export business was active, but difficulty in securing exchange and reimbursement for flour in this country was an adverse factor in trade. However, large contracts were awarded last week for the furnishing of flour to the armies now engaged in war. Several Kansas mills secured 10,000-bbl. lots, shipment as soon as passible. Most army business is for 100 per cent flour in double sacks.

Mills oversold on flour for shipment within the next 60 days were active bidders all of last week. One Kansas City mill was in the market for 20,000 bbls. of 100 per cent flour on an export order, shipment 10,000 bbls. in September, 5,000 in October and 5,000 in November, but was unable to obtain more than 1,000 bbls. of this from any single mill.

Soft wheat flour was not as active as hard winter, because of the uncertain financial conditions in the South, which takes a large part of the output of soft wheat mills. Nevertheless, soft wheat mills are operating on full time, and some report being oversold. Prices are mostly on the same basis as winter wheat flour.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for September shipment, $5.30@5.90 per bbl.; high patents, 20 @25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $4.30@4.90 per bbl., according to quality and grades; second clear, $3.90@4.25.

Irregular Trade in Mill Feed.

More weakness in shorts than in bran characterized the mill feed trade in the Southwest during the past week. Bran was strong early in the week, but the advance was lost. Closing prices were about two cents lower than a week ago, sales being made at a range of $1.05 to $1.06. Demand is light, although the heavy supplies are being absorbed on the lower level. Mills are offering freely at $1.05 in straight cars, delivered this market. The principal bearish factor in the trade is the exceedingly heavy supply. Southwestern mills are running on longer schedules now than any time during the past nine months, which is increasing the output of bran heavily.

Shorts were weak after an early gain; closing prices were at the same level as at the opening of the week, or at a range of $1.23 to $1.25. White shorts were quoted up to $1.28 to $1.30, with mills reporting an increasing surplus and a lighter demand. Some shipments of shorts are being made to Central states, but trade is principally limited to immediate Southwestern territory. Missouri and Arkansas were the best buyers during the week. Cotton states are not taking hold now.

Fancy white middlings were quoted at $1.35 during the week, while red dog is exceedingly scarce and selling only in mixed cars at $1.38 to $1.45 per hundredweight.

Buyers are not interested in mill feed for deferred delivery, especially in view of the fact that mills are inclined to ask premiums over present values for shipment in November or later. With indications that flour trade will be active for the next 90 days and that mills will be able to maintain full time operations up to that time at least, some buyers figure that the supply will drag the market, and that the increased winter demand will not be able to take care of the offerings. They declare a premium over present values for deferred shipment as out of the question, while some will not take hold at a discount.

The trade is pretty well stocked up on feed just now.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, $1.05@1.06 per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1.23@1.25; white shorts, $1.28@1.30; fancy white middlings, $1.35; red dog, $1.40.

Linseed and Cottonseed Meal.

Linseed meal was strong all of last week, and in some instances an advance of $1 per ton was quoted by local brokers. Cottonseed meal, on the other hand, was barely steady. Quotations today, however, were on the same basis quoted a week ago. Demand for cottonseed meal is fair in Kansas and Nebraska, but the larger offerings on the domestic market as a result of the closing of export outlets is having a depressing effect on prices. Cottonseed meal is quoted at $28 to $28.50, while linseed meal is worth $33.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $5.40@6.00 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $5.20@5.80; first clears, $4.20@4.80; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.40@6.00 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $4.90; corn meal, 40c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $2.20@2.30 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $2.15@2.25; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $2,15 @2.25 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $2.10 @2.15; graham flour in small sacks, $2.15@2.50 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $2.55@2.70 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1.05@1.08; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.40; white shorts, $1.35.

Linseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $33.

Cottonseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $28@28.50; ton lots, $29.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by oSuthwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5.35 @5.90 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5.25@5.70; bran, $1.05 per 100; mill run, $1.17; brown shorts, $1.25@1.30; white shorts, $1.35; corn meal, 45c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent,-$5.80 @6.20 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.90@6.10; bran, $1.15; mill-run bran, $1.25; standard shorts, $1.40; corn meal, 40c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.80 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5.80@6.20 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.90@6.10; corn meal, 17-lb. sacks, 40c; bran, $1.20 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $5.90@6.40 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $5.70@6.30 per bbl.; bran, $1.45 per 100; shorts, $1.60; corn meal, 75c per 35-lb. sack.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Kansas City mills made 56,600 bbls. of flour during the past week, or practically full time production, compared with 56,300 bbls. in the preceding week, 52,600 bbls. two weeks ago, and 55,000 bbls. the corresponding week a year ago.

Southwestern Notes.

The Kansas Flour Mills Co. sold its elevator at Codell, Kan., to the Farmers' Elevator Co., which will operate in connection with its old elevator.

The Enid Mill & Elevator Co., Enid, Okla., secured an export contract last week for 10,000 bbls. of flour for the English army. Shipment will be made as soon as possible.

The Edwards wheat ranch in Pawnee county, Kan., which produced 83,000 bus. of wheat this year, will not market the grain freely, as 11 granaries of several thousand bus.' capacity each are being erected on the farm.

Free offerings of clear flour by a number of Kansas mills were made last week on a basis of about $1 per bbl. less than 95 per cent flour prices for a 30 per cent clear. Several mills without an export outlet report a surplus on hand.

The New Process Milling Co., Ottawa, Kan., in which George T. Smith is exploiting his new milling machinery inventions, resumed operations last week, after a shutdown of several months. The mill has installed a new process for milling.

C. G. Albert, manager of the Aurora Mills, Junction City, Kan., was a vistior in this office on Sept. 2. Mr. Albert reports his mill as well booked up on flour orders, mostly with the established trade in immediate Southwestern states.

A report from Junction City, Kan., says that 4,000 bus. of wheat were sold there on Sept. 3 at $1 per bu. The grain was of exceptional quality and brought a premium of three cents over the regular price. The farmer who sold the wheat said that he was offered 70c for it early in July. The report also says that this was the first time in several years that farmers were paid $1 per bu. for wheat.

The hearing of the trust proceedings against the Union Grain Co., controlled by the four Hutchinson, Kan. mills will be held early this month. Major Harvey, who assisted in securing the evidence, was stricken with appoplexy recently and his condition is critical.

R. F. Ebel, of Ebel Bros., operating a mill at Hillsboro, Kan., says that the dollar is growing smaller in size to the farmer. Most wheat producers said they would sell for $1 per bu., but now that they can sell for that figure, they are waiting for still higher values.

The Greensburg Milling Co., Greensburg, Kan., resumed operations last week after a shutdown of several months. Cornelius Dirks is owner and manager. C. E. Wyman, formerly employed in the Kingman Mills, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kingman, Kan., is head miller.

The Howard Mills Co., Wichita, Kan., were the successful bidders on the government contract for delivering approximately 250,000 lbs. of "issue" flour. Award was made last week by the quartermaster in Kansas City on basis of $2.39 per 100 lbs. in double sacks, f. o. b. mill. All of the flour is for shipment from mill before Sept. 14. Other bids by mills on the same flour ranged up to $2.56 per 100 lbs. in double 98s. Spring wheat award of 53,998 lbs. was secured by Albert Weston & Co., bidding for Washburn-Crosby Co., Minneapolis, on basis of $2.87 per 100 lbs. in double 98s, f. o. b. Minneapolis. Only one spring wheat mill made a bid.

Southwestern millers are doing good work towards increasing the acreage of winter wheat this fall. Millers are having printed in most of the papers of the state information to the effect that next year will witness record prices in wheat, and that planting of winter wheat will be unusually remunerative. The United States will be depended upon more than ever to furnish the world with supplies of flour and wheat, and can only take care of this foreign demand by an increased acreage. In Kansas, which state had its record crop and area in wheat last year, there are prospects of an increase in the fall sowing. With corn a failure for two straight years, farmers are more disposed to wheat, and many are plowing corn fields, which only produced silage this year.

The Heising Elevator Co., at Northwood, N. D., whose elevator recently burned down, has purchased one of the Andrews Grain Co.'s elevators at that point.

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St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 7, 1914.

There was a further advance of 10c to 25c in flour prices last week, but the up-turn was largely the result of advancing wheat futures and not from actual trade demands. Sales in the early week were fairly active to domestic buyers, but later there was distinct slackening in orders. At the moment the market has worked into an unsatisfactory position, as the rush of buying on the war in Europe has about filled up dealers, and best opinion is that continued strength in wheat futures must prevail if values are to be maintained at the present level. Charles Hezel, of the Hezel Milling Co., declared that there was a distinct tendency to lessen buying in the closing days of the week, and that few if any orders were in the market for distant shipment. Southern trade, Mr. Hezel asserted, was more unsatisfactory than in several weeks, which, he believed, resulted from uncertainty surrounding the marketing of the cotton crop.

Eastern flour business was not on as broad a scale as recently, when a runaway demand seemed fairly to devour offers at steadily advancing quotations. Much of this buying evidently was in anticipation of an early opening of our export markets to Europe, and that it was correct is indicated by Bradstreet's figures on wheat and flour exports for the week, which mounted to a new high record of 9,737,000 bus., as against a previous weekly maximum of 9,614,000 bus. in the last week of July, and a previous high record in our history of 9,038,000 bus. at the height of the outflow from the huge crop of 1901. In this week last year only 5,061,000 bus. were exported, and that was above the season's average. Many millers predict that a protracted war cannot now be avoided, and assert that ultimately American mills will be forced to grind continuously at capacity to supply the foreign demand. They claim that with winter weather and enormous demands for bread for the fighting armies, in the face of uncertain financial and business conditions in the principal cities, coupled with questionable transportation facilities in the warring countries, that the demands will be for actual flour rather than for wheat, which involves the uncertainties of manufacture under adverse conditions. It is this belief that is causing many millers to grind full time now and pile up stocks, regardless of any apparent slackening in the domestic demands. Considerable of the recent flour demand also was strongly influenced by the advance in all classes of food products. Retailers reported unusual purchases from public sources for amounts largely in excess of normal orders. This implied that the housewife was laying in as much flour as possible in anticipation of even higher prices. Country stores reported the same conditions of trade from farmers. One of the best-posted millers on the Merchants' Exchange expressed the opinion that this class of customer has now been pretty well supplied.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent, $5.10@5.25; straight, $4.75@4.90; extra fancy, $4.25@4.35; fancy, $3.90@4; low grades, $3.50@3.75.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent, $5.25@5.40; straight, $5@5.20; first clear, $4.10@4.35; second clear and low grades, $3.50@3.75.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent, $6.15@6.25.

Rye Flour—In jobbing way at $5 jute and $5.25 in wood.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote hard bran at $1.15@1.16; soft, $1.17@1.18; mixed feed, $1.20 and that figure bid for soft; middlings, $1.35@1.50; white hominy feed at $28.75 per ton; alfalfa meal at $17.50 for No. 2 to $19.50 @20 for No. 1 and $21 for choice. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.20@1.22 and middlings at $1.40 @1.50.

Mill Feed Is Irregular.

Mill feed prices were firm late in the week, although trading was what might be termed draggy. Early in the week quotations were inclined to favor a reaction, but the continued upturn in wheat, cash and future, and steadily advancing corn and oats prices, took the slack out of the market. Not much business has been recorded in future shipments, as the uncertainty of the present range of wheat values makes for purchases absolutely for current needs. Mills are grinding nearly full capacity in all directions and stocks of bran very shortly should show considerable accumulation, especially as the demand from the East is light and the only business there is largely on old contracts, as prices on new business at Eastern points are far from satisfactory. The South is taking bran in moderate amounts, but only when supplies need replenishing. Demand for shorts and middlings was scattered, with offers fairly liberal on any tendency to advance prices. Buyers seem to think the wide discount in bran and shorts should further operate against the coarser feed. Late sales were hard bran at $1.15 and $1.16 and soft bran at $1.18; split cars soft at $1.17 bran and $1.40 middlings.

St. Louis Cash Wheat.

Cash wheat was strong and higher last week, along with advancing futures. Prices reached the high level touched on the present movement, and there was a good demand prevalent from all sources during the up-turn. Elevator interests, as well as mills, absorbed all offerings freely. Farmers will show a decided tendency to hold their wheat, considering the wide advance, and there is nothing in the situation to force a larger movement to market, excepting the prices quoted. As long as the war situation shows no signs of clearing, sentiment will favor holding cash grain, but should anything develop to open the way for peace a break in prices would immediately be followed by large offerings from the farms. This is invariably the history of such markets as the present. While the advance is on there are no sellers, but once the decline starts the liquidation never ceases. Cash corn and oats were also in strong demand, and reached high-record figures on the crop.

St. Louis Notes.

F. E. Lehman, of Kansas City, is calling on friends in St. Louis and vicinity on his way home from a vacation trip spent in Michigan.

The monthly report of August Rump, chief inspector, states that the flour inspected on Merchants' Exchange in August totaled 12,861 bbls. Stocks on hand Sept. 1 were 52,000 bbls., against 48,100 on Aug. 1 and 58,600 on Sept. 1 last year.

E. Backer, one of the wealthiest members of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, returned from abroad last Thursday. Mr. Backer was in Italy when war in Europe was declared, and for days after did not know it to be an actual fact, owing to the newspapers refusing to make the official announcement.

Edward C. Andrews, of the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., last week was elected a director of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange to succeed H. E. Halliday, of the Halliday Elevator Co., who resigned. Mr. Andrews received 193 votes, against 12 cast for other candidates. He will serve until Jan. 1, 1916.

Export conditions on the St. Louis market last week showed a further turn for the better, following the ruling of the railroads to issue through bills of lading on exports financially handled by foreign buyers through deposits made with New York banks. Considerable flour was worked from this market. Announcement by England wheat and flour consigned to British ports would be paid for by the government, even if seized as contraband of war by German or Austrian warships, also helped sentiment, as it showed conclusively that England still is "Mistress of the Seas."

T. E. Price, of the T. E. Price Commission Co.; Jacob Schreiner, of the Schreiner Grain Co.; E. B. Immer and a few other traders on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange have reaped considerable profit in the recent advance in future wheat prices. Most of the pit operatives, however, let the market get away, as it went so fast they failed to get in before the first 10-cent rise, and after that it took a heroic nerve to buy anything. Many traders who were bears at 90 cents are now bulls at $1.25, and are talking $2 wheat. It takes the chalk marks to mold sentiment.

The output of flour from St. Louis mills amounted to 87,700 bbls. for the week, against 85,100 the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 13,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 20,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 16,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 14,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 3,000; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,500; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 2,600; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 4,000; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 9,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,000.

Mobile, Ala., Sept. 5, 1914.

While, as a rule, jobbers are realizing good margins on all their sales, having bought prior to the heavy advance, the situation is anything but encouraging. This condition is owing to the fact that there is no market for cotton, lumber and naval stores, three commodities upon which this section depends. All of these commodities seem doomed to low prices.

Owing to the sharp advances in wheat made during the week, flour prices are quoted on a higher basis. Still jobbers are selling at prices less than goods could be replaced for. Several jobbers are reported to have placed orders during the week, prior to the big advance.

Mill feed continues rather sluggish. Prices have declined in some instances, but the demand is not there. Country districts are not making the purchases they were a while back, which greatly affects the local market. The foregoing applies to mixed alfalfa feeds.

Following are prevailing prices on this market: Soft winter wheat, wood basis, high patent, $6.10; standard patent, $5.70; low patent, $5.40; bran, $1.40 per 100; shorts, $1.60; corn chops, $1.85; pearl meal, $2.10; cream meal, $2; No. 2 white corn, $1; No. 2 yellow corn, 97½c; No. 2 w. clipped oats, 60c; No. 3 white oats, 58c; prime, 7½ per cent c. s. meal, $30; sacked hulls, $12@13; choice alfalfa hay, $23; No. 1 timothy hay, $24. Mixed alfalfa feeds are quoted from $29 to $35.

Jones & Zuck will open the Colville Flouring Mills at Colville, Wash. This mill has a capacity of 100 bbls.

J. L. Weiber has sold his flour mill at Spooner, Wis., to V. S. Monroe.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Sept. 5, 1914.

Locally flour was quiet at the close of last week. The frantic orders for 5,000 to 20,000 bbls. at a time subsided and no more brokers and jobbers were threatened with heart failure from receiving phone calls for quotations of 10,000-bbl. lots. Heavy stocks were put in on prompt delivery contracts, and jobbers say that the present deliveries should hold New Orleans trade until January. It is claimed that the spot stocks will be heavier than ever known when all the contracts are filled, and the total may go to 300,000 to 400,000 bbls. The largest orders were in clears and low patents, with some straights and extra fancy from the soft winter mills.

Prices were slow in adjusting themselves, and all grades were irregular in quotations, although values kept up at high levels throughout the week. Kansas patents ranged from $5.75 to $6.25 in cottons, straights from $5.50 to $5.80, clears $4.50 to $4.85, all in 98-lb. cotton sacks. Country trade showed marked improvement, the sugar districts coming in strongly with prospects of better business as the planters liquidate their 1913 crop.

The Northwest held values more stiffly, and millers were backward about making offerings. Minneapolis mills were irregular and patents ranged, basis cottons, from $6.10 to $6.75; straight, from $5.80 to $6, clears $5.10 to $5.35. Country mills refused to make quotations, reporting that the shortage was due to the inability of the mills to get wheat from the farmers at reasonable figures. A well-known Minneapolis mill sold 20,000 bbls. of clears to the British government at about $5 per bbl. in cottons. Local sales were relatively small.

Soft winter wheat millers did a good business early in the week, when bakers and confectioners were given orders to replenish stocks, but in the latter days there was scarcely anything doing. Prices were high and irregular and it was difficult to get orders filled, as quotations had to be confirmed by wire from day to day. Clears were strongly in demand, but the mills refused to sell and canceled orders in several instances because they said it was impossible to get farmers in Illinois and Missouri to sell their wheat. Patents ranged, basis cottons, from $5.50 to $6.20; straights, $5.25@5.50; extra fancy, $5.15@5.25; clears, $4.70@5.10.

Mill feed was inactive and offerings were scarce. Both hard and soft wheat brans were selling at $1.25@1.28 per 100 in cottons and jutes, and shorts at $1.40@1.42. Stocks are low and some round-lot orders are expected soon.

Great Britain Pays for Seizures.

Great Britain has arranged with the Department of Commerce of the United States government at Washington to pay for all grain seized during the progress of the European war. The system under which the British government will pay for the food supplies seized in American bottoms when consigned to belligerents was explained to the United States embassy. A cablegram of the British government's action was forwarded to the Department of Commerce. Details will be given out later. However, it is indicated that payment will have to be obtained through the United States Department of Commerce.

Canadian Spring Wheat Short.

The preliminary official estimates of the spring wheat crop of Canada, as issued from Winnipeg last week, is 135,000,000 bus., or 53,000,000 bus. less than last year. This is the smallest crop Canada has harvested since 1908. Exports of wheat and flour last year from Canada were 140,000,000 bus., or 15,000,000 bus. in excess of the total production this year.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 4, 1914.

The Chicago flour demand, while still brisk, has fallen off slightly in comparison with the previous week. However, millers continue to operate day and night at maximum capacity, to take care of the enormous quantity of orders which poured in on them from the trade when prices began making such decided jumps. Market conditions have had the effect of causing an almost daily change in flour prices, as well as in showing a wide range. The major portion of the trade continues to be largely retail. Flour quotations are put out only subject to confirmation, and, with wheat advancing very rapidly at times, a number of offers must of necessity be rejected. Bookings by mills in the Northwest to date have been decidedly smaller than for previous years in the same period. Mill managers are generally commenting on restricted sales and showing a keen interest in what their competitors are doing. However, all of them seem to be in about the same situation in this regard. Patent quotations during the week were advanced, some mills making more of an advance than others. While first clear was put out to some extent, prices advanced as much as on patent. First clear is in good domestic demand, as is also second clear. Flour in very limited quantities is being sold for export. In one instance Norway bought a lot of patent, and in another London purchased a few thousand bags of second clear. The millers are carrying out their policy of requiring the importers to establish reimbursements in New York, and the business done is on that basis. This means that the miller making the draft on New York, with all documents in form, receives his money before the flour leaves the country.

Rye flour continues very scarce, and almost invariably a wire put out to a mill for price brings forth the reply "None to offer," and in the rare exceptions to this rule prices are such as to make them almost prohibitive.

Corn meal, both white and yellow, suffered a decline during the week. This also applied to mill feeds in all commodities, although a fair inquiry is being experienced for prompt shipment. Pastures in some sections have been improved by the recent rains, but there are still many sections where they are almost worthless and where mill offal is being fed in quantities. The demand for feed comes largely from the East, although purchases have been made in this market by Southern points.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $6.70; standard patents (basis jute), $5.40@5.80; first clears (basis jute), $4.60@4.75; second clears (basis jute), $3.50@3.75.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patents, $5.30@5.50; straights, $4.90@5.10; clears, $4.60@4.85; low grades, $3.75@3.85.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patents, $5.40@5.60; straights, $5.20@5.40; clears, $4.80@4.90; low grades, $3.75@3.90.

Mill Feeds (100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $23.50@24; middlings, $25.25@25.50; red dog, $29.50@30.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $5.50@5.75; dark, $5@5.25; blended rye, $5.10@5.20.

Coast Flour—Patent, $5.55@5.65; straight, $5.35@5.45.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.95 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots delivered. Yellow corn meal is quoted at $1.90 in 100-lb. sacks in carlots delivered.

Chicago Notes.

J. T. McLaughlin & Co., Chicago, printed a circular in which $2 wheat was predicted. Its distribution was suppressed.

C. B. Spaulding, secretary and general manager of the New Century Co., Chicago, is making an extended trip through the East.

L. W. Gifford, manager of the Cedar Rapids Grain Co., of Cedar Rapids, Ia., was a Chicago visitor last week; likewise Elmer Hutchinson, of Arlington, Ind., who reports crops in his section as being very good.

As an example of how the farmers are holding back their wheat, a very prominent concern operating through Illinois, Indiana and Ohio reports that it has less than 10,000 bus. of wheat in the 47 elevators they own.

E. S. Rosenbaum, of the J. Rosenbaum Grain Co., who has been marooned in Europe, expects to sail from France on Sept. 5. His firm has just received word from him indirectly that he is having a good time and that he has plenty of money.

Albert J. Smith, floor manager of the Chicago Board of Trade, is after the nomination for Senator from the Nineteenth Senatorial District. Mr. Smith has been on the Board of Trade for many years, coming up from the position of messenger to that of manager.

James Rankin, who has just returned from a summer's trip in the East, was on the Board of Trade yesterday, and advanced the opinion that the price of wheat is high enough under present conditions. Mr. Rankin was reported as a seller during the day.

Julian Kune, for many years a familiar figure on the Chicago Board of Trade, died at his home in Englewood, Chicago, on Aug. 21. He must have been an octogenarian. In the grain trade Mr. Kune was particularly known as a barley expert, and represented several large malsters.

The board of directors of the Chicago Board of Trade met in an adjourned session last Thursday and adopted a resolution in which it was suggested that all members of the board use due caution in making printed statements relative to the course of the future grain markets.

John B. Wright has purchased the business of Frank P. Cleveland, Chicago, an elevator and mill mroker, and will continue it along substantially the same lines as conducted by Mr. Cleveland. This means that if some of the past transactions are considered a criterion Mr. Wright has acquired a very valuable business asset.

Harrison Bros., of Dwight, Ill., recently sold four elevators located at Chenoa and Meadows, Ill. The two elevators at Chenoa were purchased by Clarence Elson, of Chenoa, and possession was given on these properties immediately. One of the elevators at Meadows was sold to the farmers and the other to their agent, Mr. Rathmann.

It has been stated on good authority—in fact, it is quite well known to the grain trade at Chicago—that the Chicago banks do not propose to loan money in large quantities to cash purchasers of grain who would like to carry the grain from now until the May delivery. The bankers assume that the risk is too great with prices so high and world conditions so upset.

A meeting of the advisory committee of the Grain Dealers' National Association was held at the La Salle Hotel on Aug. 28 and 29. The advisory committee is composed of the secretaries of the different state associations. The secretaries present were E. J. Smiley, of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association; Charles B. Riley, of the Indiana Grain Dealers' Association; S. W. Strong, of the Illinois Grain Dealers' Association; George A. Wells, of the Western Grain Dealers' Association. J. W. McCord, of the Ohio Grain Dealers' Association, was in the city, but was taken ill on his arrival at Chicago and was unable to attend the meeting. His condition is, however, improving rapidly and is not serious.

New York

New York, Sept 5, 1914.

A most erratic and excited condition prevailed in the local flour market during the past week and while it was difficult to consummate sales of flour, there was, on the whole, a fairly satisfactory volume of business. During the first few days of the week, when the market was acting a little quieter, with a slight downward tendency, quite a few buyers made firm offers and a fair number of the offers were accepted by the mills. Most all the business booked, however, was for reasonably prompt shipment, as the trade are not looking ahead at the present prices. Toward the latter end of the week, when the market again turned strong, making radical advances, buyers, as a general rule, withdrew from the market and were watching for a little more settled state of affairs before making further commitments. It is rather hard to figure out this week just how the trade does feel on the situation, as all along they have been more or less bearish on the radical advances, feeling that a decline of some proportions must be in order, but inasmuch as this has failed to materialize and there is to all appearances a very heavy demand for both flour and wheat from the other side, the trade is rather at sea as to just how to figure out the situation.

It is a known fact that exporting concerns in this market have received inquiries from Europe during the week on tremendously large lines of four, some inquiries running as high in quantity as 10,000 bbls. As to just how much actual business was consummated for export, it is naturally impossible to say, but that there has been a tremendous inquiry is a foregone conclusion.

Spring patents during the week were sold down as low as $5.70 in jutes. Of course, this price was made at the low point of the market during the first few days of the week. Toward the latter end of the week, when the wheat market advanced so sharply, prices were generally held at $6.10 to $6.50 in jute. There was a fair volume of business transacted on patents during the week at prices ranging from $5.70 to $5.80 in sacks. As far as can be ascertained, there were no sales made except for prompt delivery or shipment.

Kansas 95 per cent straights were held at prices ranging from $5.40 to $5.65 in sacks and quite a little business was put through at around the $5.40 price in the early part of the week. Kansas patents have been in rather good demand in this market this year, compared with other years and during the week a pretty good business was done on this grade also at prices ranging from $5.60 to $5.80 in sacks.

Spring wheat clears continued in rather urgent demand and prices on this grade were very firmly held during the entire week. Mills do not seem to be offering very freely of this grade. Prices were held at $5.00 to $5.25 in sacks.

Kansas clears were in fair demand, although offerings were also rather restricted. Prices were held at $4.85 to $5 in sacks. Winter wheat straights were held at $5.25 to $5.60 in wood. There was no special activity on this grade in regard to sales. Prices on mill feed continued to rule firm during the entire week, although the market in general was rather quiet and demand was only fair. City bran in bulk was held at $26 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges. All prices are practically nominal:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.40@6.80 in bbls.; straight, $6.10@6.50 in bbls.; clears, $5.25@5.50 in bbls.; low grades, $4.10@4.50.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $5.60@5.90 in bbls.; straights, $5.25@5.60 in bbls; clears, $4.75@5 in bbls.; low grades, $4@4.25.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $5.65@6; straights, $5.40@5.65; clears, $4.85@5; low grades or low clears, $4.20@4.35.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $26.75; standard middlings, $28.75; flour middlings, $32.50; red dog, to arrive, $33.50; oil meal, $34.50@35; city feed, bulk bran, $26; 100-lb. sacks, $27.50; middlings, $26@33; red dog flour, $33.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., Sept. 5, 1914.

The "Hesitation" is very popular here. The consumer even hesitates to buy and the thing has become epidemic. Conservative merchants estimate that about 25 per cent of the normal amount of business usually done at this season is transacted at this time. Everybody hestitates to buy. Cotton is being rapidly harvested in this section, and is coming in by hundreds of bales daily, but only about 2 per cent of the same is being offered for sale, but is being put in warehouses to await a stable market. If the entire South is as firm in holding cotton as this section, the spinners will find it difficult to buy at less than 10 cents. Of course there are a few pessimists who are turning loose at any old price, but these will soon be out of the way.

Prices are so irregular on all lines that it is impossible to quote this market reliably at this time.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 5, 1914.

Specifications on old contracts are not being ordered out as rapidly as was expected. However, if the reports are true, all contracts that were made on the low prices will soon be used up and the jobbers will have to buy just as the mills will sell them. The mills claim they would name a price and take on some bookings, but the farmers are slow to sell and deliver their wheat, and this, of course, handicaps the mills and they are unable to offer much flour for future shipment.

There are very few flour salesmen to be seen in this market, as they have been called in until the market is more settled.

Notes.

J. O. Ordway, representing the Listman Mill Co., La Crosse, Wis., was calling on the trade here this week.

W. H. Green and E. A. Scallen, of Washburn-Crosby Co., were here last week looking after the interest of their mills.

The Emrick Hay and Grain Co. incorporated at Cincinnati, O., for $10,000.

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Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 7, 1914.

The flour market is still wild and there are all kinds of prices being made, but the merchants and jobbers all over the state seem to be pretty well convinced that high prices are here to stay and there is a fair lot of buying being done on the new high levels. A great many mills are out looking for business now and are willing to book flour 30 and 60 days ahead and they are getting very good business, taking everything into consideration.

Some of the flour mills have been compelled to get down to a half time run, but those that had flour booked for September delivery, before the big advance, are still running full time and with the new orders they are getting on this market, they will probably be able to keep on a full time basis well into October and under anything like favorable conditions will be able to continue full time running until after the first part of November.

Most dealers are urging high grade flour, and especially those that were well booked ahead at the low prices. This is creating a very unsatisfactory condition, as mills are stocking up on the lower grades. It is very probable that business on the extra fancy grades will pick up a great deal as soon as the low priced patent flour that the merchants now have or have booked, is all sold.

The city trade in Little Rock is very badly cut up at present on account of the wide difference the jobbers are making in their flour prices. Some are asking as high as $6.75 and others are willing to sell as low as $6 or lower for the very highest grade flours.

Self-rising flour seems to be holding its own fairly well, but the extremely high prices that are being asked for plain flour and then an addition of 30@40c for the self-rising flour, makes the sale rather slow in comparison to normal times.

Prices are, f. o. b. Little Rock rate points, basis 48-lb. sacks, as follows: Missouri highest patents, $6.25@6.50; standard patents, 40@50c less; extra fancy, 75@90c less. Straight wheat bran, $1.23@1.25; wheat shorts, $1.38@1.42.

Notes.

Walter Brown has recently opened up the 'Brown's Flour and Feed Store" in Argenta, Ark. Mr. Brown was formerly manager of the Farmers' Grain Co., of Little Rock.

D. B. Lipsey, of the Cape County Milling Co., Jackson, Mo., is in the city and reports a very satisfactory business with his trade recently. Mr. Lipsey makes his home in Little Rock.

The Tom Hill Grain Co., Little Rock, has recently opened up in the flour and grain business at Seventh and Izard streets. Mr. Hill has been in this business for the past several years and was formerly vice president of the Hayes-Shofner Grain Co., of Little Rock.

R. M. Peek, of the Kuhlmann & Meyer Flour Mills, California, Mo., announces the arrival of a nice little daughter at his home. The baby is only a few days old and both mother and baby are getting along very nicely. Mr. Peek makes his home in Little Rock and has an office in the Southern Trust building.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the B. A. Lockwood Grain Co., Des Moines, Ia. Assets are given at $350,000 and liabilities at $250,000. Officers of the company state they agreed to the proceedings, and that contraction of credits, due to the European war, and inability to get cars were the cause of the suit.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 7, 1914.

Wheat has continued to soar rapidly the past week, making a gain of 8 to 10 cents. No. 2 soft winter wheat is quoted at $1.18@1.20 in this market, with trade somewhat disorganized on account of the rapid advance, buyers being timid about taking hold. Flour has been advancing in an irregular way, each mill having different quotations, with advances of 15c to 30c per bbl. mentioned. The demand for flour continues moderate in the Southeastern territory, being largely for current demands. Mills are not taking any business for more than 30 days ahead. Foreign trade is now the big item with the millers, and it is understood that negotiations are in progress for large sales. Several large deals have been put through with buyers for export purposes, and the mills have about as much business as they can handle. Stocks at the end of the week at Nashville were 35,000 bbls., a decrease of 3,000 bbls.

Mill feed has shown some easier tone, prices being 50 cents per ton lower last week, with demand moderate. Recent rains have greatly improved pasturage conditions.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Patent, $5.75@5.85; standard, $5.60; family, $5.20; low grades, $4.80; in wood, 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis jute, 98-lb. bags)—Patent, $5.85@5.90.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis jute, 98-lb. bags)—Patent, $6.50@6.75.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Bran, per ton, $26.50@27.50; standard middlings, $30@31 per ton.

Nashville Notes.

Dealers in Western flour report demand quiet, buyers ordering only for current needs, with prices 50@65c per bbl. higher the past week.

Meier Werthan, well known to the grain trade, died at his home in this city, aged 71 years. Mr. Werthan was senior member of the Werthan Bag and Burlap Co., a local firm handling bags on a large scale. He leaves a large family.

Many of the leading Southeastern millers are sending out letters to farmers urging them to plant a large acreage of wheat for next year, calling attention to the war conditions that will make prices rule high as almost a certainty.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange shows the receipt of 353 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks on Sept. 5 were as follows: Wheat, 1,132,000 bus.; oats, 1,138,000 bus.; corn, 132,000 bus. The feature has been the large movement of oats, which are being stored in the elevators for winter and spring deliveries. Oats have advanced several cents, being quoted at 55@56c.

When the European war broke out Southeastern millers had a good deal of flour on the high seas. Insurance was secured on much of this at 3 per cent, and when England declared war the rate was raised to 30 per cent. Millers were willing to carry their own insurance at the latter rate, and, as the flour was practically all in British bottoms, it is not believed that any heavy losses will be sustained as a result of not having insurance.

Talking of the profits made in the grain and milling business since the outbreak of the great war in Europe, John B. McLemore, secretary of the Southeastern Millers' Association, said that buyers of flour who had large contracts have made most of the profits. Farmers in the Tennessee territory had sold two-thirds of their wheat, and the millers had provided mainly for the business contracted ahead, though some of them came out well in the lead, and business has been prosperous on the advancing market. Several local flour buyers made heavy profits.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 5, 1914.

The flour business has been very dull this week. Have not heard of any jobbers making purchases. Still there were, no doubt, some sales made. There were several flour salesmen here, representing some of the best mills, and some of the brokers were pushing flour, but the trade simply did not want it at the prices. Practically all the trade is well stocked up for the present and have enough bought to last some time. Jobbers report that shipping instructions are coming in right along, and the jobbers in turn seem to be getting their specifications to the mills in due time. Prices for best Illinois patent, $6@6.25, and for the best Indiana patent, $5.50@5.70; bran in 100-lb. sacks, $1.20; middlings, $1.40. There has been a very good demand for all kinds of wheat and corn feeds, as well as mixed feeds, on account of the high price of oats. Taken as a whole, the feed and grain business has been very good.

Notes.

W. H. Johns, representing the Regina Milling Co., St. Louis, was in Memphis calling on their customers.

Claude Sessums, formerly with the Sessums Coal and Grain Co., has recently gone with the Century Grain Co., of Binghampton (Memphis), Tenn.

Mr. Gassaway, of the Memphis Brokerage Co., has just returned from a trip over most of the Memphis territory, and reports business as being all that he could expect.

J. E. Tate & Co., who recently moved into their up-to-date place, 102-104 North Front street, report their business has grown right along since they have plenty of room and facilities for handling it in a satisfactory way.

W. D. Moon & Co., grain and hay dealers, who have been located on South Front street, have moved their goods to the Planters warehouse, where they think they will be in better position to serve their trade. They will still have an uptown office at 68 Union avenue.

Frank Malone, of the Halliday Elevator Co., St. Louis, was in Memphis recently. He spent a day in Greenville, Miss., where they have quite a nice business. Mr. Malone is well known throughout the South, having covered same for the Halliday interests, of Cairo, for several years.

Memphis holds a very peculiar position this year, and one that is calculated to cause very dull business for the time being. This is largely a "cotton section," and all business depends largely on cotton and the prices of cotton. Our crop is very good, and, in fact, is as good or better than we could expect, and up to 30 days ago we expected the best kind of business, but since the war scare is on and there seems to be no outlet for the cotton at prices that are reasonable, therefore no one knows what to expect.

Evans Grain Co. incorporated for $3,000 at Pharr, Tex.

STORING and Transferring of flour, mill feed and all other feedstuffs with all of the facilities of your own branch. We can also handle all kinds of mill supplies. Write us your requirements.

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Toledo, O., Sept. 10th, 1913.

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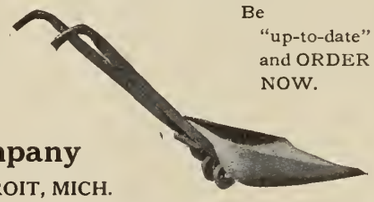

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Sunderland at Omaha, will give your orders for Grinding and Re-corrugating prompt attention.

Accurate workmanship by experienced mechanics.

Try our Scratch Corrugation.

Sunderland Machinery & Supply Co.
Omaha, Nebr.

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 7, 1914.

Very slow business in corn products was reported by Kansas City and Missouri River mills for the past week, new orders being secured only at cut prices of 10c to 20c. The declining corn market was an unfavorable factor early, because Southerners invariably withdraw from a weak market. But the principal adverse factor in trade is the uncertain financial condition of the South. Because of the inability of Southern cotton growers to sell their product to European countries and no assurance of an early clearance of the present situation, Southern buyers are taking very little corn goods, depending altogether on the stocks they now have on hand.

Of course, a few current orders were booked for immediate shipment, but the volume of trade was sharply under that of a month ago and much less than the quantity sold at this time in 1913. Missouri, Arkansas and Oklahoma were the best buyers during the week, shipments to the far Southern states being light.

Orders on old contracts were received on specified time. Most of the movement of corn goods at this time is on old orders.

Prices were practically unchanged for the week, although a strong tone was in evidence toward the close. Cream corn meal was sold at $3.75 per bbl. in 24s, while standard meal was held at 25c less, the established differential. Some sales of cream meal were made at $1.80 per 100 lbs. in small sacks, representing a concession of 15c per bbl. Oklahoma took several cars of standard meal at $1.70.

Country mills sold fair quantities of cream meal to established buyers in mixed cars of flour and feed. They reported few straight carlot sales. Texas was not in the market during the week.

Sales of chop were exceedingly light, because of the high prices. Rains the past week improved pastures materially, decreasing the consumption of chop. Some mixed cars of chop and meal were sold to Arkansas and eastern Missouri, but the straight carlot demand for the corn feed was light. Kansas is still buying chop in this market, but the beginning of the new corn marketing season is decreasing this trade. Chop in bulk sold last week at $1.45 per 100 lbs., Kansas City. Sacks are worth about 7c apiece, making quotations on No. 3 mixed corn chop arcund $1.50 per hundredweight.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.80@1.87½ per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.65@1.75 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, burlap bags, natural, $1.60@1.70; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.52@1.54 per 100; corn bran, in 100-lb. bags, 95c@$1 per 100.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 7, 1914.

Corn millers are taking advantage of the break in the market, and they bought liberally this week. Corn products declined in sympathy with the reduction in the cash corn market. There is a good demand noted. Buyers are laying in larger supplies of corn products, owing to the decrease in prices. Millers declare that the farmers are now placing corn on the market in larger quantities and holding on tightly to the wheat crop. The total receipts of corn this week aggregated 132 cars, while a week ago just about half this amount was received here.

Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.65 @1.70; corn chop, $1.55@1.60.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 5, 1914.

Demand for corn goods was brisk during the early part of the week, when European governments were in the market, but by the close of the week there was little doing. Many local and country firms stocked up for a time on the early quotations, fearing that corn would take the same route as wheat futures. They were not mistaken, as the close Saturday was 94½c per bu. Some good samples of Louisiana and Mississippi corn were received, but it made little headway, because it was unshucked and on the cob, although it was remarkably free from weevil and had a lower percentage of moisture than Illinois, Indiana or Missouri corn. No. 2 yellow was offering from native plantations at 75@80c per bbl. in the husk, with few takers. Sugar districts were in the market strongly for corn goods, and the ruling quotations, basis cottons f. o. b. New Orleans, in cotton or jute carloads, were as follows: Cream meal, $4.10@4.25; corn meal, $4.15@ 4.25; grits, $4.25@4.35; standard meal, $3.90@4; corn flour, $3.80@3.90 per bbl.; corn chops, $1.70@1.75 per 100 lbs.; unbolted meal, $21@25 per ton.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 7, 1914.

Corn has continued strong the past week, with advance of 2 cents per bushel in the cash market. Demand for corn products is moderate on account of bigh price. Corn is quoted 90@92c per bu. Bolted meal, $2 per 96-lb. bag, and pearl meal and grits $2.10. An advance of 10c per bag is noted on corn products.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 7, 1914.

On account of the high prices of corn, business in this line has been rather light and buyers are taking goods as they need them only. The meal business is light, on account of the prices, but dealers in this line look for an improved condition on account of the very prices of even the cheapest grades of flour.

Prices are as follows, basis 24-lb. sacks, Little Rock rate points: Cream less; standard, 25@30c less.

New York, Sept. 5, 1914.

Corn goods prices were firmly held during the week and only routine demand on same was in evidence.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $4.50 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.80@2; coarse, $1.80@2; hominy, $4.70; granulated yellow, $4.70; corn flour, $2.10. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.97; grits, $1.98; flakes, $2.35.

Indiana Notes.

The Central Grain and Seed Co., of Indianapolis, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000. The directors are Earl H. Reynolds, L. G. Kerr and H. P. Doolittle.

The Arkadelphia Milling Co., Arkadelphia, Ark., is erecting a $20,000 concrete annex to their mill. The three-story annex will be used to increase the capacity of the mill from 1,000 to 1,400 bbls.

STRENGTH

and Baking Qualities of the new wheat are best shown by my milling and baking tests. I make this test on 5 lbs. of wheat.

A. W. ESTABROOK
Cereal Chemist
Kansas City, Missouri

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 7, 1914.

Millers added another 50 cents to the price of winter wheat flour this last week, owing to the higher cash wheat market. Farmers are holding their wheat, and there is not enough wheat coming to enable the flour millers to fill the large number of orders for flour on hand. Cash wheat reached $1.22, the highest point in four years. The trade has no trouble in selling a good car of wheat when it reaches here.

Spring wheat flour also advanced 40 cents this week. Agents cannot get the supplies fast enough to fill their orders.

Hard winter wheat flour is showing the best movement in many weeks right now. Large baking concerns are taking hold in extremely large lots. Prices were up 50 cents during the week, and everyone is talking higher prices.

Rye flour is scarce and high. The cash rye market advanced 3 cents and is now close to the dollar mark. Rye millers say the demand for rye flour has never been as great as right now. The consignments of rye are very scarce, and as soon as a car is received on the market it finds a ready buyer.

The mill feed market went to higher level this week. There is a good demand for mill feed coming from all sections, and the millers say they cannot turn it out fast enough.

Cincinnati prices are:

Winter Flour—Patent, $5.30@5.50; fancy, $4.70@5.05; family, $4.30@4.45; extra, $3.75@4.05.

Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.50@ 5.90; straight, $5.25@5.50; clear, $4.40 @4.60.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.75 @6.10; straight, $5.50@5.75; clear, $4.45@4.60.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $4.85@5.10; city pure, $4.90@5.15; city blended. $4.80@5.10.

Mill Feed—Bran, $25@25.50; mixed feed, $26@26.50; middlings, coarse, $27.50@28; middlings, fine, $28.50 @29.

Notes.

The Chamber of Commerce has sent out notices to the farmers throughout this section of Ohio telling them that they should increase their acreage in wheat and rye for the coming year.

The receipts of flour at Cincinnati this week aggregated 26,762 bbls., compared with 24,762 last week and 23,872 a year ago. The shipments this week were 24,762 bbls., compared with 22,762 last week and 19,762 a year ago.

Ohio grain and grain product shippers plan to fight the rate increase suggested by the Ohio Utilities Commission at a meeting to be held next week at Columbus. All the chamber of commerce traffic departments throughout the state will attend this meeting, and this will be a very important subject among the trade.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 7, 1914.

The flour trade in Indiana during the last week has had difficulty in keeping up with the advance in wheat. Trade has been on a very uncertain basis, with all prices subject to confirmation after acceptance. The result of the situation is that it is very difficult to do business, but mills are for the most part fairly active and a considerable quantity of wheat is being stored by some. Others are making redoubled efforts to ship old orders, at the same time making room for the day-to-day product of the mills.

Indiana soft wheat patents stand at $6.05@6.15 and other grades rank accordingly. Feed remains unchanged, and dealers report that they are well sold ahead.

Flour production in Indianapolis mills during the last week, as shown in the Board of Trade report, was 9,676 bbls., compared with 14,987 bbls. in the preceding week, 12,836 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1913 and 6,522 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1912.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $6.05@6.15; straights, $5.65@ 5.75; clears, $5.35@5.45. Quotations are in wood, f. o. b. Indianapolis.

Northwestern Spring Flour—$6.15@ 6.25.

Mill Feed—Bran, $25 a ton, bulk, f. o. b. Indianapolis; $26.50 in 100-lb. sacks; middlings, $25@26.

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Wichita

Wichita, Kan., Sept. 5, 1914.

The enormous demand for flour experienced by the mills a short time ago, has eased off to some extent, as the rush to buy and get in somewhere near the bottom has ceased. It has been a wave of speculation, nearly every dealer has bought double the amount for his usual requirement, believing that the flour market would take the same course that sugar did and double in value in a few days. The buying of flour at the present time is on a legitimate basis and is being bought for actual consumption. The European war has increased the demand for flour and decreased the demand for wheat; wheat not being as easily available for bread purposes in supplying the army.

Some very large contracts have been booked in the last few days and at the very top of the market, one milling concern reports a sale of 20,000 bbls. to go East. Not many of the mills are in position to take advantage of the present offers, as they are all sold ahead and have booked their entire output for the next 30 days—practically all of the mills have withdrawn their traveling men, as it is not a matter any more of selling flour, but of keeping from selling. All quotations are being made for immediate acceptance and no offers remain open over night. Both wheat and flour are being handled on very wide margins. Mills, as a rule, are in very good shape, having stayed on the right side of the market and kept a little wheat ahead of the flour sales. Best patent flour brings from $5.90 to $6.10.

The wheat market has been exceedingly strong, millers are buying enough to cover their flour sales and a little surplus, mills are not particularly anxious to store this wheat, and with $1 wheat to the farmer, there will be quite a free movement. Many farmers have set this price as a selling point and will turn loose the surplus, so there should not be much advance in the country over $1 for several days. Country dealers are paying all the way from 98c to $1.05 their station; this does not show much profit to them and take a chance on the market going down; this means about 3c profit to the dealer and on a wild market it is taking a big chance. The articles in the newspapers, trade journals and bulletins sent out urging the farmer to store, stack and hold his wheat for better prices, has made a lot of money for them, and with $1 wheat this year and good prospects for similar prices next year, the entire state of Kansas will very likely be planted to wheat this fall, there will easily be in the neighborhood of 10,000,000 acres sown.

There is not much demand for feed, but the outlook is for higher prices; the price of bran and shorts did not keep up with the wheat market or the flour advance and is still around the same price, $1.10 delivered Kansas points. Mixed car orders are taking the output. A fair demand for shorts has sprung up the last day or two, selling around $1.25 delivered for standard shorts.

Notes.

Geo. G. Sohlberg, president and manager of the Acme Milling Co., Oklahoma City, has returned home after several weeks' stay in Michigan and along the lakes.

C. H. Howard, of the Majestic Milling Co., Aurora, Mo., spent a day in Wichita last week, looking up the wheat situation and visiting friends.

H. Lassen, of the Kansas Milling Co., left Wednesday for Kansas City. Mrs. Lassen will join him the latter part of the week and they will leave for New York to meet their two daughters, who have been in Europe attending school for the past two years.

Al M. Williams, of Guthrie, Okla., has just returned from few weeks' trip to the East. Mr. Williams is contemplating moving to Wichita and making this his headquarters. Mr. Williams was formerly manager of the Electric Catalytic Co., and is at present developing the salt water process of bleaching.

E. A. Wales, of the E. A. Wales Milling Co., Harper, Kan., spent Friday in Wichita Mr. Wales has just started the new mill at Harper and reports that it is making an excellent grade of flour. He states that business is very good, taking into consideration that the plant is a new one and did not have an established trade.

H. Dittmer, of the Canadian Mill & Elevator Co., El Reno, Okla., stopped Monday in Wichita on his way to Kansas City. The mill is running full time and has considerable flour booked ahead. Mr. Dittmer stated that practically all the mills in Oklahoma were running full time and had orders enough to run from 30 to 60 days.

Geo. C. Grogan, formerly sales manager of the Acme Milling Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., has accepted the position of manager of the Shawnee Milling Co., Shawnee, Okla., the change taking place the first of this month. The Shawnee Milling Co. has plants at Pauls Valley, Ada, Durant, Hugo, and the mill at Shawnee.

Rehearing Kansas-California Flour Case, Oct. 6—Chicago.

The petition of the railroads asking for further hearings of the California flour case and combining with it the New Mexico and Arizona flour and wheat cases, has been granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The hearing is set for Chicago, Ill., before Examiner Smith. The Southwestern Millers' League intend to fight this advance in rates, the railroads are attempting to raise the wheat rate to 68c and the flour rate to 75c, or an advance of 10 cents, and as the commission has said that the rate to intermediate points in New Mexico and Arizona should not be higher than the rate to California terminals, which is 65c at the present time; it means that the rates would be advanced to all Arizona and New Mexico points and hence the combining of these three cases. The Arizona Corporation Commission, the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, Nebraska Utilities Commission, and Judge A. E. Helm, of the Kansas Public Utilities Commission will also be represented at this hearing and oppose any advance.

Iroquois Farmers' Elevator incorporated for $10,000 at Iroquois, Ill.

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"The Best for Self-Rising Flour Since 1884"
HYGIENIC CHEMICAL CO.
CHICAGO NEW YORK ST. LOUIS

BURRELL
Engineering and Construction Company
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CHICAGO
Designers and Builders of Fireproof Grain Elevators and Mills.

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 5, 1914.

Another big jump in the wheat market, No. 2 hard closing today at $1.10. The miller hardly knows where he is at. It is keeping him busy keeping up with the procession. General quotations can be said to be based on today's market around $6.40 for l. c. l. lots delivered.

Omaha quotations are around $6.10, but, as most mills are quoting only by phone or wire, it is somewhat difficult to get actual transactions.

Most mills are running extra time, and domestic business is exceptionally good, while many orders are being picked up from the outside. While mill feed shows little change in quotation, the demand here is slackening up, while supplies are increasing. Jobbers are not anxious to buy, as they look for a decline. Quotations for bran are around $21@21.50, with shorts at $24@25.

Nebraska Crop Summary.

The U. S. National Bank of Omaha, in its crop analysis, gives the agricultural output of the state at an estimate of $263,803,227, which is $41,851,811 in excess of the average annual value of the past five years.

The average number of bushels of corn produced for the past five years is 183,201,200 bus. The estimate given is 82 per cent for this year, or about 150,235,060 bus.

Average of wheat past five years 49,079,400 bus. Estimate this year about 142 per cent, or about 69,732,953 bus.

Alfalfa average yield past five years 1,973,820 tons. This year's estimate 136 per cent, or 2,639,613 tons.

Nebraska Notes.

The McCook Milling Co., McCook, Neb., has just installed a 50-horsepower crude oil engine in its power plant.

Near Lodge Pole, Neb., a single farm reports a total yield of about 7,000 bus. of durum wheat. Vaclav Vacik is the owner of the grain.

W. E. Tomlinson, formerly in the employ of the Lexington Mill and Elevator Co., Lexington, Neb., has taken a second miller's place in a Fremont, Neb., plant.

The Beaver Crossing Milling Co., Beaver Crossing, Neb., has just finished the construction of a concrete dam to replace an old wooden and stone structure.

Frank Ambrose has purchased the half interest of Frank Jirous in the Creighton Roller Mills, Creighton, Neb. The firm name of the company will be changed to Sladek & Ambrose, Mr. Sladek continuing as heretofore in the business.

Ernest H. Bearse, part owner of the Bearse mill, Kearney, Neb., died at his home in Kearney on Aug. 20. Mr. Bearse had been interested in several Nebraska mills, together with his brother and father, who will continue to operate the Kearney mill.

Fall plowing for wheat in Nebraska is well under way at this time. Present high prices farmers are now obtaining for their wheat is stimulating them to plow a larger acreage than last year, when the state had a record area planted to the golden grain. Nebraska millers are spreading broadcast information to the effect that this country will witness its highest wheat prices next year at this time. Most country newspapers in the state are printing this information, and reports indicate a general increase in plowing operations. Returns from wheat this year have added considerably to the bank accounts of farmers. Many corn fields that have been cut for silage will be plowed for wheat, in consequence, as corn was almost a total failure in these fields.

Many points in Nebraska are now paying above 90c for No. 2 wheat, but mills still report a light movement and that farmers show little disposition to sell the grain they are holding back. Of course, the wheat producers are waiting for dollar wheat, but the opinions of millers in the state indicate that when dollar wheat is a reality at country points in Nebraska farmers will hold to their grain to the same extent as now, waiting for $1.25 wheat and then $1.50 wheat. However, should the market decline sharply about 10c per bu. it is believed that many farmers would start liquidating. Yet there is some consistency to the present plans of farmers. Millers report that hardly without a single exception those farmers holding their wheat are purchasing a large stock of flour for their entire winter's needs, in anticipation of much higher prices.

S. W. Sterling, special representative of the federal Department of Justice, after investigating the advance in the price of flour, decided, it is said, that the millers had done nothing reprehensible in putting up their quotations; that, according to his findings, the advance in wheat prices was due to the war in Europe, and that millers were justified in advancing their flour quotations to a proportionate level.

The following agricultural patents were issued last week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: C. Anderson, Westbrook, Minn., fence wire reel; O. G. Vold, Dawson, Minn., seed corn crate and drier; M. C. Rich, Hot Springs, S. D., alfalfa product.

C. E. Johnson, formerly manager of the Bishop Hill (Ill.) grain elevator, has resigned his position and will be succeeded by Walter H. Anderson.

Necessities for Your Power Plant

Boiler Cleaner furnished on 60 days' TRIAL with Compound Pump or Feeder free of cost. If Boiler Cleaner does not do the work, put plug in barrel and return and there will be no bill rendered.

One lb. per day per 100 H. P. Boiler at 6½c per lb. does the work or no pay. Will you try a small barrel?

BEST OIL FILTER MADE.

Real Oil Filter, true to its name. Give capacity required and let us quote prices. Always put in on 60 days' guarantee.

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If you use Boiler Graphite, we have it.

Purest air-floated Defloculated Boiler Graphite; also Pulverized Flake Boiler Graphite. Let us quote you prices on the Purity Brand.

HERE IS WHERE WE PULL.

Missouri Non-Slip Belt Preservative and Recurrier Dressings.

Stick and liquid forms a specialty for flour mills. Always 60 days' trial. No pay if not SATISFACTORY.

Missouri Boiler Cleaner Co.
St. Louis, Mo.

Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 5, 1914.

While the flour demand during the past week has not been as great as it was a week or two previous, the majority of the Northwest mills have been able to dispose of at least 50 to 75 per cent and in some cases their entire output. Sales, as a rule, are confined to domestic trade, and are usually scattered throughout a wide territory No exceptionally large domestic sales have been reported, although it was reported on the exchange that French agents were negotiating with the large Minneapolis mills for considerable quantities of first clear flour for the French government. Although the reports are unconfirmed and without the knowledge that any such deals had been consummated, it is altogether probable that the Minneapolis market on Friday was effected to some extent by this feature. The strength of all grain markets comes not alone through speculative activity particularly. In fact, speculation seems to be a small factor. It comes from the broad export demand for wheat, flour, oats, rye, and in fact, most all grains. With every indication that the European war will be prolonged it is very evident that our export business will continue brisk, and that it will gradually increase as the possibility of trade relations between the different European countries are cut off.

Shipping directions still continue to come in quite freely, and all the Northwest mills are running full capacity. As a rule, flour buyers are not anticipating future wants because of the continued strength in wheat, and are buying only in sufficient quantities to meet their present needs. Millers, likewise, do not feel disposed to book for deferred shipment, and are keeping pretty close to shore. While the total sales on this crop year are materially smaller than in most years at this time, millers are just as well satisfied with such conditions, as they feel as though they should use a great deal of conservatism with regard to making sales for future delivery.

Clear flours are scarce and in exceedingly good demand. Export sales are showing some improvement, and a few new sales have been reported.

Most of the Northwest mills are sold ahead on feed, and in consequence the prices on all grades are held quite firm. Bran is quoted for prompt shipment at $[illegible], and standard middlings at $25. The heavy feeds—flour middlings and red dog—are scarce articles, as the majority of mills are sold aehad on these grades. Some of the Minneapolis mills send out their quotations with the option of furnishing burlap or cotton packages.

Minneapolis Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—First patents, in sacks, $6.20@6.40; second patents, in sacks, $6@6.20; first clears, in sacks, $5.20@5.50; second clears, in sacks, $3.20@3.50.

Mill Feeds—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $22.50@23; standard middlings, in 100-lb sacks, $24@25; flour middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $27.50@28; red dog, in 140-lb. sacks, $29@29.50.

Cash Wheat Market.

Minneapolis wheat receipts are gradually increasing on the advancing market. Today Minneapolis received 558 cars, Duluth 314, and Winnipeg, 430. These figures indicate an increasing movement. The increase in the receipts has had a tendency to reduce premiums. There is a good demand for all choice grades, and the buying is confined chiefly to the Minneapolis mills. Cash premiums will, no doubt, drop to a normal level should the wheat movement continue. No. 1 hard sold at a premium of about 10c over September. No. 1 Northern sold at 1@8c over September. No. 2 varied from 3c under to about 6c over September. No. 3 varied considerably from 5c under September to 4c over.

Northwestern Notes.

The official estimate of the Western Canada yield is 135,000,000 bus. of wheat.

The La Grange Mills, of Red Wing, Minn., are said to be negotiating for electric power tor their operation.

H. C. Garvin, secretary and manager of the Bay State Milling Co., of Winona, Minn., was a Minneapolis visitor on Monday.

The directors of the Washburn-Crosby Co. have declined an offer submitted to them for the purchase of the George Tileston mill at St. Cland, Minn.

Members of the Chamber of Commerce on Friday voted favorably toward the amendment to the general rules making the membership unlimited and the minimum membership fee $5,000.

Millers in South Dakota are paying as much per bushel for their purchases of No. 1 and No. 2 wheat as Minneapolis millers are paying for the same grades "to arrive."

George C. Shane, of Shane Bros. & Wilson Co., Philadelphia, Pa., spent a week in Minneapolis on business connected with their mill at Hastings, Minn. He reports business quite brisk throughout the East.

Wheat in Minneapolis on Friday advanced to the highest point it has reached since the Patten "corner" in 1907. War developments were responsible for this new mark. May wheat sold up to $1.29½, December to $1.24 and September to $1.21⅞.

One of the most important power contracts that has been negotiated in the Northwest for some time has just been entered into between the Chippewa River Falls Power Co. and Shane Bros. & Wilson Co., involving a sum of about $750,000, by which the large flour mills at Hastings, Minn., will be operated by hydro-electric power. The water power utilized will be conveyed to the mill by electric current, and a 500 horse power motor will be installed to drive the big 1,800 bbl. mill. A 250 horse power motor will drive the 750 bbl. durum mill; a 100 horse power motor will pull the machinery in the cleaning department; a 50 horse power motor will be used in the elevator, and a 50 horse power motor will be installed in the feed mill. A very low rate has been obtained by the milling company on account of the large amount of power used, and the fact that the mills are operated to their full capacity at all times without interruption. It is understood that the rate obtained is a fraction under .006 per kilowat, which will figure less than 3½c per bbl. on the flour manufactured.

Clayton E. Edmonds, of the sales department of the Pratt Flour Mills Co., of Pratt, Kan., is spending a few weeks with his parents in Minneapolis. Mr. Edmonds, previous to making the Southwestern connection, was in charge of territorial sales for the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., of Minneapolis. He reports business exceedingly good at present.

The mining of the Dardanelles by Turkey has injected further strength into the international wheat market. In case Turkey should enter the European war, all shipments of grain from Russia and Danubian ports would be shut off, in which event the European countries would be obliged to depend almost wholly upon North America for grain.

Mississippi

Tupelo, Miss., Sept. 5, 1914.

There is practically no change in the flour conditions in the last week. Specifications continue to be sent in freely by the jobbers on old bookings made during low prices. The Illinois and Colorado mills are only taking orders for prompt shipment, and some mills report they are so overrun that they cannot accept orders under any conditions.

Notes.

B. T. Clark, president of Clark & Co., made a business trip to St. Louis this week.

R. C. Clark, of Clark Grocer Co., was in Nashville and Memphis this week on business.

A. L. Gilster, vice president Steeleville Milling Co., Steeleville, Ill., is spending several days at French Lick, Ind.

W. M. Hill, representing Dunlop Milling Co., Clarksville, Tenn., was a visitor in this market during the week.

C. Horn, representing Ballard & Ballard, Louisville, Ky., with headquarters in Memphis, was here this week interviewing the trade.

The Shannon & Mott Milling Co., a subsidiary of the B. A. Lockwood Grain Co., Des Moines, Ia., has been placed in the hands of a receiver by the referee in the bankruptcy proceedings against the Lockwood company.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 5, 1914.

A land office business has been done in flour this week. Stocks were low and buying of one and two cars has been very heavy. There has been quibbling over prices. Mills advanced their limits with wheat, but buying kept up. A week or so will wind this up, as the bakers are complaining of dull business, and, as the families have put in one to five barrels, it will stop big buying for the next three or four months. This state of affairs happens at the start of any trouble. Very few inquiries have been made for prices beyond December shipment.

The state millers are getting very little wheat, as the farmers are holding it. It brings from $1 to $1.10 at mill doors. A great many millers are grinding spring and Kansas wheat.

Prices, f .o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or mixed cars:

Spring Patent (basis wood)—$6.40@7; straight, $6@6.70; clear, $5.50@5.75: low grade, in jute, $3.30@3.60.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$5.75@6.50; straight, $5.10@5.60; clear, $4.75@5; extra, $4.20@4.40.

Kansas Patent (basis 98-lb. cotton)—$5.80@6; straight, $5.40@5.85; clear, $4.80@5.20.

Western Rye (in sacks)—$5.05@5.50; Pennsylvania, in wood, $5.10@5.60.

Feed—Spring red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, $31.50@33; flour middlings, $30@31.50; middlings, $26.75@29; bran, $27@28.50; Kansas middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $32@33; bran, $27@28; winter middlings, bulk, $30@31; bran, $27@28.

Notes.

Very few mills are selling in jute.

William H. Wilf's bakery, at Penbrook, Pa., burned, with loss of $35,000.

The mines are beginning to book large orders and will be running at full capacity in a week or so.

The farmers are cutting buckwheat and report a heavy and fine crop. Also cutting corn in southern counties.

John J. Hetzel, president of the National Commercial Co., wholesale grocers, Martinsburg, W. Va., died, aged 65 years.

A great many cotton factories are reporting large sales for export. Stockings, shoe, clothing and hat factories report the same.

Allege a Grain Combine.

W. P. Montgomery, Assistant Attorney-General of Kansas, started on Sept. 3 an investigation into alleged combinations of grain buyers in southwest Kansas. He will go to Hutchinson, Sylvia, Windom and McPherson, where he will conduct hearings. Reports have also been received at the Attorney-General's office in Topeka from Emporia that there is a combination there that is holding down the price paid for grain and at the same time aiding in the upward movement of grain products, so Emporia may also be included in the points where hearings will be held.

Montgomery's probe will be along slightly different lines from the one started by Maj. A. M. Harvey, of Topeka, 15 days ago. However, some of the evidence gathered by Harvey will be used by Attorney Montgomery. Whether or not indictments will be the outcome of the hearings was declared uncertain by Mr. Montgomery.

New Banking System Oct. 1.

Although confronted by a vast amount of preliminary work, the federal reserve board hopes to open the new banking system by Oct. 1, according to an announcement by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo from Washington. Detail work of the new banking system is being finished rapidly

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Over three-fourths of the representative mills in the United States, England, Germany and France have installed the *Alsop Electrical Process* of aging and whitening flour.

If you have not installed this wonderful invention, you are working under a serious handicap.

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ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY
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Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 7, 1914.

Good flour buying at advancing prices characterized the flour trade throughout Iowa during the past week. Both hard winter and spring wheat mills quoted advances of 20c to 50c per bbl., and in some instances net gains of 60c were made in quotations. All business being done is for prompt to 30-day shipment. Most sales are for one to three carlots, mills showing no disposition to book large orders.

Iowa mills are operating on longer time schedules now than for several years at this time. Orders on books of mills, together with current business, indicate full-time runs for the next three months. Local plants in the state report farmers as stocking up heavily on flour, a majority taking sufficient for their entire winter's needs. Adjoining states are also buying heavily from Iowa mills, Illinois and Indiana taking for prompt shipment.

Northwestern mill agents are transacting a fair business in the state, although spring wheat flour continues to be quoted at a premium of 30c to 40c over winter wheat offerings from Kansas and Nebraska. Some spring wheat flour sales for 30 to 60 day shipment were made last week on basis of $5.90 in cottons on 1,000-bbl. lots. A factor that is working against the spring wheat mills is the large premiums they are asking for deferred delivery. Few mills are willing to book anything for three to six months, notwithstanding that bakers want to purchase on this basis.

Kansas mills are obtaining a large percentage of the current carlot trade in Iowa. Nebraska and Kansas are about on a parity as regards prices, although in some instances Nebraska mills are 10c to 20c lower per bbl. Regular buyers are not purchasing for long-time delivery, but the heavier movement of flour into consuming channels is making necessary purchases of flour more frequently.

All business in Iowa is being done on "return wire acceptance." Few mills are making open quotations for even a period of 24 hours. Salesmen in the state generally wire their mills in each town for a basis on which to work. Cutting of prices to get business is not being done, for the volume of business is so good and buyers are so anxious to secure supplies that quotations following advances closely are always acceptable.

Mill feed is in good demand at strong values. Bran is quoted at $24 to $25.25, or at an advance of $2 per ton. Standard shorts were strong all of the week and closed at a top of $28 per ton. Some sales were made on basis of $27 per ton in burlap sacks, delivered Iowa rate points. Fancy white shorts are selling in mixed cars at $28 per ton. A good demand for low grade for feeding purposes is reported by most Iowa mills. The local inquiry is taking large percentage of output. Quotations range from $30 to $32 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.60@6.10; straight, $5.40@5.90; fancy clear, $4.90; low grade clear, $4.35@4.50.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $5.90@6.40; family patent, $5.80@6.10; clear, $4.90@5; red dog, scarce at $1.85 per 100.

Mill Feed—Bran, $24@25.25 per ton; standard middlings, $27.50@28; fleur middlings, $32.

IOWA NOTES.

Although corn has deteriorated rapidly in the past several weeks, Iowa still has promise of harvesting a large crop of the coarse grain. Extensive damage is reported in the southern part of the state, but this is offset by the fine condition of the crop in the central and northern parts.

Ida Grove, Ia., reports corn in good shape, and says prospect is for a bumper crop. Winter wheat is yielding from 15 to 30 bus. to the acre, while spring wheat production reports indicate yields ranging from 6 to 15 bus. Quality of the winter wheat is unusually good, gluten content being high, with berry plump. Spring wheat is mostly shriveled, with quality below average standard.

An increase in wheat marketing by farmers in Iowa followed the sharp advances in wheat, but the movement still is not liberal. Threshing of wheat is about half completed. Spring wheat is moving, but the new crop grain is showing up poorly in quality. Yields are proving disappointing to farmers, many fields averaging less than 10 bus. to the acre. In some sections shriveled grains predominate, which would make grain grade No. 3. Sixty-lb. spring wheat is scarce in the first marketings of farmers, but mills seem to believe that the later movement will consist of better quality wheat. Winter wheat is showing up well, with yields averaging about 20 bus. Grain is testing high.

Will Aid Cotton Marketing.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 27, 1914.

Notes with a maturity of not longer than four months, secured by warehouse receipts for cotton or tobacco, will be accepted by the Treasury Department from national banks as a basis for the issue of additional currency which may be used to help farmers pick and market their cotton and tobacco crops.

These notes, according to an announcement from the department tonight, will be accepted at 75 per cent of their face value, and must be presented through currency associations provided under the Aldrich-Vreeland law. In making this announcement Secretary McAdoo declared that there is adequate power under existing law to issue enough currency through national banks to meet any reasonable demand, and reiterated his statement that it is "not necessary to extend the note-issuing privilege to state banks."

He pointed out that he has power to issue $1,000,000,000 of additional currency if required.

It was explained tonight that, since the law gives discretion to the Secretary of the Treasury, this currency will not be issued unless officials are convinced that it is not to be used for speculative purposes, but for harvesting and carrying crops. Banks, it was said, will be relied upon to see that the warehouse receipts are accepted which are issued by reliable warehousemen and that cotton and tobacco stored there is protected by insurance and from injury by the elements.

Farmers' Elevator Co., Parshall, N. D., incorporated with capital of $10,000.

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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 7, 1914.

The alfalfa products trade is feeling the effect of the European conflict probably less than any other business, although the effect of the war on the cotton industry of the South is decreasing trade to that territory. Alfalfa feed manufacturers are not having any increased demand for their products as a direct result of the war, but the cost of raw products, especially cane and blackstrap molasses, is steadily advancing. That the uncertain financial position of the South, as a direct result of its inability to sell cotton to the European powers now engaged in war, is having a depressing effect on alfalfa feed business is generally recognized in the trade, but this condition will be only temporary.

Practically no changes were made in alfalfa products prices during the past week, although a strong tone pervaded the market. A very slight improvement in the demand for feeds was reported the closing days of the week, principally from Missouri, southern Illinois and western Kansas. Southeastern states bought sparingly, and only when their supplies were in immediate need of replenishment. Dealers are holding back, awaiting the marketing of new corn and its effect on the alfalfa market. Dealers everywhere are bearishly inclined, especially in view of the fact that they anticipate heavier marketings of meal and grain later. Colorado meal was offered in the Kansas City market last week at a range of $18.50 to $19 per ton in 100-lb. sacks for choice to No. 1 grade, while No. 2 was offered at an even discount of $2 per ton under No. 1, or at a range of $16.50 to $17 per ton.

Kansas is offering some meal in this market, but the principal source of supply at present is Colorado. Nebraska and Oklahoma are contributing very little to the Kansas City receipts, Oklahoma sending most of her output to Southeastern markets, while Omaha is taking the largest part of the Nebraska output. However, rains in the alfalfa belt have interfered with operations. Colorado mills are running on limited time, because of the tough condition of the hay. But hay is daily improving in condition and the output in the Arkansas Valley is relatively larger daily.

Mixers reported a fair demand, better than a week ago, but in much less volume than at this time last year. Prices were steady all of the week. Molasses alfalfa mixed feed is held at a range of $19.50 to $22 per ton, according to quality. Grain mixed feeds are selling from $26 to $27.50 for the molasses mixture to $28.50 for the grain dry mixed. Immediate Southwestern states are taking molasses alfalfa feed principally, although fair sales of grain mixed feeds are being made in mixed cars of alfalfa products.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice to No. 1 new crop meal, $18.50@19; No. 2, $16.50@17.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $20.50@21.75; No. 2, $19.50@20.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$26@27.50; alfalfa grain dry mixed, $28.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $16@16.50; No. 1, $15@15.50; No. 2, $13@14; No. 3, $10.50@12.50; standard, $14.25@14.75.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

California meal mills are paying from $6 to $7 per ton for loose alfalfa hay delivered at the mill. The fourth cutting is now being harvested in the state. Quality of the hay now moving is very poor, late rains and other adverse weather conditions damaging the crop before maturity. Good quality hay is being sold at a premium of several dollars per ton per single grade over the low stuff.

"Alfalfa on Every Farm" is the slogan of a campaign now being conducted in Oklahoma, where alfalfa production, although heavy, is not general. P. G. Holden, the alfalfa expert, is conducting the campaign in Oklahoma for the increased planting of the legume in that state. The fact that alfalfa seed is in large supply and that alfalfa is proving very profitable to farmers in Oklahoma this year are favorable conditions which will likely increase the results of the campaign.

The trading rules adopted by the National Alfalfa Millers' Association at its last meeting, in Wichita, say: "If, on arrival of shipment, after proper inspection, meal is found to be one grade lower than the purchase contract calls for, the buyer must accept the shipment at $1 per ton discount, but if found to be two grades lower than purchase contract calls for meal need not be accepted and special settlement must be made between buyer and seller." It is pointed out by some meal handlers that there is an actual discount now of $2 per ton between the cost of No. 1 and No. 2 meal, and that shipments of No. 2 meal on No. 1 contracts can be made profitably, as this trading rule would make buyer accept shipment at $1 per ton less than contract price, whereas he could purchase meal at $2 per ton less. Special conditions in the supply of meal arising this year were unforeseen, but thus far no disputes between mills and buyers have started on this account.

The garden web worm is doing considerable damage to alfalfa in Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma. The Kansas Agricultural College, at Manhattan, is advising farmers to cut alfalfa just as soon as the injury is observed, in order to save as much of the hay as possible. Mills are not buying hay damaged by the web worm, and farmers are feeding it to cattle. The web worm is doing serious damage in parts of Oklahoma. The web worm attacked fields soon after rains revived alfalfa, which had been suffering from a lack of moisture. Many farmers have been compelled to make their third cutting 15 days earlier than expected. Yields in fields where web worm ravages were in evidence averaged from one-fourth to one-half ton per acre, while some sections report even less. Mills in Oklahoma report that unless a fourth cutting is produced the state may have a shortage of the legume before the close of winter. The state will have no surplus to ship to market, and Southeastern buyers will be compelled to come to Kansas City for their supplies.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 7, 1914.

There was hesitation in the alfalfa meal market last week, although prices generally were fairly well maintained. Demands were largely to supply current needs, and little if any business was booked for other than quick shipment. Dealers found it harder to sell meal than in several weeks past, although there were further strong advances in corn and oats, which carried them to the high points of the year, and ordinarily this would have a stimulating influence on the meal market. Much of the slackening in demand resulted from a falling off in the Southern trade, which was not only influenced by unsatisfactory financial conditions, but feels the weight of rather demoralized trade in the cottonseed meal business. One dealer who does a large Southern business asserted that almost complete stagnation has taken place in cottonseed meal, owing to shutting off of export markets, which ordinarily take a large supply. This, he asserted, has caused heavy offerings of cotton seed at vastly reduced prices, compared with what would prevail under normal conditions, and has had considerable of a depressing influence on alfalfa meal business.

Unfavorable weather conditions continue to prevail over Colorado, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Kansas, although indications were for a better weather map as the week closed. Receipts of good hay have been small in the principal markets, and as a consequence supplies of good meal are unusually light. A lighter demand for mixed feeds was noted from the South, but southern Illinois is taking alfalfa molasses mixed feed and grain mixed feed, but buyers are following a conservative plan on all new business. Alfalfa hay was steady, with the medium and common grades quiet. No. 3 was quoted at $13.50, No. 2 at $14.50@15, No. 1 at $17 up to $18 for choice. Quote alfalfa meal at $17.50 for No. 2 to $19.50@20 for No. 1 and $21 for choice. Alfalfa molasses meal with grain at $25@27.50 and without grain $21@22.50.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 7, 1914.

Direct buying of alfalfa in Kansas by Illinois dealers is not proving satisfactory. During the past week a number of Illinois dealers who had traveled over the important alfalfa districts of Kansas came back empty-handed, declaring they could obtain their supplies in Kansas City to better advantage in every respect. The Illinois buyers are taking standard and No. 1 alfalfa principally. They are also buying liberal quantities of No. 2 alfalfa.

Chicago market prices on alfalfa: Choice, $16@17; No. 1, $14@15; No. 2, $11@13; alfalfa mixture, $27.70; alfalfa meal, $23.20.

New Orleans, Sept. 5, 1914.

High prices for coarse grains made mixed feeds higher than usual last week. Oats were quoted at 56¼c per bu. and corn at 94c, shelled No. 2 yellow, so all kinds of mixed feeds went up in proportion. Alfalfa was also high, and several mixers were threatening to use substitutes of lespedeza hay and paille fine grasses if it continued on the rise. Choice hay was not offered but No. 1 alfalfa was bringing $21@22.50 per ton. Sales were restricted and it is said more native hays will be used on account of general retrenchments. Meals were sparingly offered, with little or no choice grades. No. 1 brought $23@24 and primes, mostly off colored and rain damaged brought $21@22 per ton. Meal and mixed feeds were up fully $1.50 per ton and alfalfa-molasses mixed feeds were up $2@3 per ton, on account of the rise in black-strap molasses. Quotations ranged from $25@32 per ton according to quality and grade of mixed feeds. The demand was fair but sales were light. Chicken feed sales were reduced to the minimum on account of the prohibitory ordinances of the bubonic plague health campaign.

Frank Malone, manager of Halliday Elevator Co., St. Louis, spent a few days in Memphis and Greenville recently. Mr. Malone is possibly the best-known grain man in the South, having covered the South for many years for the Halliday interests.

The Farmers' Co-Operative Co., Denison, Ia., has let the contract for a $5,000 elevator to Younglove & Co., of Sioux City.

Stephen & Smith Co., Spokane, Wash., increased their capital from $10,000 to $50,000.

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Preferred over the beet by-product everywhere. Increased sales of feed invariably follow the use of CANE MOLASSES in mixed feeds.
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We make cases to fit any scourer made.

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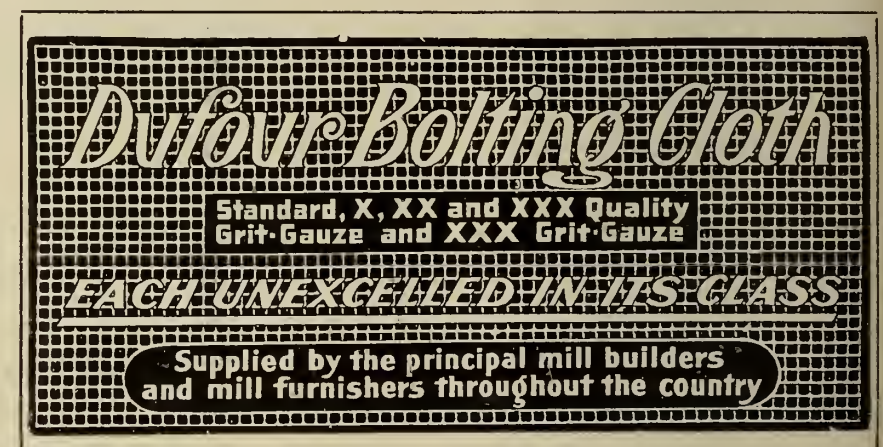
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WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 barrels and up. Have had charge of mills from 150 to 2,000 barrels. Can furnish very best of references. Can keep mill in good repair, have my own tools. Married. Can come at once. Wish a situation where there are good schools. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 203, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller by a sober, competent man of 25 years' practical experience in some of the leading mills of the United States. Can fill the position to your satisfaction in quality, quantity and percentages. Have been head miller here for the past six years, with Cooper & Son, but have resigned, owing to a disagreement. Address John Loughrey, Humboldt, Neb.

WANTED—Position as head miller in good mill of 100 to 500 bbl. capacity. I am thoroughly up-to-date in modern milling, and capable of obtaining the best results in quality and yield. Am married, 30 years of age, have had more than 12 years' experience in different mills. I do not use liquor in any form. Can furnish satisfactory recommendations as to character and ability. Give capacity, make of machinery and wages paid in first letter. Address Head Miller, 710 Ninth avenue, Shenandoah, Iowa.

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WANTED—Position as flour packer. I am a married man of good habits, have had six years' experience. Prefer job in Nebraska. State salary and capacity of mill in first letter. Address Box 242, Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 75 to 300 bbls. capacity, by miller of 28 years' practical experience. Can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Can come on short notice. Address G. C. Moore, Ravenna, Neb.

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'ood Supply of Europe

. S. Must Supply Much of the Foodstuffs of Several Nations.

In an article on the food supply of ations at war, in the September issue World's Work, James Middleton oints out the dependency of England, elgium and Germany on the rest of ie world. France, Russia, Servia and ustria-Hungary he calls essentially elf-supporting. England's supply is hown to depend entirely upon her suremacy at sea, and Germany upon er large importations of wheat. The rticle, in part, follows:

Readers of history are fond of decting a resemblance between the resent European situation and that hich prevailed a century ago. Then ie greatest European powers were nited in a struggle against one coun-y—France; now they seem united gainst another common enemy, Gerany. Now, as in 1814, all the forces f Europe are determined to humiliate ne overweening personality. In one espect, however, and this is a fundaental one, the situation is entirely ifferent. A hundred years ago practically every great European power as an economic entity. Each one ould have built a Chinese wall about self and lived indefinitely. Each one, hat is, raised on its own soil enough f the essential foodstuffs to support tself. Even England, in the Napoleonic wars, was largely an agricultural community. It raised both ereals and meat in sufficient quantities to stand an indefinite siege. Even s late as the Crimean war, in 1853, England could go cheerfully to war ith no fear of national starvation.

Army Travels on Stomach.

If, as someone has said, an army ravels upon its stomach, the same tatement may be made of a nation itelf at war. Clearly, any people that as its supply of food cut off would mmediately have to submit to any umiliating terms proposed. Its position would be that of a huge beeaguered fortress. And there is at east one of the nations engaged in he present struggle, England, that aces this contingency, and another, Germany, that certainly has reasons or apprehension. A remarkable deelopment of the present international ituation is the dependence of one naion upon others for its food supply. There is no country of importance hat does not import large amounts of ood from almost every other. The Jnited States, huge as are its foodtuffs, adds millions of dollars' worth o its supply from other sources. * * *

In this struggle wheat, not cotton, romises to be king. What, then, is he situation of the several nations in his respect? How are they to feed ot only the huge armies in the field, ut their own peoples? Unquestionbly this is the first time in history when war has presented precisely this roblem to the peoples involved.

Seven Nations Involved.

There are seven nations, at this writing, immediately involved. These are England, Germany, France, Russia, Belgium, Austria-Hungary and Servia. We can immediately clarify the situation by arranging these countries in two classes—those that raise the essential food materials in sufficient quantities to support themselves, at least in time of peace, and those who do not. This division, as accurately as can be determined from available statistics, is as follows:

Countries Self-Supporting—France, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Servia.

Countries Not Self-Supporting—England, Belgium.

Doubtful—Germany.

Of these, Russia, next to the United States, is the largest wheat-growing country in the world. Seven-eighths of all the peasants are tillers of the soil. Two-thirds of all the lands are sown with cereals. The nation raises not only enough to support its own enormous population, but exports large quantities. France, most investigators are surprised to learn, ranks third—next to Russia and the United States—as a wheat-growing land. The thrifty French farmers, with their comparatively small acreage, raise more wheat than the Argentine, British India or Canada—all of them usually regarded as huge granaries.

Production in France.

They produce 100,000,000 more bushels than the whole of South America. France grows about 315,000,000 bushels a year—almost half as much as does the United States in normal years; it imports about 22,000,000 bushels. Clearly, with strict economy enforced by war conditions, France can easily furnish its own wheat supply without calling on outside nations. Austria-Hungary and Servia are similarly situated. When we come to England, Germany and Belgium, however, the conditions are different. The United Kingdom raises about 65,000,000 bushels of wheat every year and imports 217,000,000. Belgium raises 14,000,000 bushels and imports 49,000,000. The situation in Germany is not so acute as this, but still, with importations shut down, the wheat situation might become embarrassing. The empire raises 149,000,000 bushels a year and imports 67,000,000. Clearly the sudden wiping out of these importations, while they might not produce an actual wheat famine, would so considerably reduce the food supply as to amount to a distinct military disadvantage. Germany's situation is considerably better than that of England, but inferior to that of France and Russia.

Russia Raises Own Wheat.

Russia raises all of its wheat and more; France raises 90 per cent; Germany raises 60 per cent. On the other hand, Great Britain and Belgium raise only about 20 per cent each. On the theory that a nation that raises only 60 per cent of its most important article of food can hardly be regarded as entirely self-supporting, Germany is included, in the classification given above, as in a more or less precarious position.

From the standpoint of food supply in case of war, England, of course, presents the most interesting problem. There was a time when English statesmen worried little over this situation. The supremacy of England's sea power was regarded as a fixed, determined fact. The fleet was so immeasurably superior to other navies—and, indeed, to all of them combined—that England went on serenely developing a huge industrial state within and depending upon other nations for its food.

England imports four-fifths of all its food. Most of it comes from far distant countries—North and South America, British India and Australia. It gets large quantities of butter, eggs, bacon, poultry, fruit and potatoes and other vegetables from France, Denmark and the Baltic ports.

U. S. Needs Its Foodstuffs.

From 1870 until 1902 the United States did the larger part in feeding the British Isles. We not only had a large surplus of foodstuffs, but the shortness of the voyage gave us an advantage over competitors. The enormous increase of our population forces us now to keep the larger part of our food, especially wheat, to feed our own stomachs. Although we are still the world's largest wheat producer, we send comparatively little of it abroad. England now draws its supply from Russia, Canada, the Argentine, British India and Australia. The figures for 1911 are as follows:

Present Source of England's Wheat Supply.

	Hundredweights.
British India	20,161,518
Russia	18,106,100
Argentine	14,748,600
Canada	14,373,700
Australia	13,910,720
United States	12,939,229

England likewise imports two-thirds of all its meat. It gets a small supply fresh killed from Holland and Denmark and a far greater amount in the shape of live animals from Canada and the United States. Its frozen carcasses come mainly from the Argentine and Australia. It usually has about one month's supply of all kinds of meat on hand.

Sea Power England's Salvation.

The practical question that has agitated England for many years has been: How are we to protect out food supply in case of war? Some authorities have advocated the building of huge granaries that would hold a large reserve supply. There are many practical objections to this proposition, and it has never enlisted popular approval. Most Englishmen who have the courage to face the situation have reached the same conclusion: that there is only one way of protecting the food supply, and that is the navy. Even with England in command of the sea, there would be certain difficulties in feeding the nation; without this control, most people agree that the game would be fairly up. With a hostile navy blockading the important ports and so shutting out the food ships, England could undoubtedly be starved into submission in a few weeks.

* * *

One consideration that especially protects England's food supply is the fact that it is not drawn from any one country, but from five—the United States, Canada, Argentine, Russia and British India. It comes over three great trade routes—the North Atlantic, the South Atlantic and the Mediterranean. The first has its most important port in New York, the second in Buenos Ayres, while the third leads to Bombay and Australian depots. There seems no likelihood that Germany can control these three transportation routes, or any one of them.

* * *

When we look to Germany, however, the opportunities for food importations do not seem so reassuring. In all probability German ships will not be able to use the North Sea. With both the French and the British fleets in the Mediterranean, there is apparently no hope of obtaining supplies from that source. It is even probable that the larger part of the mercantile marine which Germany has been building up at such enormous cost will be swept from the sea.

(Continued on Page 16.)

War Tax on Freight Bills

Flour and Grain Would Pay a Good Proportion.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 14, 1914.

A tax of 3 per cent on all freight bills by the national government, for the purpose of raising revenues to take the place of decreased duties, is proposed in a bill to be presented to Congress by Democratic leaders this week. Disregarding all opposition by members of Congress, the Ways and Means Committee completed the war revenue bill last week, the principal item of which is the 3-per-cent tax on all railroad freight bills.

Efforts were made to exempt from the freight tax all farm products en route to market, which would have included wheat and all other grain, but the amendment was rejected on the ground that it would kill the effect of the tax entirely and open it to amendments of all sorts. Congressional leaders declare that the bill will be pushed through Congress in its present shape, and that Democratic supporters will not agree to any amendments.

The so-called war tax bill provides a tax of 3 per cent on all freight bills, to be paid by the shipper and not the railroad. The bill says that 3 per cent of the total freight bill shall be added, making the shipper really pay 103 per cent of the freight rate as provided for in railroad tariffs. It is also provided that the railroads shall keep 1 per cent of the total collections for their cost of collecting the tax. It is also provided that persons attempting to dodge payment or seeking to evade the tax in any way shall be subject to a penalty double the original tax.

Millers will feel the effect of the new tax as much as any other industry. On a 250-bbl. car moving to Eastern markets, carrying a freight rate of 54c per 100 lbs., a tax of $8.10 per car, or about 4 cents per bbl., will be levied. On shipments to the Pacific Coast and to far Southern points the tax will amount to 6c per bbl.

The Kansas City grain market will be a rich source for the new tax. It is figured that the average freight bill on a car of grain received in Kansas City is about $60. This would make the tax $1.80 per car. On the 80,468 cars received in Kansas City during the year 1913 a total tax of approximately $145,000 would have been levied.

Shipments of grain and grain products from Kansas City and other markets generally go a much longer distance than receipts, which would make the total tax on grain and grain products alone at Kansas City probably in excess of $300,000.

Democratic leaders in Congress have the full support of the members of their party for the bill, and, as the increased revenues are needed immediately, it will be rushed through Congress this week. The bill will become effective immediately after the President signs it.

A Southern dealer in flour and grain says of the situation in his territory: "I don't look for business to improve until the spinners in Europe are able to take our cotton from our ports in this country. The situation will make our merchants careful and not inclined to do much business until after arrangements are perfected which will enable us to get money on our cotton from some source."

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The "Gold Dust" Era in Milling.

"I am no longer selling flour," remarked a Kansas City miller the other day during a breathing spell in the wheat market after a 5-cent spurt. "I am selling gold dust."

A bit facetious, yes, hut the miller who made the remark is not wont to look on trade developments with a lack of seriousness, nor to make light of them. Of course, flour has sold at higher prices, but it certainly merits the "gold dust" appellation at this time, with values fluctuating daily as violently as anyone can recall in the history of the American wheat and flour trade.

It would be well if every miller looked upon his business now as a business in gold dust and not in flour. One usually handles gold dust with extreme care. The precious metal is carefully sealed when transported, weighed with the greatest caution and watched as few other commodities are watched.

That the millers who handle flour as carefully as gold dust is handled will profit most in the present uncertain and unprecedented market no one can deny. That many millers, if not all of them, are realizing this as never before is obvious. It is a fine thing for the trade in the present war situation and will be a fine thing for the milling industry when the markets are again on a normal and peaceful basis. The extraordinary market developments are emphasizing as never before the necessity of making and selling flour on a sound basis. Bakers and other consumers are learning valuable lessons, too.

To the milling industry, as a whole, the problems of the trade today are not welcome problems. The trend of prices is veiled in as much uncertainty as the movement of the allied armies of Europe whose defeats and victories are hidden behind the deep clouds of the zealous censors of London, Paris, Bordeaux and other news outlets. But the world needs flour and will buy it, no matter what the conditions. It is safe to sell on solid ground, and the practice of selling a consumer for three, six or twelve months' shipment has been and should be relegated to the "junk pile" of trade practices belonging to another age.

The present is witnessing rightly the passing of many rules that have caused trouble to millers, just because his competitor followed them. In this period of remarkably active flour trade mills are demanding more and more that bakers and other buyers meet them at least half way. Bakers are also learning that the milling industry is composed of men that maintain the integrity of their contracts. Many mills in this country are shipping thousands of barrels of flour on old contracts that is worth $2 per barrel more than the original contract price, but there is no refusing to ship or laying down on contracts.

Importers have been surprised to some extent at the hardships and difficulties millers in this country are overcoming in order to deliver flour at contract prices, much less than the current basis. "Gold dust" methods of doing business make necessary the development of permanent trade. Therefore, millers are spending large amounts to deliver flour which they can easily sell at higher figures to other outlets.

It is generally recognized by the milling industry of the United States that war is an excuse for many things, but the "gold dust" plan of doing business specifies the maintenance of integrity of contracts, which millers of this country adopted long ago as one of the first rules of milling. It remains now for the patrons of millers to follow the same plan tenaciously.

More Reforms at Washington.

The cotton warehouse law has been amended in the Committee of Agriculture of the House of Representatives to include other farm products, such as grain. It is now called the "United States Warehouse Act," and provides for a system of bonded public warehouses, that farm products may be stored and the warehouse certificates used as collateral for obtaining loans at low rates of interest.

While the unfortunate position of the cotton growers of the South may justify some kind of "emergency" measure, that the crop may be picked and financed until the regular course of disposition is again opened, there is no necessity of government assistance in the grain trade. The farmers are receiving remunerative prices for grain. In fact, considering the size of the crop, the prices for wheat are too high and could not possibly be reached if conditions were normal. But the statesmen at Washington must legislate, and the cotton situation may carry through a measure which also affects grain. While one set of reformers are introducing bills which provide for warehouse certificates and low rates of interest another reformer introduces a bill which will prohibit the exporting of grain or grain products on the plea that our own consumers should be fed first and that a "food trust" is responsible for the high prices to the consumers.

In this day of socialistic tendencies most anything may be expected in the way of reform legislation, but paternal government goes too far when it is proposed to assist one class of citizens at the obvious expense of other classes. For all these freak bills carry an appropriation clause and fees or charges are exacted somewhere in its administration, although not to be paid by the particular class which it is proposed to benefit.

The only redeeming feature about the "United States Warehouse Act" is that it is not compulsory, but the means are provided by which these certificates and bank loans may be secured. If the United States Senate and House of Representatives would give the country permission to go ahead and do business a while without more legislation there would be no need of an appropriation or a special department to carry the terms of the law into effect.

Cotton Sacks Sharply Lower.

All bag manufacturers quoted reductions of several dollars per 1,000 on all grades of cotton sacks during the past week, and report the market in a weak condition. The lower prices were the result of the lack of an export outlet for raw cotton. With baled cotton selling at much less than before the opening of the European war, and little hope for a resumption of exporting until peace is declared, millers everywhere are anticipating still lower prices for all cotton bagging.

On the other hand, jute and burlap bagging has advanced sharply, and is still strong in tone. Cotton bags for feed are now being quoted at several dollars less than burlap, which is resulting in a widespread substitution of cotton for burlap. However, where millers have old contracts for feed on their books, specifying burlap bags, substitution of cotton is not possible. Dealers are insisting upon burlap, or are asking a discount of 2 to 5 cents per 100 lbs. when cotton is used.

All Southern orders on flour and feed are being filled with cotton sacks, which are really preferred to burlap by Southern dealers.

Increased Wheat Acreage.

Recent rains in most of the winter wheat belt have put the ground in good shape for sowing. On farms where plowing has been delayed by the dry condition of the ground work is now progressing rapidly. Some sections report too much rain, but this condition is only local. Everywhere reports indicate that a greatly increased acreage will be planted to wheat. Much publicity is being given the "larger wheat acreage" campaign. Farmers are desirous of increasing the area sown to wheat, because of the highly remunerative prices they are now receiving for last season's crop.

That the effect of the war on wheat prices will be felt more a year from now appears to he the general opinion held by the milling and grain trade. In various positions, says W. H. Marshall, of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club, the United States carries from one crop to the next about 50,000,000 bus. of wheat. The stocks carried by the importing countries are about as large. These stocks are necessary that one season may he blended into the next. There will be no such stocks carried over by the importing countries next year. In addition to their daily requirements, there will be a continuous effort to re-establish this reserve stock, which will mean increasing imports from this country.

At present women and children are completing the wheat harvest in Europe. Women and children will also have to prepare for the next crop and put in such crop as there is sown. At a time when Europe will need much more than a normal crop they can expect nothing better than a greatly reduced acreage.

It is cited that in 1864, during the Civil War, the highest price paid for wheat in this country was $1.07 per bu. In 1866, the first year after the end of the war, wheat sold up to $2.85 per bu. Some authorities see no reason why the European war will not be responsible for a greater loss to the world's wheat crop than was caused by the Civil War.

Pennsylvania Bleaching.

Pennsylvania pure food officials are vigorously pushing prosecutions against dealers selling flour containing nitrous acids. Special Agent H. L. Banzhoff was appointed by Commissioner Foust of the Dairy and Food Division to purchase in the usual way samples of flour on sale in the state that were brought in from other states. The special agent also examined into the milling practices of all the Pennsylvania mills, and to buy samples of their flour wherever there was reason to believe that they were using a bleacher.

Of 104 samples of flour purfchased by the special agent, 28 were found to contain nitrous acids. Prosecution was immediately instituted against the dealers having for sale the flour. Fines ranging from $50 to $100 were paid by about 15 flour handlers. Most of the cases resulted in the dealers admitting their guilt and paying their fines immediately.

McAdoo Would Buy Merchant Marine

The right of the United States to buy merchant ships of any nationality for neutral uses cannot be disputed by any nation, was the declaration of Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department before the House Merchant Marine Bill Committee. In connection with this, the creation of a permanent international commerce commission on merchant marine and ocean freight rates, with deliherative and advisory powers to steady "the world price of staple agricultural products," is contemplated in a joint resolution adopted by the House of Representatives last week.

Trade With South America

Galveston Propcses Business Excursion to Increase Business.

The Galveston Commercial Association, through H. H. Haines, traffic manager, has asked millers' organizations to become interested in a trade expansion trip to South American markets. In the letter of invitation Mr. Haines says:

"Europe's misfortune is the United States' opportunity. It seems almost uncharitable to make this statement, but the exigencies of existence bring forcefully to our attention the fact that the people of Latin America are dependent largely upon Europe for not only their luxuries, but their necessities, and with the present unfortunate condition of affairs in Europe they are compelled to look elsewhere for their supplies. Naturally, they turn to the United States, and it would be not only unbusinesslike on our part to decline to heed their calls upon us, but it would be unsympathetic, to say the least.

"The United States is in a position to serve these people, to supply their wants and to relieve not only their necessities, but also their anxieties. As a result we will probably enjoy the satisfaction of knowing that we have performed our duty well, but we will also have the material reward that is promised in the Scriptures when they say that 'bread cast upon the waters shall return after many days.'

"The unfortunate thing about the situation is that our American people know so little of the conditions existing in Latin America. We in the United States have been prone to do business with one another, or possibly with the Old World, and we have overlooked the millions of progressive, intelligent and pleasant people who live to the south of us, speaking a language foreign to ours and doing their business mostly with Europe, many miles farther away from them than we are, merely because the European people have associated personally, through their representatives, with the folks in Latin America, ascertaining their needs, knowing their conditions and meeting their requirements.

"The knowledge is now forced on the American people that we are sadly lacking in information as to how to proceed to secure this trade.

"The people in Latin America use the same things that we use and eat the same things that we do, but these things have different labels on them from ours and they are not made in the United States.

"The construction of the Panama Canal is sure to bring not only business to the people of the United States, but education as well. This education will consist of a knowledge of the people south of us that can only redound to our commercial prosperity.

"Now, why not take advantage of the present situation and let us get acquainted with the people in these countries whom we do not now know? Why not send representatives —and we do not mean mere traveling representatives; we mean executive representatives, members of the firm, and their wives and daughters—to these countries south of us, to see for themselves the conditions as they are and to bring back to those who are so unfortunate as to be compelled to remain at home first-hand information regarding the wonderful countries that are our nearest neighbors?

"The Galveston Commercial Association would like to have the business interests join us in a movement of this kind. We think you should send a great many such representatives on a trade excursion through some of these countries, a trip to last, say, 30 or 60 days.

"The territory west of the Mississippi River, to and including the Rocky Mountains, is tributary transportationally to the port of Galveston, and any business that might be inaugurated in this territory in Latin America can move economically and satisfactorily through this port, and that is the reason that Galveston is making this suggestion to you. We want you to take this matter up seriously with your members immediately and then write us or wire us promptly whether you will join us in a movement of this kind as a development effort toward building up a trade between the West and Southwest and Latin America.

"Please take this matter up seriously. We are very much in earnest. We want your co-operation. We are not only working with your town, but with other trade centers throughout the West and Southwest, and we want your heartiest co-operation and assistance.

"With business somewhat slack in the United States, there is every reason to believe that now is a good time for the business men of this section to go on a trip of this character. Two or three hundred of them could easily go and be very pleasantly accommodated. Most excellent steamship arrangements can be made and should be made for some time late in Octoher. We therefore ask that you take this matter up immediatcly with your membership. Sound them at once as to their possibilities and let us know immediately how many you can get to go on a trip of this character.

"Please act immediately. It is to your interest and to the interests of the entire West and Southwest that this matter should be given immediate attention."

Turkey Creek on a Rampage.

Flood conditions in the bottoms of Kansas City, caused by a sharp overflow of Turkey Creek following a seven-inch rain, which fell within 10 hours, caused quite a loss to several of the local mills and elevators. The mills of the Kidder Flour Mills Co. and of the Kimball Milling Co. were compelled to shut down for a week, while the damage in the boiler rooms and to the belting was repaired. The Memphis and Frisco elevators also sustained some loss. The Kimball mill had 300 to 400 bus. of wheat in hoppers partly injured by water, while the Kidder mill lost a leather belt valued at $400 to $500.

Several cars of flour shipped from Kansas points were caught in the rush of water and the bottom layers of sacked flour were spoilcd. One local bakery reports about half a car of flour spoiled to the extent that it cannot be used for breadmaking. Railroads insist that damage claims cannot be filed for this flour and that settlement must be made similar to that made in 1903, when mills were compelled to stand most of the loss.

Several cars of grain were damaged by the overflow, but not to any great amount.

Decline in Rye.

The price of rye grain during the first five days of last week showed a decline of 7 cents per bushel, due to heavy receipts, combined with the influence of lower prices in the wheat market. All offerings, however, have been readily taken, and there are no accumulations of stocks anywhere. Foreigners continue to he heavy buyers for both prompt and deferred shipment. Domestic buyers who have taken advantage of this decline will undoubtedly profit thereby in the near future.—The Blodgett Milling Co.

NEW RATES ON EXPORT FLOUR.

The following export rates are announced by George A. Gamble, commercial agent Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., St. Louis, effective Sept. 14. Rates quoted are on flour, per 100 lbs. in carloads, via lake and rail from St. Louis, East St. Louis and Alton. December rates are all rail.

PORTS.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Aberdeen	41.00	42.00	42.00	46.00
Alexandria	**55.18			
Amsterdam (Hol. Am.)	**37.00	38.00	40.00	
Bordeaux	**45.00			
Bristol	40.00	41.00	41.00	
Baltic Basing (Norway)	45.00	45.00	45.00	
Baltic Basing (Sweden and Den.)	47.00	47.00	47.00	
Christiania, Proper	47.00	47.00	17.00	
Copenhagen, Proper	47.00	47.00	47.00	
Bergen-Stavanger, Proper	47.00	47.00	47.00	
Christiansand, Proper	50.00	50.00	50.00	
Aalesund, Proper	50.00	50.00	50.00	
Drontheim, Proper	50.00	50.00	50.00	
Christiansund, Proper	45.00	46.00	46.00	
Cardiff	45.00			
Dundee	41.00	42.00	42.00	46.00
Genoa-Naples	**48.75			
Gibraltar	**48.75			
Glasgow	38.00	38.00	38.00	42.00
Havre	**37.50			
Hull	35.00			
Leith	38.00	39.00	39.00	43.00
Liverpool	35.00	36.00	36.00	40.00
London	36.00	37.00	37.00	41.00
Malta	**67.00			
Marseilles	**45.00			
Manchester	35.00	36.00	36.00	40.00
Newcastle	37.00			
Rotterdam (Hol. Am.)	**36.00	36.00	38.00	
St. Johns N. F. (Via N. Y.)	35.20			
Swansea	45.00	46.00	46.00	

All rail rates 2c per 100 lbs. higher.

*Inland prepaid. **Prepaid.

Copies of invoices should accompany bills of lading.

Service withdrawn to Amsterdam Gans and Uranium); Antwerp; Bremen, Baltic (Russian); Hamburg; Rotterdam (Gans and Uranium); Patras; Piraens; Southampton.

French Line, Barber Line require all charges paid.

Norwegian American Line will accept shipments inland and ocean collect.

Scandinavian American Line require prepayment through and copy of invoice.

Wilson Line, via Hull, operating to Baltic ports in connection with neutral vessels.

White Star, Red Star, American Lines now quoting rates to Baltic ports, trans-shipment via Liverpool.

A 12-Foot Loaf of Bread

Kansas Mills Will Contribute for Exhibition Loaf For Wichita Exposition.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 14, 1914.

About 150 mills in Kansas will contribute samples for a huge loaf of bread to be placed on exhibition at the International Dry Farming and Products Exposition to be held in Wichita Oct. 7 to 17, inclusive. The loaf will measure about 12 feet in length, 6 feet wide and two feet high. The combined samples of the mills will make about a barrel of flour.

The Campbell Baking Co., of Wichita, will bake the loaf and will do all of the mixing at its bakery. The mills in the state will each send samples of their leading patent brand for the loaf, which will contain about 300 times as much nutriment as an ordinary-sized loaf of bread.

The huge loaf will be housed in the Grain Products and Harvest Home Show, which will be held in connection with the Dry Farming Congress. It will be placed in the center of the flour exhibits of the various mills, about 20 of whom will have their products on exhibition. The purpose of the big loaf is to emphasize the splendid qualities of Kansas hard wheat flour. It will be mounted on a bread platter built especially for the occasion.

Officials of the congress plan to have a similar loaf made entirely from samples furnished by Kansas mills on exhibition in the Kansas building at the world's fair to be held in San Francisco next year.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 14, 1914.

We have bought our bale of cotton. Have you bought YOURS?

"The "Buy-a-Bale" movement, which started here recently, has grown very rapidly, and seems to have extended to nearly all the "cotton belt" and seems to have had the most wonderful effect on business in general, and the most of the business men are feeling that we will not only have a very fair business, but that we will have a real good business this coming season. The fact is that there have been many thousand bales of cotton bought in the past few days and there will be many more thousands bought in the very near future, and most of this will have been bought by people who are in sympathy with the movement and will hold this cotton just as long as it seems for the good of the cotton grower.

Not only is this cotton being bought by the people of all classes of the South at 10c per pound, but is being bought freely by a great many of the big businesses of the North and East who have quite a nice business in this section. It is a peculiar situation that the European war, which put the price of cotton down so low, boosted the prices of all grain. However, the people of the South are buying right along their usual share of the flour and grain from their more fortunate neighbors, who raised the grain, and seem to be very glad that their neighbors are able to have realized such nice profits on their grain. Also, they feel that in the very near future the "cotton situation" will clear up and that they will be able to realize in such a way that will be to the interest of all concerned.

A movement is under way in Oklahoma, promoted by the grain dealers, and particularly by the commercial and industrial departments of railroads, to make the hard wheat crop of the state of uniform variety. The value of milling wheat, when of uniform quality, is greater and its cost of handling is less. Millers are also actively pushing the movement, and there seems some expectation that in a measure the efforts will be successful.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 14, 1914.

Although flour business was still active during the past week, a sharp falling-off in inquiries was apparent on the declining markets. The continued losses in wheat prices made buyers hesitate, and jobbers with any stocks at all on hand stepped out of the market, expecting further breaks. However, the partial strength in wheat at the close of the week brought renewed confidence in the trade, and considerable contracting was done just before the close at the lower level. Country mills offered 95 per cent flour to Eastern trade on a basis of about $4.75@5.25 in new jutes, but most business was effected at the lowest price. Most Kansas mills are offering patents delivered Missouri and Kansas points at $5.60@6.

Eastern markets were cautious bidders all of the week, and generally discounted the market from 10c to 30c However, mills were just as cautious as buyers, and refused to cut their prices. With most of the larger mills in Kansas booked for their entire output for the next 60 to 90 days, there is no disposition on the part of millers to cut their prices to meet the views of Eastern buyers. Stocks of flour in the principal Eastern markets are lighter than under normal conditions, and with the almost general view that the declines in wheat are only temporary Eastern jobbers were anxious to contract when the market showed any bullish tendencies.

On several cars of 95 per cent flour in transit for Eastern markets, a large Philadelphia jobber offered $5 delivered in new cottons, or about 70c under the market.

Established buyers in adjoining and Central states continue to be heavy buyers of regular trade brands. All are only taking for their immediate needs, and are showing no disposition to stock up. Throughout the farming sections of the Southwest and the Central states consumers are buying flour heavily, taking mostly their needs for the next five months.

Clears are active at strong prices. Exporters are brisk bidders for the surplus, paying $3.75@4.25 for 30 to 35 per cent clear in new jutes, Kansas City basis. Foreigners are active bidders for clear, paying fancy prices for the better grades. Domestic demand is not large, except where domestic buyers take it for foreign account. Southern trade is buying clear in larger amounts than usual for the poorer class of family trade. The strained financial condition of the South is causing a bigger demand for cheap flour, which is being filled by clear grades to a large extent.

Soft wheat flour was only fair sale during the week, although mills were able to maintain full-time operations. Southern markets are taking sparingly, being unwilling to stock up on the present high market. Also, declining wheat prices were an adverse factor during the week. Soft wheat patents are held on a parity with hard wheat flour, or at a range of $5.50@6 in sacks, Kansas City.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for September shipment, $4.75@5.25 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $3.75@4.25 per bbl., according to quality and grades; second clear, $3.40@3.60.

Mill Feeds Sharply Lower.

Bran declined from 5 to 8 cents per 100 lbs. during the past week, and the tone at the close of the market was still weak. Liberal offerings by country mills, with a poor demand for spot stuff, were principal factors in the decline. Kansas and Nebraska mills offered freely at a range of 98c@$1 per 100 lbs. in new burlap bags. Some buyers refused to pay more than the bottom figure, and reported little difficulty in securing all of their needs.

Shorts and middlings are slower sale than bran, mills reporting a large surplus of shorts in warehouses. Market declined 8 to 10 cents per 100 lbs., gray shorts being quoted at a range of $1.15@1.20, while fancy white shorts are held up to $1.22. Fancy white middlings are not in large supply, but demand is proportionately less. Quotations were off about 8 cents for the week. Mills are selling only in mixed cars, although here and there a straight carlot sale is made at several cents under the market.

With Northwestern mills monopolizing the Eastern markets as far as bran is concerned, and mill feed trade to Southern markets almost nil, the large output of Southwestern mills is being disposed of in a limited territory. Iowa is taking little feed here. Best outlet is to Missouri and other adjoining Southwestern states. Arkansas is taking some, but not in normal quantities. Also, the declining bran market has made buyers somewhat hesitant about stocking up. Quite a few dealers are almost filled up on feed, and are using up their stocks on hand, rather than buy in face of weak prices.

There is practically no demand for bran for deferred shipment. Mills are not disposed to discount the present market, as they expect the annual winter rise in prices to start soon, while buyers are only willing to contract for deferred feed at a big discount under the present market. This, especially in view of the weakness in mill feeds for the past several weeks.

Red dog is fair sale for feed, but some mills report accumulations. Carlots were offered to Kansas City jobbers last week at $1.50 per 100 lbs., but the prices are nominal.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 98c@$1 per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1.15@1.20; white shorts, $1.20@1.22; fancy white middlings, $1.35; red dog, $1.50.

Cottonseed and Linseed Meal.

Linseed meal had a strong tone all of the week, but prices were practically on an unchanged basis at the close. Cottonseed meal was weak, but no material changes in quotations were recorded. Demand was only fair. Country dealers are only buying for current needs, expecting the lack of an export outlet to further weaken cottonseed meal, and that new crop linseed meal will open at a lower level than old crop offerings. Cottonseed meal is quoted at $28@28.50; linseed meal, $32.50.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $5.20@5.80 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $5@5.60; first clears, $4.20@4.80; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.40@6.00 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $4.90; corn meal, 40c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $2.20@2.30 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $2.15@2.25; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $2,15@2.25 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $2.10@2.15; graham flour in small sacks, $2.15@2.50 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $2.55@2.70 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1.05@1.08; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.40; white shorts, $1.35.

Linseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $33.

Cottonseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $28@28.50; ton lots, $29.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5.35@5.90 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5.25@5.70; bran, $1.10@1.15 per 100; mill run, $1.15@1.20; brown shorts, $1.25@1.30; white shorts, $1.40; corn meal, 40c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $5.80@6.20 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.60@5.80; bran, $1.10@1.15; mill-run bran, $1.20@1.25; standard shorts, $1.35@1.40; corn meal, 40c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.80 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5.80@6.20 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.50@5.80; corn meal, 17-lb. sacks, 40c; bran, $1.20@1.25 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6.30@6.70 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $5.70@6.30 per bbl.; bran, $1.35 per 100; shorts, $1.60; corn meal, 80c per 35-lb. sack.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Kansas City mills made 51,900 bbls. of flour during the past week, compared with 56,600 bbls. in the preceding week, 56,600 bbls. two weeks ago and 72,100 bbls. last year. Two of the mills were forced to shut down because of an overflow in Turkey Creek, which caused the decrease of some 5,000 bbls., but they are expected to resume operations this week.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

J. H. Cole, after a year or more of farm life, has again taken the head millership of the Russell Milling Co., Russell, Kan.

The Kansas Grain Inspection Department now maintains 11 official state inspection offices in the state at principal milling centers.

W. A. Moses, representing the Kansas Flour Mills Co. at Los Angeles, as Pacific Coast distributor, is spending his vacation in Kansas City.

Total deliveries of wheat on September contracts up to and including Saturday, Sept. 12, aggregated 555,000 bus.; corn, 80,000 bus.; oats, 15,000 bus.

Wheat receipts in Kansas City on Tuesday, Sept. 8, were 1,129,200 bus., the largest amount received in the history of the Kansas City market. However, the total included three days' arrivals, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday.

Charles Wallace, of the Alexander Milling Co., Winfield, Kan., has enjoined the city of Winfield from building a dam near his mill. Mr. Wallace claims that the erection of the dam would materially damage the mill property.

The new grain trust probe in Kansas is not bringing much to light. At Hutchinson the four mills were compelled to produce their books in court on Sept. 14 and answer a list of 40 questions concerning the details of their business.

Not much grain is being sold for export from Kansas City. Inquiry among the principal exporters failed to confirm reports that England and France had purchased large quantities of wheat here in the preceding week. An official of one company declared that large export sales had been made at Chicago by concerns operating elevators here.

A state inspection station was established at Lawrence, Kan., last week by the Kansas Grain Inspection Department at the request of the Bowersock Mill and Elevator Co. J. P. Chess was appointed inspector. Abilene, Kan., has also made application for a permanent grain inspection station. One will probably be established late in the fall.

About 1,000 delegates are expected to attend the annual convention of the National Grain Dealers' Association in Kansas City Oct. 16, 17 and 18. The Kansas City Board of Trade has appointed an entertainment committee consisting of D. F. Piazzek, chairman; C. W. Lonsdale, G. S. Carkener, B. L. Hargis and F. C. Hoose. Plans for a trip through several milling points in Kansas are under consideration by the entertainment committee.

William Teichgraeber, operating a mill at Gypsum City, Kan., was a visitor in Kansas City Sept. 11. "I expect an increased acreage to winter wheat this fall, on account of the fancy prices are now obtaining," said Mr. Teichgraeber, "but much of the seeding will be late. Threshing is slow in our section, only about 60 per cent of the wheat being threshed. Farmers have marketed only about 35 per cent of their total crop. Much of this was sold at 65c per bu., but the wheat growers are 'good sports' and are not kicking."

Millers in the Southwest with export connections are obtaining an insight into the foreign war through letters received from abroad. All of the importers declare that the import situation on the Continent and in the United Kingdom has improved materially as a result of the war, and that imports of flour ought to gradually increase in the next 18 months, even if the war is terminated with the next nine months. However, none of the foreigners ventures an opinion as to the length of the conflict, most taking the position that it will be a fight to the end, and that one of the two sides will be crushingly defeated.

Philadelphia grain and flour interests are taking active steps toward developing the South American trade in their products. The Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, which has a membership of more than 2,000, will send an influential delegation to South America in the interest of the trade that has been supplied principally by European countries, but which is now at a standstill because of the war.

The Committee on Food Supply of the United Kingdom has advised the National Board of Agriculture that the best possible way to increase the production of wheat on the island is to give farmers bounties to plow grass land for winter wheat. The House of Commons now has this proposal under consideration.

The Western Lithograph Co.
Wichita, Kansas

Prints letterheads and other commercial work for more than 100 mills in the Southwest, which is an argument for you to give them a trial.

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WE TAKE YOUR MILL
with a complete description, place it in the MID-WEST Mill & Elev. Bulletin, absolutely FREE. These lists reach prospective buyers thru-out the west. Write for List Blank.
The Mid-West Mill & Elevator Exchange,
Sargent, Nebr.

St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Louis, Sept. 14, 1914.

Flour prices appear to have reached the top at the opening of the week, as with the decline in futures and the heavy falling off in both domestic and export demand, millers are experiencing some difficulty in securing new business. Buyers who attempted to follow the advances in cash wheat prices are now holding off with the expectation that prices will go to as great an extreme on the decline as they did on the upturn.

Early in the week, there was a scattered demand for export from England, France, the Baltic ports, Cuba, and Latin American countries, but later this demand fell off completely and there was practically no new business until Saturday, when some small sales were reported, but prices and particulars were withheld.

Millers report that there were few responses to their requests for bids which were sent abroad last week, although a few fall export sales were made. All sellers are demanding and receiving New York reimbursement, but considerable difficulty is still experienced in arranging satisfactory terms.

As in the export trade, the domestic demand was fair to good at the opening of the week, although the buying was scattered, and was mostly of small lots. Mills are running to nearly their full capacity on old orders, however, and prices are being stiffly held by most sellers.

The output of the mills is being kept up to a high notch, as practically all of the mills have sufficient orders now on hand to keep them running for several months, without new business.

There are reports of some shading of prices on spring wheat flour, and occasionally on hard winter.

It appears certain that flour buyers, no matter what their needs may be, are at present bearishly disposed, and consider the market heavy. As long as the advance in wheat prices continued they were compelled to follow the advance for their immediate requirements, but they are now well supplied for the present. They claim that prices have not reached a level to attract free stocking up, and that while the market is apt to go considerably higher ultimately, the bulge in prices was forced too soon and a sharp reaction is due before the market climbs to a higher level.

With the fluctuations in futures, some of the millers were inclined to quote the market up one day and down the next, but the quotations were almost entirely nominal. Both millers and buyers continue to exercise extreme caution, but the former are less exacting in their requirements for "immediate acceptance with shipping specifications."

The money situation continues to be a detriment to liberal forwarding business, and buyers are inclined to give shipping directions on their former orders rather than make new purchases.

While mills have a fair volume of bookings, most of the orders were taken for quick shipment, and the slowing up in the buying would indicate a satisfied demand to meet present requirements, while there is a scarcity of bookings for distant delivery.

On the whole the situation is exactly the opposite of that which prevailed a year ago, when millers found it almost impossible to get enough shipping directions to relieve the overcrowded condition of their warehouses. With mill feeds dull and weak the situation as a whole is not encouraging.

The output of flour from St. Louis mills last week was 85,400 bbls., against 87,700 previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 13,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 20,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 15,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 14,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 3,600; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,200; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 2,600; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 2,400; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 9,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,000.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Flour—Quote in jute sacks: Soft, patent, $5.00@5.20; straight, $4.50@4.75; extra fancy, $4.20@4.40; fancy, $3.80@4; low grades, $3.50@3.65.

Hard Winter Flour—Patent, $5.15@5.30; straight, $4.70@4.90; first clear, $4@4.30; second clear and low grade, $3.40@3.60.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.50@5.60, and clear at $4.85 in jute. Foregoing prices for lots from first hands track or depot—special brands on orders more.

Rye Flour—Quote in a jobbing way at $5.40 in jute and $5.60 in wood.

Corn Meal, Etc.—Quote city meal $3.85 f. o. b. in wood; grits, hominy and pearl meal, $4.15.

Mill Feed—East St. Louis basis.—Quote nominally in 100s: Bran at $1.07@1.12; mixed feed, $1.18@1.22; middlings, $1.25 to $1.40; white hominy feed at $28@28.25 a ton; oat feed at $15 ton; alfalfa meal at from $17.50 for No. 2 to $19.50@20 for No. 1 and $20.50 for choice. At mills, to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.20@1.23 and middlings at $1.40@1.50.

Mill Feed Is Lower.

Mill feed was dull and weak throughout the entire week and sales were few and far between. Shippers were not buying and the local demand was light. Considerable speculation is being done in mill feeds, however, and prices are being manipulated to a certain extent. Several of the leading millers say that their output of bran for some time to come is sold to a local firm, which is heavily long on mill feeds, and particularly so on bran.

Notwithstanding the attempts to sustain the market, prices are declining. Offerings of bran at the mills to the city trade are light, and command a good premium over the regular quotations for shipment.

St. Louis Cash Wheat.

Cash wheat prices showed a decided weakness throughout almost the entire week, and prices steadily declined. Local mills and shippers took occasional cars of select, heavy test, soft winter, but local elevators bought only at bottom prices, and then only moderately.

Most of the offerings were red winter wheat, but while the offerings of hard winter were small, they were in excess of the demand, which was extremely limited, except for the cheaper classes of dark No. 2 hard and ordinary No. 3, which sold in a limited way. The greatest declines were in the price of the offerings of Turkey varieties, but in spite of the decline some was carried over. Prices on Saturday were the lowest for the week. Quote No. 2 red, $1.08½@1.10; No. 3 red, $1.06@1.07; No. 2 hard, $1.09@1.11; No 3 hard, $1.09@1.11½.

St. Louis Notes.

George Postel and family, of Mascoutah, Ill., are expected home soon. They have been abroad, spending considerable time at Carlsbad.

Recent letters from the Food Commissioners of South Carolina and Tennessee indicate that the regulations requiring bleached flour to be labeled "bleached" are being rigidly enforced in both states.

The Pendleton Grain Co. sold 40,000 bus. of oats for export on Friday.

Deliveries of grain on September contracts in the St. Louis market, up to Sept. 12, inclusive, were 185,000 bus. wheat, 20,000 bus. corn, and 40,000 bus. oats.

Fred Langenberg, of Langenberg Bros. & Co., says that very little export business is being done from St. Louis at present, as it is much more satisfactory to sell direct to the seaboard.

Henry Grassmuck, a deputy supervisor of weights, under John Dower, of the Merchants' Exchange, died Sunday of pneumonia. He was one of the pioneers in the Merchants' Exchange weighing department, having been connected with the department for 10 years.

E. L. Waggoner, vice-president of the W. L. Green Commision Co., who is one of the best posted of the local grain exporters, says that export conditions are very bad, and that it is difficult to make satisfactory arrangements in regard to payment, as well as to secure tonnage arrangements.

F. H. Price, of New York City, visited St. Louis millers on Saturday, on his return home from a Western trip which included Chicago, Minneapolis and Kansas City. He said the export flour situation was improving, as shipments could be made to nearly all European ports, with the exception of Germany and North Baltic. Millers had made unusual efforts to deliver their sales of flour to European buyers, although the conditions were very difficult.

Preparations are being made by St. Louis grain men to have a large representation at the coming Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Grain Dealers' National Association, which will be held at Kansas City Oct. 12 to 14.

President Marshall Hall of the Merchants' Exchange has announced that he, Roger P. Annan and John L. Messmore have been selected as delegates to represent the Exchange at the convention. A large representation from St. Louis, in addition to these delegates, is desired, however, as a number of important matters will come up before the convention, and St. Louis should be in a position to protect her interests.

The movement to re-establish trading in 1,000 bu. lots on the Merchants' Exchange appears to have "died a-bornin'," as there has been no further movement in that direction. Trading in 1,000 bu. lots was tried a number of years ago, when "bucket shops" were in their glory in St. Louis, but instead of drawing the trading away from the bucket shops, as was intended, the latter used the 1,000 bu. lot trading to even up their trades, and when the last hours of the various options were at hand, traders found it impossible to cover their trades.

Owing to the delay in the completion of their new grain elevator, the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. will have a heavy bill to pay for demurrage charges. The elevator is completed now and the machinery is in operation, but several minor changes were necessary and the elevating machinery is not yet running smoothly enough to permit the working of the plant to anything like its full capacity.

Favorable Conditions for Wheat Sowing.

The frequent rains, which have occurred in the winter wheat belt in the past week have put the ground in fine condition for fall plowing in some sections, but in others the ground is too wet. Where the fields were ready for the planting of early sown winter wheat, operations are being delayed to some extent.

All accounts agree that there will be an increased acreage in nearly all sections, and that the wheat will go in under favorable conditions. The tendency on the part of farmers to hold their wheat is less pronounced, and free selling is reported in some sections.

Little change is noted in the condition of the late corn, which is growing rapidly, and in some sections estimates in regard to the yield are being raised.

Bullish on Buckwheat

Buckwheat up to Sept. 1 had suffered no serious damage and promised at that time a yield of 17,000,000 bus., as compared with 14,000,000 bus. last year. But the crop has still to withstand the perils of frost before maturity and wet weather after harvest. However, this year the European war promises to be the predominant influence in the making of the price rather than the outcome of the crop, for neutral countries, shut off from their usual sources of supply, will undoubtedly bid extreme prices for this cereal.—Blodgett Milling Co.

Foreign Crop Summary.

European countries generally report smaller sowings of winter wheat. Broomhall, in his weekly report, says of conditions in France: "The weather is dry and hot. Men not eligible for military service are in the fields and harvesting, and gathering is progressing with little interruption." Reports from Russia indicate that rains during August hindered threshing and harvesting, but the yields, although light, are about as expected. Prices are high, but there are no offers for export.

India reports better conditions than any other foreign wheat producer. Broomhall says: "Continued favorable prospects for the monsoon have brightened the outlook for seeding. Reserves are light, and exporters are receiving no offers."

NEBRASKA NOTES.

The Maney Milling Co., Omaha, bought a car of wheat on the Omaha Grain Exchange Sept. 4 at $1.15½ per bu. The car graded No. 3 dark Colorado wheat, and the price paid was the highest since 1909.

The Fullerton Mill Co., Fullerton, Neb., has purchased an 80-horsepower oil engine to be used as auxiliary to the water power. The new power will be used only when the river is low and the power is insufficient to operate the plant.

Plowing for winter wheat in Nebraska is about half completed. Rains have put the ground in good shape for plowing and disking and many farmers have completed their work sooner than expected and are plowing land that originally was not intended for winter wheat. Reports from millers in every section of the state indicate that an acreage at least five per cent greater than a year ago will be sown to wheat. The highly remunerative prices farmers are obtaining are inducing them to plant a larger acreage. Also the fact that Europe will have a much smaller area devoted to wheat than last year and that the 1915 crop promises to bring higher prices than current quotations are favorable factors for increased wheat sowing. Millers in the state are advising farmers to plant as much wheat as possible.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 14, 1914.

The demand for flour during the week has been satisfactory, although the volume of orders has not been as large as during the past several weeks. Mills are running at their maximum capacity to take care of unfilled orders on hand, as all of them have a surplus of shipping instructions.

Quite a quantity of export flour is being resold which was originally destined for ports where delivery is impossible, although this condition is not so prevalent here as in the Eastern markets.

There is some talk of admitting Canadian wheat into the United States free of duty, and the fact that the Government has been petitioned along this line has been somewhat of a drawback to the flour situation. It is said by jobbers and millers, as well as every interest in the Chicago flour market, that there is no likelihood of offerings of this commodity growing to gigantic proportions as nearly all millers are sold ahead.

It is anticipated that large shipments of flour are to be made to the Gulf ports, owing to the embargo on breatstuffs by railroads centering there having been raised. The route to Europe via the Gulf as well as the Atlantic ports, is now open, and Kansas and Oklahoma millers who have sold flour ahead are preparing to send it to the South and East as rapidly as it can be loaded into cars for shipment. With the clearance of this flour, together with the wheat likely to be cleared during the month or six weeks, total exports will show record shipments from both Atlantic and Pacific seaboards.

First clear is firm and in fairly good demand. Some mills have advanced their price on this commodity 30 cents per bbl. Second clear meets with good sale, and with London recently in the market for moderate amounts, it is reasonably strong.

There is but little change in the mill feed situation, although there were good rains in many sections which improved the condition of pastures materially as well as forage. Millers generally are operating full time on this commodity, but the consumption of bran is heavy and prices keep up well in consequence.

Rye flour has begun to decline, although the demand keeps up. However, the price has not dropped very materially.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour — Special brands (basis wood), $6.90; standard patents (basis jute), $5.60@5.80; first clears (basis jute), $4.65@4.75; second clears (basis jute), $4.00@4.20.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patents, $5.30@5.50; straights, $4.90@5.10; clears, $4.60@4.70; low grades, $3.90@4.00.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patents, $5.30@5.40; straights, $5.00@5.20; clears, $4.60@4.80; low grades, $3.90@4.10.

Mill Feeds (100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $23.50@24.00; middlings, $24.50@24.75; red dog, $31.50@31.75.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $5.25@5.50; dark, $4.30@4.50; blended rye, $5.10@5.20.

Coast Flour—Patent, $5.40@5.50; straight, $5.20@5.30.

White corn meal is quoted at $2 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots delivered. Yellow corn meal is quoted at $1.95 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots delivered.

Chicago Notes.

E. H. Noyes, of King-Farnum Co., has returned from a month's vacation in the East.

S. D. Fessender, of the Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Crops, will have his headquarters at Chicago, from which he will superintend crop reporting in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois.

Schedules of bankruptcy have been filed for the Munday Bros., owners of the Litchfield Mill & Elevator Co., Litchfield, Ill.

E. W. Wagner, of the Board of Trade, is collecting and forwarding subscriptions to the Red Cross Society in Germany.

The Chicago Board of Trade was closed on Monday and Wednesday, Sept. 7 and 9, owing to the fact that these days were both holidays, Labor Day and Primary Election Day.

Jules Barnes, the Duluth exporter, was in Chicago yesterday and said that as there never had been a situation before when six important nations at war, it was difficult for wheat handlers to finance grain and dispose of it without unusual risks.

F. H. Price, of New York City, was a visitor to Chicago last week, as was also B. G. Estill, of the Wellington, Kan., Milling & Elevator Co. Mr. Estill, however, intends remaining for several months taking up a course of study at one of the milling and baking technology schools.

The Flour Men's Club will hold its first meeting at the Great Northern Hotel, Chicago, on Wednesday, Sept. 16. No program has been arranged and it is probable that this meeting, being the first, will merely be a business session planning the work for the winter.

A joint resolution introduced in Congress yesterday asking that the import duty on wheat be suspended until the end of the war and conditions become normal, caused some selling of wheat. The resolution cited the big advances in wheat occasioned by the unusual conditions caused by the European war, with the heavy exports from this country as reason for the suspension of duties.

J. H. Ball, of the United Grain Co., Duluth, Minn., was in Chicago for several days the past week. Mr. Ball says that although the Duluth market went through the same experiences during August as did the other markets, the members tried to be as circumspect and careful as possible, and as a consequence, they have the continued confidence of shippers to that market and now enjoy a large business with in receipts and shipments.

C. F. Coon, manager of the Dana, Ill., Farmers' Grain Co., who was recently arrested charged with having spent $6,000 of the company's money in speculation, gives his explanation of the matter by stating that his deals in the pit were on authorized account of the company; and he cites the rule of the commission firms with which he dealt, that prohibits them doing business with any elevator manager without written instructions from the company.

The Illinois Grain Dealers' Association and the Crop Improvement Committee are holding a series of grain schools. The first was at Decatur, Ill. Of the next two, one will be at Bloomington on Saturday, Sept. 12, and the other at Peoria on Wednesday, Sept. 16. The subjects will be "A Larger Yield of Better Grain," and "United States Grades for Corn." The meeting will be led by F. H. Demaree, agronomist of the committee. Farmers, land owners, grain dealers, business men and all others interested, are invited. A special invitation has been extended to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Exports of grain and flour through Boston during the month of August were as follows: Flour, 1,323 bbls. and 23,252 sacks; mill feed, 90 tons; corn meal, 1,890 bbls.; wheat, 1,103,601 bus.; corn, 120 bus.; rye, 8,547 bus.

Receipts of flour at Boston during the month of August totaled 125,570 bbls.; mill feed, 473 tons; corn meal, 2,840 bbls., and wheat, 1,257,965 bus.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Sept. 12, 1914.

Fluctuations of from 50@75c per bbl. were not uncommon during the early part of the week. The New Orleans market was perhaps as erratic as was ever known in its history and until the latter half of the week, it was impossible to get any standard of values. The governing factors seemed to be the stocks the mills had on hand and the amount sold ahead and they made quotations without regard to grade or market conditions. By the close of the week, more stability was noted and prices showed indications of going to normal.

Local orders were at a minimum, and aside from some country and export business and the big consignments made to the allies little was doing. The French and British consuls bought another 100,000 bbls. last week through C. B. Fox for delivery in October and first half of November, but this was confined to one or two commission men, all of whom were sworn to secrecy.

Kansas mills were lower on Saturday but quotations ranged from $5.25@6.00 per bbl. for patents in 98s cotton. Prices were lower than for previous week but the trade held off, believing values will go down 40@50c per bbl. within the next month. Much country inquiry was had for clears and straights, but few deals were closed on account of irregularity of quotations and high prices. The sugar district is the most brisk from an inquiry standpoint and good sales ought to be made there in the next 60 days.

Minneapolis mills did little business because of erratic quotations and inability of mill agents to get satisfactory replies to telegrams. Offerings were light and mills made no concessions. Prices on patents ranged from $5.75@6.25 per bbl. in cotton, with straight and clear in proportion. Confectioners were small buyers of clears and there was some sale to macaroni factories.

Mills in the soft winter wheat territory restricted their offerings and seemed to have difficulty in getting wheat, according to local jobbers. During the early half of the week prices were high but by Saturday there was a decline of 20@25c per bbl. all around and some offerings were made. Patents ranged from $5.50@6 in cotton with straights, extra fancies and clears quoted on the usual basis but with irregular values. Local bakeries took some clears and the country made hand-to-mouth orders for extra-fancy. Prices were 20@30c per bbl. out of line all around with buyers' views.

Mill feed values kept up steadily and offerings were restricted. Hard and soft wheat bran were about on a parity, although some Kansas and Nebraska mills were 1@2c under Illinois and Missouri. There was little demand, although prospects are improving as many dairy farmers are entering the state. Quotations for bran ranged from $1.28@1.32 in cotton and jutes and shorts from $1.35@1.40.

New Orleans Notes.

Local dealers are figuring on large corn orders for Central America and Mexico. The crops in those countries have been destroyed by drouths and revolutions and it is estimated that fully 10,000,000 bu. of corn will be required during the next few months for immediate necessities.

The United Fruit Co. announces a weekly freight and passenger service to Santiago, Cuba, and Los Indios, Isle of Pines, from New Orleans commencing October 3. Also a fortnightly service to Cienfuegos, Cuba, and a monthly call at Manzanillo and Guantanamo. The southbound cargoes will be flour, mixed feeds and packing house products.

C. B. Fox, exporter of flour and grain closed contracts for 1,000,000 bu. of oats for delivery to the allies at New Orleans. The order was in addition to the 200,000 bu. order placed 10 days ago and 400,000 bu. are to be shipped in last half of September and the other 600,000 during October. The price paid was about 56½@57½c per bu. f. o. b. New Orleans.

Alabama

Mobile, Ala., Sept. 14, 1914.

Since credit has become so restricted in the outlying country districts, flour business has fallen off about 25 per cent. Buying is practically at a standstill, as no inducements are offered and merchants are fairly well supplied with contracts bought on low basis. This condition will prevail till some arrangement has been made to move our cotton and naval stores, as well as lumber. Fact of the matter is merchants are not at all anxious for business at the moment.

The foregoing statements will apply to all grain, grain products and mill feed. Of the latter it can be said that prices are rapidly reaching lower levels. Quotations on both bran and shorts are showing a difference of as much as 25c per 100 lbs. from manufacturers.

As has been stated for the past few weeks, it is a difficult matter to name jobbers' prices with any degree of accuracy, for the reason that not all are following the market. Quote soft winter wheat, wood basis, highest patent, $5.75@6; standard patent, $5.50@5.75; low patent, $5@5.40; pearl meal, $10; cream meal, $2; chops, per 100 lbs., $1.85; bran, $1.35@1.45; shorts, $1.45@1.55; No. 2 white corn sacked, $1; No. 2 mixed corn, 98c; No. 2 white clipped oats, 60c; No. 3 white oats, 58c; No. 1 timothy hay, $24@25; choice alfalfa hay, $22@24; molasses mixed feeds, $28@35. Prime c. s. meal and hulls have declined considerably in prices recently, and quote as follows, respectively, $27 and $10 per ton.

Notes.

A tank steamer containing 1,250,000 gallons of blackstrap molasses is due to arrive here tomorrow from Cuba. Cargo is consigned to Cuban Molasses Co. It is estimated that it will take five or six days to discharge this cargo into large storage tank. The local manager states he is going to make strenuous effort to ship two solid trainloads of this into Northern markets next week.

Pending an investigation as to their reasonableness, proposed advances amounting to 18c in the export rates on wheat and flour from points on the Colorado & Southern Railroad to Galveston and New Orleans and other Gulf ports have been suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission until Dec. 26. The rates were to have become effective Aug. 28.

The Curtis Produce Co. has bought the flour and feed business of John P. Olsen at Abbotsford, Wis.

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Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 14, 1914.

There was sharp reaction in wheat the past week, with a loss in value of 6@8 cents, No. 2 soft winter wheat dropping to $1.12@1.14 in this market. The millers have not yet followed the wheat market, but quoted flour steady throughout the week. The general demand for grain and products has been quiet throughout the Southeastern territory. The demoralization in the cotton market is having a very depressing influence on the milling business, as well as general business. Southern distributors are ordering flour on old contracts, but are not booking much new business. The outlook for foreign business has not been as bright the past week as previously.

Mill feed has continued to show an easy tone, prices easing off 50 cents per ton last week, with moderate demand.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Patent, $5.75@5.90; standard, $5.70; family, $5.40; low grades, $4.90; in wood, 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis jute, in 98-lb. bags)—Patent, $5.75.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis jute, 98-lb. bags)—Patent, $6.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Bran, per ton, $26@27; middlings, $30@31.

Nashville Notes.

Commission men announce offers of hard winter wheat flour at 5@10 cents per bbl. cheaper, and spring wheat flour at 25 cents lower, with slow demand.

W. A. Dale, of the Columbia Grain and Elevator Co., Columbia, Tenn., and C. H. Corn, of the Lillie Milling Co., Franklin, Tenn., were visitors to Nashville the past week.

Stocks of flour at Nashville Sept. 12 amounted to 31,300 bbls., a decrease of 4,700 bbls., compared with the end of the preceding week. Export trade has resulted in reduction of stocks.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange shows receipts of 229 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks Sept. 12 were: Wheat, 1,193,500 bus.; corn, 124,500 bus.; oats, 1,068,000 bus.

J. W. Kerr & Co. have been making efforts to discover how thefts were committed at their grain elevator in North Nashville for some time, and the police have at last unraveled a clever method on the part of the thieves. Four negroes were caught at the elevator, and one of them confessed that he entered through a chute and opened the door, after which he and his comrades would help themselves. The door was then locked and the firm was left to guess how the work was done while the grain elevator was securely locked.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 14, 1914.

The flour business has been as good as one could expect under the circumstances. There have been very few sales made to the jobbers this week, and, in fact, very few of the mills have been making any offers. The jobbers report that their trade to the retailers has been very good, and the brokers and flour salesmen report that specifications have been coming in right along.

Prices are so unsettled that it is almost useless to try to quote. Best Illinois patent, wood basis, $6.20, with straight patent, $5.50@5.70; best Indiana patents, $5.80, and straight at $5.30@5.40. Bran selling freely at $23.50@24 per ton in 100-lb. bags, tax tags affixed.

All the grain and feed dealers report that business is getting much better since all kinds of feeds and grains have commenced to decline and since the trade has become reconciled to paying the higher prices.

There has been a scarcity of all kinds of corn products, and, as we have said before, the jobbers and brokers are looking out for new connections to enable them to better supply their trade.

Memphis Notes.

J. O. Walker, who represents Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co., of St. Louis, in the Arkansas territory, reports that even though conditions have been very unsettled business in his territory has shown up fairly well.

Luther Ellis, representing Igleheart Bros., of Evansville, Ind., reports that business has been just as good as one could expect under the circumstances; also that the "buy a bale of cotton" movement is growing very rapidly and that there is a much better feeling throughout his territory.

J. T. Russell, of J. T. Russell & Co., the well-known brokers, has just returned from a business trip to Chicago, St. Louis, Cairo and some other important grain centers. It is useless to say Mr. Russell seems well pleased with his trip, and he is looking forward to the very best kind of business.

A. L. Gilster, sales manager of the Buena Vista Milling Co., Chester, Ill., also of the Steeleville (Ill.) Milling Co., spent a few days here with his broker and customers. Mr. Gilster has just covered quite a lot of the Memphis territory and he is not in the least discouraged as to business in the South.

Ernest Wheeler, the flour and feed broker, has just received a letter from H. D. Williams, manager of the Farmers' Milling and Mercantile Co., Berthoud, Colo., saying that most of the farmers are holding their wheat right now, but that he feels sure that they are going to try to unload it in the very near future and that he feels that at that time the Colorado mills will be able to get in the game good and strong and get a lot of the business through the South and Southeast.

Applications for Trademarks.

The following applications have been filed recently. Anyone claiming ownership of any of these marks, or similar ones, or believing that he would be injured in his business by reason of the registration thereof, may oppose same if steps are taken promptly in compliance with the law. For further information apply directly to our correspondent, Edward S. Duvall, trademark registration attorney, Bond Building, Washington, D. C.

Marcello. Used on wheat flour since March 1, 1914. Applicant, Millville Flour and Grain Co., Millville, N. J.

First Honors. Used on wheat flour since May 7, 1912. Applicant, Nashville Roller Mills, Nashville, Tenn.

Word Rainbow and representation of a rainbow. Used on stock feed since May 6, 1914. Applicant, Gulfport Grocery Co., Gulfport, Miss.

Jo Jr. and representation of a cadet. Used on wheat flour since May 1, 1914. Applicant, the Dunlop Milling Co., Clarksville, Tenn.

Representation of a hall clock and words "Tick Tock." Used on wheat flour since March 12, 1914. Applicant, the Leavenworth Milling Co., Leavenworth, Kan.

Ulster. Used on wheat flour since March 25, 1890. Applicant, Valier & Spies Milling Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Quality Queen and representation of a girl looking out of a casement window. Used on wheat flour since April 15, 1913. Applicant, Oklahoma City Mill and Elevator Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Onico in red letters on a square background of orange. Used on wheat flour since April 3, 1914. Applicant, the Oklahoma Mill Co., Kingfisher, Okla.

Ever-Ready. Used on self-rising wheat flour since January, 1910. Applicant, Model Mill Co., Johnson City, Tenn.

The Wesley Stackhouse elevator, at Etna Green, Ind., burned.

SHORTAGE OF EUROPE'S CROPS.

Broomhall Predicts Greatly Reduced Cereal Crops for Next Season.

Looking further ahead and allowing that the war lasts six months, the outlook for next season's supplies is gloomy indeed. The lack of labor for work in the fields in the autumn is always felt in Germany; every year all available women and children are called upon to assist men, and in addition large numbers of Russians, Servians and Roumanians specially immigrate for the purpose of assisting. It is absurd to say that the women and children of Germany, France, Austria, Russia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, etc., can be relied upon in an emergency of this stupendous nature to prepare the soil, sow and cultivate the cereal crops of Europe. Every season the women of these countries work as hard as the men, and they can do no more, and it is a pretty poor compliment to the 20,000,000 men who are now called to the war or mobilized in readiness for a share in it to say, as some have said, that their withdrawal from the fields will make but little or no difference. The writer is prepared to stake his professional reputation upon the prediction that the acreage under autumn cereals in Europe next season will be seriously short of an average and that the only thing that will save Europe from a famine next summer will be a providentially favorable spring and summer, such as happened in Bulgaria after her recent war with Turkey, which may make up in part, by a heavy yield per acre, for the inevitably reduced area.—Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

The firm name of the Pease & Allen Grain Co., Chestnut, Ill., has been changed to the Pease Grain Co.

SETS WHEAT EXPORT RECORD.

Galveston Shipped 5,113,445 Bushels in August, Despite Embargo.

Galveston established a new record in exportation of wheat in August, despite the temporary embargo placed on exports by the breaking out of the European war. The total exports were 5,113,445 bushels, sent out in 25 ships, as follows: Liverpool, 1,582,703 bushels; London, 1,268,570; Havre, 439,900; Bordeaux, 176,000; Marseilles, 130,000; Oneglia, 112,000; Genoa, 24,000; Birkenhead, 276,000; St. Nazaire, 243,000; Falmouth, 256,342; Nantes, 187,300; Rio Janeiro, 194,000; Montevideo, 178,800.

No embargo now exists against shipping grain through Galveston and all railroads are receiving export wheat for Galveston, and it is arriving at the rate of 300 to 400 cars daily.

The Central Grain and Seed Co. has incorporated for $25,000 at Indianapolis.

The Conover Grain Co. has incorporated for $10,000 at Conover, O.

STORING and Transferring of flour, mill feed and all other feedstuffs with all of the facilities of your own branch. We can also handle all kinds of mill supplies. Write us your requirements.

The Commonwealth Storage Co.
Kansas City

Climax Scoop Truck is a "Dandy"

Send Two More as Soon as Possible

Toledo, O., Sept. 10th, 1913.

Detroit Scoop-Truck Co.

The Scoop-Truck you shipped us on trial is a dandy for unloading ear corn from cars. Find our check inclosed to pay for this one and send us *two* more as soon as possible.

Toledo Grain & Milling Co.

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Be "up-to-date" and ORDER NOW.

Detroit Scoop Truck Company
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Sunderland at Omaha, will give your orders for Grinding and Re-corrugating prompt attention.

Accurate workmanship by experienced mechanics.

Try our Scratch Corrugation.

Sunderland Machinery & Supply Co.
Omaha, Nebr.

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 14, 1914.

Scattered sales of corn products were only possible during the past week, Kansas City and Missouri River corn mills transacting only a light volume of business. Very limited buying by Southern and Southeastern states was the principal disappointing feature of trade. The strained financial condition of the cotton states has not been relieved to any visible extent, and general merchants report that they have extended about all of the credit banks will allow them to plantation owners and cotton growers. Some points in the South are in fair financial condition, and sales to these sections are good.

Corn goods were practically steady all of the past week, with prices fluctuating within a narrow margin. Some mills quoted declines of 10c per bbl. on table goods at the close of the week, but quotations generally were steady, reflecting the steady tone in the cash corn markets. Cream corn meal sold at a range of $3.50@3.75, but closing prices were mostly on a $3.65 per bbl. basis. Standard meal sold at a regular discount of 25c per bbl.

Outlet for meal and other corn table goods was limited. New sales did not make up 50 per cent of the half-time runs of mills. Some points in Louisiana and Texas, where cotton is not the principal crop, were good buyers in carlots. However, most of the South bought sparingly, and took new supplies only when their stocks were nearly exhausted. Some are asking for extension on delivery time of old contracts.

Corn feeds continued slow, principally because of the high prices and the generally improving pastures. Arkansas was a fair buyer of corn chop in straight cars on a basis of about $1.48@1.50 per 100 lbs. in burlap bags, Kansas City basis. Kansas and Missouri also bought some chop, but interior points in the two states are securing some new corn and are grinding their own chop. Corn bran is quoted nominally up to $1 per hundredweight.

No demand is reported for brewers' goods. Millers report the opening up of this demand as about 30 days off. However, the high prices of corn has made necessary the use of rice grits and other cheaper necessities.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week. Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.80@1.87½ per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.65@1.75 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, burlap bags, natural, $1.60@1.70; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.48@1.50 per 100; corn bran, in 100-lb. bags, 95c@$1 per 100.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 12, 1914.

Probably the largest corn business ever done in this territory was negotiated last week by local dealers on account of the failure of the corn crops of Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua. The record deal was said to be 4,000,000 bu. of corn bought for account of Sol & Co., of San Salvador at 89c per bu. f. o. b. ship in New Orleans. This business formerly went to San Francisco but was handled through A. F. Leonhardt & Co., of this city. Other large corn orders are expected to follow, as the people in Central America use corn almost exclusively and have eschewed flour, it is understood, since the war prices put it up to the skies. Some of the corn sales money will go to Louisiana planters as it is said that the Salvadoreans want corn in such a hurry that they cannot wait for the movement from the western states. The orders were handled by cable. Corn goods were fairly active last week and the prices of last week were fairly maintained. The bulk of the sales were to the country where stocks were low but the city took more than it usually does at this season. Jobbers say conditions are better than they had looked for but that collections are slow. Ruling quotations, basis carloads f. o. b. New Orleans cotton and jute per bbl. were: Cream meal, $4.10@4.20; corn meal, $4.05@4.15; grits, $4.15@4.25; standard meal, $3.85@3.90; corn flour, $3.90@3.95; corn chops, $1.70@1.72 per 100 lbs.; unbolted meal, $23.50@24 per ton.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 14, 1914.

An easier tone has ruled on corn the past week, prices being down about 2 cents, quotations being 88@91 cents per bu. Corn meal is unchanged, with bolted quoted $2 per 96-lb. bag and pearl meal and grits $2.10. Demand continues moderate.

New York, Sept. 14, 1914.

Corn goods were in very light demand and such business as was transacted represented special requirements. Prices were unchanged from previous week and were firmly held.

Current quotations are: Meal, iln-dried export, $4.55 in sacs; fine yellow, $1.80@2; coarse, $1.80@2; hominy, $4.70; granulated yellow, $4.70; corn flour, $2.10. Brewers' goods; Meal, $1.95; grits, $1.98; flakes, $2.30.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 14, 1914.

The cash corn market is still declining here. Prices broke 6 cents, after reaching 90 cents. The trade simply refused to pay such high prices for corn, and there was very little buying. Since the break in the market the corn millers are buying freely. They are taking hold in five to eight car lots at a time. Corn products also dropped in sympathy with the cash corn market. Prices were lowered 10 cents. The buyers are taking hold of corn products more freely since the decrease in prices. Some large transactions were recorded here during the week. The total receipts of corn aggregated 102 cars, the heaviest receipts since the European war began. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.60@1.65; corn chop, $1.55@1.60.

The new duties on flour and grain now imposed by Finland are as follows: Flour and grits, 6.50 Finnish marks per 100 kilos gross or $0.59 per 100 lbs.; rye, barley, oats, wheat, buckwheat, etc., unground, 4.30 Finnish marks per 100 kilos gross, or 39c per 100 lbs.

The Etna Green Grain and Milling Co. plant, Etna Green, Ind., was completely destroyed by fire. Loss is estimated at $60,000. Fire was caused by a stroke of lightning which struck the engine house.

STRENGTH

and Baking Qualities of the new wheat are best shown by my milling and baking tests. I make this test on 5 lbs. of wheat.

A. W. ESTABROOK
Cereal Chemist
Kansas City, Missouri

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 14, 1914.

Flour prices have been quick to follow those of wheat during the last week, and accordingly quotations on Indiana soft wheat patents today are 50c lower than a week ago. The result is an increasing number of inquiries, for those dealers who are not yet stocked up are afraid that the market may jump upward quickly at any moment. Millers find it difficult to play any but a cautions game, each paying considerable attention to what the other men in the trade are doing.

The volume of trade reported is fair and all orders are made for prompt shipment. Some mills, including the Acme-Evans, are putting out a bakers' special blend of hard and spring wheat patents to answer a certain demand developed during the time of high prices. This runs from $5.75 to $5.85, or 20c higher than Indiana soft wheat patents and 35c less than Northwestern spring wheat flour.

Mill feed remains about steady at $25 a ton bulk, f. o. b.

The flour output of Indianapolis mills for the week, as reported by the Board of Trade, was 9,402 bbls., compared with 9,676 bbls. in the preceding week, 15,683 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1913 and 6,370 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1912.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Flour—Patents, $5.55@5.65; straights, $5.15@5.25; clears, $4.85@4.95. Quotations in wood, f. o. b. Indianapolis.

Western Hard Wheat—Patents, $5.35@5.50.

Bakers' Special Blend—Hard and spring wheat patents, $5.75@5.85.

Northwestern Spring Wheat Flour—Patents, $6.10@6.25.

Mill Feed—Bran, $25 a ton bulk, f. o. b. Indianapolis; $26.50 in 100-lb. sacks; middlings, $25@26.

Indiana Notes.

I. E. Woodard, secretary of the Acme-Evans Milling Co., is spending a two weeks' vacation in northern Michigan.

The Wesley Stackhouse elevator, at Etna Green, was struck by lightning and destroyed in a fire that also wiped out much of the town.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 12, 1914.

A great many mills have been fighting for business this week. Some great differences in prices on the same grade flours have been quoted. Consequently, a large number of cars have been booked from the lowest sellers, most of it for quick shipment. This applies to both spring and Kansas mills. A number of mills claim they can get no wheat and their trade is being switched to other mills.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or mixed cars:

Spring Patent (basis wood)—$5.85@6.40; straight, $5.50@6.15; clear $5.25@5.50; low grade, in cotton, $3.25@3.65.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$5.60@6.25; straight, $5@5.50; clear, $4.75@5; extra, $4.35@4.50.

Kansas Patent (basis 98-lb. cotton)—$5.35@5.85; straight, $5.15@5.65; clear, $4.35@5.25.

Western Rye (in cotton)—$5@5.50; Pennsylvania, in wood, $5.10@5.50.

Feed—Spring red dog, 100-lb. sacks $31@32.50; flour middlings, $29.50@30.50; middlings, $26.50@27.50; bran $25.75@26.50: Kansas middlings, 100 lb. sacks, $31.50@32.50; bran, $27.50@28.50; winter middlings, bulk, $30.25@31.25; bran, $26.50@27.25.

Notes.

Charles R. Koch, of Philadelphia aged 75 years, died. Mr. Koch was one of the exchange's oldest members, joining it in 1873.

It is much harder to buy soft winter and rye flours than either Kansas or spring. The millers say their receipts of wheat are practically nothing. In different sections of the state they pay for wheat $1@1.15; rye grain, about 84@86c.

The Pennsylvania state millers, at their convention in Atlantic City, N. J., this week, appointed a committee to try to have the bleached flour law repealed in this state. This will be brought up before the next Legislature, in 1915.

The Leonore Farmers' Elevator Co. has been incorporated for $10,000 at Leonore, Ill., to do a lumber and grain business.

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Ohio

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 14, 1914.

No change was made in prices of flour this week. While the cash wheat market broke 5 cents during the week, the millers say this was due to the speculative movement at Chicago, and it is only a question of a short time until the market will react again. According to the views of the trade here, the farmers are holding on tighter than ever to their wheat. One of the prominent millers declared that fully 50 per cent of the winter wheat is still in the hands of the farmers.

There is a good demand for all grades of spring wheat flour. Mills in the Northwestern section cannot ship it fast enough for the agents to fill their orders. The general public is still taking hold of flour in barrel lots, which is responsible for the heavy demand.

While Kansas trade brands did not show any change in values this week, the agents here declare that prices will go still higher. The firmness of wheat throughout the Western states will cause higher prices here. Large cracker and baking concerns are buying freely. It seems as though everyone is anxious to get in on the market before prices go still higher. Several months ago the mill agents begged the trade to buy, when prices were at rock bottom values, but they refused. Now they are paying almost twice as much for their flour.

The rye flour prices are steady, but the dealers look to further increase in values, as the rye is coming to the market in extremely small lots. The rye millers are gobbling up the rye as soon as it reaches the market.

Mill feed prices are stationary. The mills are doing an extensive business both locally and with Southern points. The buyers are also taking hold in carlots, which is an indication that they look for former values.

Cincinnati prices were:

Winter Flour—Patent, $5.30@5.50; fancy, $4.70@5.05; family, $4.30@4.45; extra, $3.75@4.05.

Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.50@5.90; straight, $5.25@5.50; clear, $4.40@4.60.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.75@6.10; straight, $5.50@5.75; clear, $4.45@4.60.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $4.85@5.10; city pure, $4.90@5.15; city blended, $4.80@5.10.

Mill Feed—Bran, $25@25.50; mixed feed, $26@26.50; middlings, coarse, $27.50@28; middlings, fine, $28.50@29.

Ohio Notes.

The Gedge-Gray Co., manufacturers of sifting and mixing machinery, announced the removal of their factory and office from Hamilton, O., to Lockland, O.

The receipts of flour at Cincinnati this week were 26,762 bbls., compared with 24,652 last week and 22,762 a year ago. The shipments this week were 21,872 bbls., compared with 20,872 last week and 19,876 a year ago.

The Chamber of Commerce Cincinnati Grain Exchange at its meeting this week indorsed the Moss bill and took issue with the large grain interests of Chicago on the subject of government supervision over warehouses used for storage of grain, cotton and other farm products. The Moss bill provides for jurisdiction by the Department of Agriculture over warehouses for grain, cotton and other similar products, and the issuing of Government licenses for such warehouses.

The Eclipse Roller Mills Co. has been incorporated at West Graham, Va., with a maximum capital of $50,000, minimum $8,000.

The Bloomingdale Milling Co. has incorporated at Bloomingdale, Mich., with a capital of $14,000.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., Sept. 12, 1914.

The flour situation is about the same as last week, as mills are sold ahead for several weeks and are not anxious to sell. Practically all the mills in Kansas have their traveling men off the road, which is certainly an exceptionally unusual position for the mills to be in. The domestic trade have bought about all they can carry and orders from the country merchants have gradually dropped off, but there are some big orders for flour from brokers, supposedly to go to foreign countries, and at good prices. There have been a few complaints of car shortage, but nothing general. Good Kansas patents are bringing from $5.70 to $6, but mills are not pushing sales.

The feed market is weaker, and with mills running full time there is getting to be quite a little surplus on hand. However, the majority of mills were well sold ahead on bran, and then the shortage of the corn crop should tend to help out the feed situation. Bran is selling around $1.10 delivered Kansas points.

The wheat situation has eased off some. Wheat sold on the Wichita market today at $1.04, basis Kansas City. Receipts continue to hold up, 45 cars coming into Wichita. The dollar wheat to the farmer brought out a great deal and grain men were flooded with wheat. The big break in the market, however, has caused a dropping off in prices, dealers paying an average of 90@92c, country points.

Notes.

J. E. Howard, formerly of the Howard Mills Co., has sold out his interests in the pancake flour business to the Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co. Mr. Weiss intends to carry on the brands used by Mr. Howard.

C. V. Topping, secretary of the Southwestern Millers League, has received a letter from the Galveston Commercial Association, in which they suggest that the millers of the Southwest join them in a trade excursion to the South American trade, not merely send a salesman but one of the firm, the trip to cover several weeks.

George A. Henshaw, of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, was in Wichita Monday. In talking over the rate situation, he said that the Oklahoma Corporation Commission will be represented at the Kansas-California flour case in Chicago on the 6th, and also in the inter-mountain case, in which six of the Western states will have their commissions present.

The Sperry Flour Co., operating several mills on the Pacific coast, plans to erect an elevator of about 100,000 bus. capacity at Fresno, Cal.

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Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 12, 1914.

The wheat market today is again lower, No. 2 closing at $1.08, a loss of 8½ cents for the week.

Farmers are now getting from $1 to $1.05 at their home towns, and appear satisfied, as receipts are very large. Flour quotations show considerable variation over the state, but, as so many mills are quoting only by wire and with prices changing daily, actual quotations can hardly be given.

In Omaha millers and jobbers quote their local trade on a $5.40 basis and quotations vary from this figure to $6.40. This is for l. c. l. lots delivered. Domestic business is reported good. Mills are running mostly extra and full time, and far more flour is being sent out of the state than last year.

Mill feed is slightly better in price. Jobbers are offering around $22 for bran and $24 for shorts, while interior mills are quoting $23 for bran and $27 for shorts.

Weather is cool and rainy, putting the ground in first-class condition for plowing. The corn crop is reported as out of danger from frost, which is two weeks ahead of its usual season.

Nebraska Notes.

The Cedar Rapids (Neb.) mill has been thoroughly overhauled and new machinery installed, and will start up for business within a few days.

Frank Ambrose, who recently purchased a half interest in the Creighton Roller Mills, Creighton, Neb., will enter in the business actively on October 25.

The Homesville Farmers' Elevator Co., Homesville, Neb., was incorporated last week with capital stock of $20,000. Flour, feed and grain will be handled.

John E. Utt, general agent of the Rock Island here, who is well known to all shippers throughout the state, was stricken with paralysis a few days ago, but is now said to be greatly improved.

The new feed mill of the Norfolk Flour & Cereal Mills, Norfolk, Neb., is now in full operation. A new elevator of 20,000 bus. capacity was also built to replace the structure destroyed by fire several months ago.

The Rock Island and the Missouri Pacific railroads, in an answer filed with the State Railroad Commission, deny that their state rates on carloads of grain are unjust or discriminatory. Lower rates, they claim, would be confiscatory and would violate their constitutional property rights. That its rates are not deceptive is claimed by the Missouri Pacific.

Chauncy Abbott, Jr., of the Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., Schuyler, Neb., says of the situation in the state: "The effect of the European war is seen in flour and wheat, which are about 50 per cent higher in price than they promised to be early in July. From a miller's standpoint, the demand for flour has been beyond all precedents. Most of the better mills are from three to six weeks behind on rush carload shipments. Practically all are running full time night and day. Our own contracts are the heaviest in our history. For over three weeks we have been turning down business in large volume from new trade and large buyers in an effort to catch up and take better care of local and single car buyers in Nebraska and the Middle West. Probably this condition of being behind on shipments will continue up to Christmas—though perhaps it will ease off a little. All merchants should co-operate with mills by anticipating their needs—by ordering cars three or four weeks ahead."

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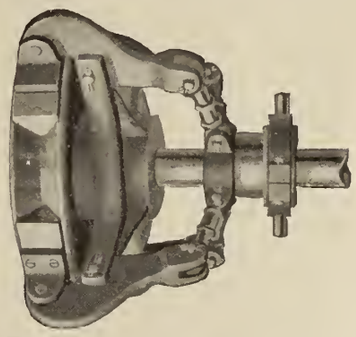

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Boiler Cleaner furnished on 60 days' TRIAL with Compound Pump or Feeder free of cost. If Boiler Cleaner does not do the work, put plug in barrel and return and there will be no bill rendered.

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BEST OIL FILTER MADE.

Real Oil Filter, true to its name. Give capacity required and let us quote prices. Always put in on 60 days' guarantee.

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Missouri Non-Slip Belt Preservative and Recurrier Dressings.

Stick and liquid forms a specialty for flour mills. Always 60 days' trial. No pay if not SATISFACTORY.

Missouri Boiler Cleaner Co.
St. Louis, Mo.

New York

New York, Sept. 14, 1914.

A much quieter situation was in evidence in the local flour market during the past week. With the wheat market showing a declining tendency practically all week, and flour prices receding sharply from the high levels of last week, all the excitement was taken out of the market, and, while some mill agents reported they had done a fair business, the majority claimed that sales had been extremely few.

Apparently all the trade here have sufficient flour purchased now for their immediate requirements, and therefore do not feel like making further purchases even at the lower prices prevailing.

Toward the latter end of the week there were quite a few unconfirmed rumors that some large lines of flour had been sold here for export.

Spring patents were held at $5.75@6 in jutes, and such business as was done on this grade was consummated at the $5.75 price. Almost all sales, however, represented particular brands the trade found necessary to purchase in order to replenish stocks. Buyers are not bought up on spring patents to any extent, and it is doubtful if many of them have any purchases made for shipment later than September, so it is probable that business on this grade will look up in the near future.

Kansas straights were held at from $5.35 to $5.60 in sacks, but no business of consequence was noted during the week. Mills of the Southwest appeared to be somewhat more anxious to sell and wired frequently asking for offers from the trade.

Spring wheat clears were in fair demand and mills were firm as to prices. Buyers were quite willing to make offers on this grade, but were compelled to pay mill prices. Fancy brands were quoted at $5@5.25 in sacks. Winter wheat flour was very quiet and prices were nominally unchanged from the previous week. Straights were held at $5.25@5.60 in barrels.

Prices on mill feed continued to be firmly held and the demand was rather quiet. City bran in bulk was held at $26 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $6@6.25 in bbls.; straight, $5.75@5.90 in bbls.; clears, $5.25@5.50 in bbls.; low grades, $4@4.40.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $5.60@5.90 in bbls.; straights, $5.25@5.60 in bbls; clears, $4.75@5 in bbls.; low grades, $4@4.25.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $5.65@6; straights, $5.35@5.60; clears, $4.85@5; low grades or low clears, $4.20@4.35.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $26.75; standard middlings, $28.75; flour middlings, $32.50; red dog, to arrive, $33.50; oil meal, $34@34.50; city feed, bulk bran, $26; 100-lb. sacks, $27.50; middlings, $26@33; red dog flour, $33.

FOOD SUPPLY OF EUROPE.

(Continued from Page 7.)

That scurrying to friendly ports that marked the first days of war will probably develop into little less than a stampede. Moreover, while the blockading of the English coast is a difficult problem, owing to its character and extent, the blockading of the German North Sea sealine presents comparatively few problems to a victorious fleet. Germany will find some embarrassment also in the fact that she has gone to war with the country that furnishes the larger part of her additional food. This is Russia. She takes from the Czar's empire large quantities of wheat, barley, oats and corn every year. In fact she imports foodstuffs from about the same countries as England herself. The following table, showing her importations of wheat, illustrates this point:

	Tons, 1912.
Russia	558,422
Argentine	546,439
Canada	269,530
United States	446,512
Australia	322,590

The Germans, therefore, use the same trade routes as the English ships. With the English and French commanding the sea, however, the Germans cannot draw much wheat from these sources.

Germany's Large Supplies of Meat.

The cutting off of these foreign supplies would not affect Germany to the same extent that a similar scarcity would embarrass England. In the British Isles such a calamity would mean starvation; in Germany it would mean a severe scarcity of food. For Germany still produces the larger part of what it eats. Although in the last 40 years the empire, like England, has become a great industrial state, with the consequent shifting of the population from town to city, the imperial policy has still promoted agriculture. Agrarianism has long been a political issue. As part of its monarchical system, the ruling forces have used the powers of government to sustain the landlord class. The junker aristocracy has been the mainstay of the throne and the prevailing social system. The government has, therefore, protected its interests by placing high tariff duties upon agricultural and meat products. As far as food is concerned, the empire has been in about the same position as England before the passage of the corn laws; it does not raise food enough for its own purposes, and has difficulty in importing it. Especial restrictions have been placed upon the importation of meats. As a result large supplies are grown in the empire itself. Germany produces almost one-third as many cattle as does the United States—about 20,000,000 to our 71,000,000—and stands second to the United States in the growth of hogs.

* * *

The other three great countries, as already said—France, Austria-Hungary and Russia—are practically self-supporting, so that their provisioning will involve no particular problem.

A crisis of the most serious character for the German farmer arose in the "four years of gloom" from 1896 to 1900. The competition of agricultural exporting countries, such as the United States, Argentina and Uruguay, caused a drop of more than 25 per cent in prices. Mortgages increased, market value of land decreased, and in those four years alone the indebtedness of the farms increased by hundreds of millions of dollars.

Irretrievable ruin faced the German agriculturists and immediate steps were taken to save the situation. The protectionist policy was made more rigid, railroad rates were lowered on behalf of the home producer to enable him to meet foreign competition more successfully, government education of advanced agricultural methods was widely used, and a widespread system of credit in the agricultural department was organized.

Mississippi

Tupelo, Miss., Sept. 12, 1914.

There has been some improvement in the flour situation in this territory during the past week. The buyers have become more reconciled to the high prices and are buying more freely. The South is dependent to a large extent on the marketing of cotton, and it looked for a while as if the price of cotton would be very low, causing a general depression in trade. Many plans were suggested for holding up the price of cotton, the most generally approved one being the Buy-A-Bale plan which is being heartily endorsed by most of the business men's clubs, newspapers and farmers. This has helped wonderfully to stimulate trade. It is generally believed that the buyers would not book for future shipments at the prevailing high price, but buy only for immediate wants.

Owing to the unsettled market, it is hard to give correct quotations. The best that can be given at the present writing are as follows: Better known Illinois highest patents, $6.50@7, f. o. b. mill; Colorado soft wheat flour, $5.65@5.85 delivered.

Notes.

R. McElwrath, representing C. Becker Milling Co., Red Bud, Ill., was calling on trade here this week.

Wingate Brown, salesman for the Eagle Roller Mills, New Ulm, Minn., was here this week. Mr. Brown reports business as good.

F. W. Bickelhaupt, Southern representative of the Koenigsmark Milling Co., Waterloo, Ill., was visiting the trade here this week, en route to the mill.

Reeves Grocery Co., of Tupelo, Miss., one of the largest jobbers in this section, is adding a cold storage plant to its building. This will be one of the largest and most modern plants of its kind in northern Mississippi.

BEST CLOTH CLEANER

Peterson's Patent Cloth Cleaner

Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.

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Gas Producers for power and fuel use any kind of coal.

A new 50 H. P. Muncie oil engine for sale at a sacrifice. Write now. Exclusive territory to good agents.

The Jacobson Engineering Co.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Allegheny,: Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Binghamton*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Birmingham, Ala.	32 00	33.00	29.00	38.00
Boston*	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Buffalo*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Cincinnati	17.00	17.00	8.00	18.00
Chicago	12.00	12.00	8.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.50	20.50	11.50	18.50
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Erie, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Indianapolis	16.50	16.50	8.00	16.00
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	32.50
Kansas City			7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky.	17.00	17.00	8.00	19.00
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	35.00
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	10.50	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	28.70	28.70	19.70	25.00
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75		14.00	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	6 00	10.00
Philadelphia*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Portland, Me.	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	25.70	17.50	22.00
Rochester*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Schenectady*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Scranton, Pa.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	29.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00		14.00
Syracuse*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Terre Haute, Ind.	15.00	15.00	6.00	16.00
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.50	20.00	34.00
Toledo, Ohio	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Troy, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Utica, N. Y.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Washington, D. C.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Wheeling, W. Va.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at these points.

Lake and rail points marked with * take a rate two cents less than above quoted rates during lake and rail season.

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If you discovered a hole in your flour spout that was leaking 50 pounds of flour a day into the feed spout, how long would it take you to have it fixed?

OUR CATALOGUE

will show you that there are leaks in the best mills and also tell you how *we stop them.*

If you are not practical in your milling knowledge, then

Refer this Book to Your Head Miller

In it he will find valuable information and also things not so dry along milling lines. It is his duty to inform you of needed improvements, and to suggest means to obtain better results.

He is the pivot on which turns your profit and loss.

Write us for catalogue and points on what happened at the Buffalo Convention.

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Roads are Impassable
Flour Orders Delayed

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There are many mills which need more wheat storage to carry over the periods when wheat supplies dry up because there is no chance for farmers to deliver wheat. Same condition applies to car shortages.

Concrete re-inforced storage tanks will solve this problem for you.

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Requires all successful millers to keep their mills up to date.

The best trade demands flour of highest quality properly aged, whitened and conditioned.

Over three-fourths of the representative mills in the United States, England, Germany and France have installed the ***Alsop Electrical Process*** of aging and whitening flour.

If you have not installed this wonderful invention, you are working under a serious handicap.

Write us for particulars.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 14, 1914.

Some let-up in the flour demand was apparent in this or other markets in the state. Bookings were fairly heavy at all points from small dealers. Prices fluctuated very irregularly, but closing quotations of the week were practically on the same level as those of the preceding week. Few orders for more than 500 bbls. were placed in the state, as Southwestern millers were unwilling to sell in larger amounts, because of their oversold condition, while Iowa and Northwestern mills were not active for round-lot business.

Quite a few hard winter and spring wheat mills have withdrawn their salesmen from Iowa, because of the unsettled condition of the markets. However, regular carlot buyers are being taken care of direct by mills.

Flour continues to move into consuming channels at a better rate than at any time in the past year. Farmers throughout the state are stocking up for their entire winter's needs. In this market and at some of the other larger points in the state dealers are compelled to replenish their stocks more frequently, because of the larger purchases by housekeepers.

Kansas flour sold at a range of $5.60 @6.10 for 65 to 80 per cent patents. Prices at one time were 30c below this range, but recovery in the wheat markets resulted in partial regaining of the loss. Prices generally at the close of the week were at the same level prevailing a week ago. Dealers are ordering out on old contracts as fast as mills can ship.

Iowa mills are mostly running on full time. New business to Eastern markets is light, but some mills are filling large contracts for September delivery. Iowa mills are quoting winter patents on practically same basis as Nebraska, or about 10c lower than Kansas. Prices range from $5.50 to $6 per bbl. in cotton sacks, delivered Iowa points.

Spring wheat mills are asking up to $6.50 for advertised brands of extreme short patents, or at a price disadvantage of 40c over the Southwest. However, the differential between Northwestern and hard winter wheat flour is gradually becoming smaller in the state. Several weeks ago spring wheat mills were asking about $1 more than Kansas per bbl.

Mill feed was fairly active most of the week, Iowa mills disposing of their output at practically steady prices. Bran had a weak tone at the close, and in a few instances sold at $1 per ton less. Shorts were in good demand from local trade. Straight carlots could not be secured, mills selling all of their output at mill door or in mixed cars. Not much feed was purchased from the Southwest or from the spring wheat states, weak markets having a tendency to make dealers wait for materially lower prices.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.60@6.10; straight, $5.40@5.90; fancy clear, $4.90; low grade clear, $4.35@4.50.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $5.90@6.40; family patent, $5.80@6.10; clear, $4.90@5; red dog, scarce at $1.85 per 100.

Mill Feed—Bran, $24@25.25 per ton; standard middlings, $27.50@28; flour middlings, $32.

IOWA NOTES.

Iowa has 367 farmers' co-operative grain and elevator companies, about all of which are located in the northern part of the state.

Owing to an increasing demand for its feed products, the Champion Feed Milling Co., Lyons, Ia., is increasing the output of its mixing plant. A three-story elevator and mixing house is being erected. The mill, when completed, will have double its present capacity.

Morton & Derham, who took over the plant of the Ellsworth Milling Co., Ellsworth, Kan., about six months ago, have thoroughly overhauled the mill and plan to start operating it this week. The business of the new company will probably be confined to Iowa.

The Quaker Oats Co., operating a large mill at Fort Dodge, Ia., report a very light foreign demand for their oat products. The war is curtailing export shipments of rolled oats. Germany is a large importer of rolled oats, but shipments cannot be made to that country.

Several points in Iowa paid $1 and more per bu. for choice winter wheat during the past week. Bedford, Ia., reports a general price of $1 per bu. Farmers were free sellers at this figure and many wheat growers not in a position to haul their grain to market made contracts with the elevator men at $1 per bu. for delivery during September and October.

Within a fortnight many elevators in Iowa advanced their bids on oats from 29c to 42c per bu. That prices will go still higher is the general opinion in the state. European countries at war have bought heavily of Canadian and American oats, and are still in the market for large supplies. Many points in the state are paying 75c per bu. for corn, where usually at this time of the year, when Kansas has a bumper crop, farmers are glad to sell at 35c per bu. Marketing of corn is not heavy at this time, but oats are moving well.

THE I-X-L STEEL OVERSHOOT WATER WHEEL will develop one-third more power than any small turbine using the same amount of water.

Our new Bulletin No. 15 tells why.

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408 Merchants Ex. St. Louis, Mo.

I Make a Specialty of Milling Wheat, Always Ready to Submit Type Samples.

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Commission Co.

Hi-Grade Milling Wheat
Kiln Dried Corn
Feeding Cereals.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 14, 1914.

Practically no changes were recorded in the alfalfa products trade of Kansas City and Southwestern mixers during the past week. Alfalfa meal maintained a steady tone all of the week and price fluctuations were within a very narrow margin. Mixed feeds sold practically on same level today as a week ago, although some mixers were offering concessions of 50c to $1 per ton on grain mixed alfalfa feeds. Buying was practically from the same territory as last week, although sales were of a more scattered character.

Southern states are still in a demoralized condition as far as trade in alfalfa meal and alfalfa mixed feeds is concerned. The uncertain financial condition of the merchants and the poor prospect for a good outlet for cotton are making dealers more conservative than ever. Many are not in a position to extend any more credit to plantation owners, the principal users of alfalfa mixed feeds. Stocks of all feeds in the Southeast are light, consumers depending more and more on pastures and local feeds to maintain their stock in condition.

Mixed feed mills in the Southeastern states are operating less than a year ago. As the Southeastern cotton states are the best buyers of mixed alfalfa feeds, the industry has been affected to a large extent by the cotton situation.

Weather conditions in the meal-grinding sections are still unfavorable for full-time operations. Rains in Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska last week made grinding almost impossible, especially with new hay. Receipts of meal at the Kansas City market continued much lighter than a year ago at this time. The inability of mills to operate has resulted in much less contracting than heretofore. Many mills in Colorado have large contracts which they have been unable to fill for some time, because of the wet weather.

Nebraska is not sending any meal to this market, while Oklahoma is using most of her output locally and is shipping some to Southeastern and Southern states. Kansas, too, is not contributing to the local receipts. Colorado, which state is shipping largely to this market, has had unseasonable weather, which makes the current supply of meal here light.

Choice to No. 1 meal sold at a range of $18.50@19 per ton last week in 100-lb. burlap bags, while No. 2 meal sold at $1.50@2 per ton less, or at $17 per ton.

Eastern demand for mixed alfalfa feeds is limited at this time. Best outlet for alfalfa feeds is to Missouri, Kansas and southern Illinois. Mixers, however, say they are doing much less business than a year ago at this time. Molasses alfalfa feeds were quoted at $19.50@21.75. Grain mixed feeds were quoted up to $28.50 per ton.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice to No. 1 new crop meal, $18.50@19; No. 2, $17.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $20.50@21.75; No. 2, $19.50@20.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$26@27.50; alfalfa grain dry mixed, $28.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $14@14.50; No. 1, $13@13.50; No. 2, $10.50@11.50; No. 3, $9@10; standard, $12@12.50.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

More than 90 meetings were held by the "Alfalfa on Every Farm" campaigners in Missouri last week. P. G. Holden was in charge of the campaign.

An order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, issued last week, directed the Burlington road to refund $2,342 to the Alfalfa Meal Mill Co., of Council Bluffs, Ia. This order was the outcome of a decision of the commission reducing the rates on alfalfa hay from points west of Council Bluffs.

The government estimate on hay production for the year 1914, issued Sept. 8, places the crop this year at 69,000,000 tons, compared with 64,000,000 tons in 1913 and 66,000,000 tons as the average in the period 1909-13. Alfalfa had a greater proportionate increased production than any of the other hays. Prairie had the smallest increase.

Ravages of the garden webworm in the alfalfa fields of Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma are decreasing. The quick action of the various agricultural experts in advising farmers how to combat the insect saved many fields. Farmers are now cutting their alfalfa fields before maturity, wherever signs of webworm infestation are apparent.

That the financial situation in the South is certain to clear up, as a result of the action taken by the federal government toward relieving the present demoralized condition of the cotton market, is confidently expected by mixed alfalfa feed manufacturers. Feed movement into the Southeast has been light, but improved finances and a better outlook for the sale of cotton will have a favorable effect on the market.

Not a few points in Kansas report heavy direct shipments of alfalfa hay to southern Illinois, where drouth damage to hay caused a shortage of forage. Reports from central Kansas indicate that the heaviest crop of alfalfa ever produced in that section of the state is now being harvested, but there is an unlimited demand for surplus hay. Much of it is moving to the Kansas City market, while country alfalfa meal mills are buying heavily. Farmers are not holding to their hay to any larger extent than usual, although many expect higher prices later.

Rains the past week have interfered seriously with the grinding operations of Kansas alfalfa meal mills. Many mills have large September contracts to fill, but weather has been unfavorable for grinding so far this month. Colorado and Nebraska have also received several setbacks in the form of rains, which have made them shut down altogether, or which curtailed their operations at least 50 per cent. In consequence, receipts of meal at the Kansas City and Omaha markets have been much lighter than a year ago, notwithstanding the larger demand and the increased production of hay.

Penick & Ford, Ltd., New Orleans, La., are in a better position to supply cane blackstrap molasses in carlots than any other concern of its kind in America. The company is an old one, and the bulk department does a more extensive business in carlots of molasses for alfalfa mixed feed plants than any other handled. Penick & Ford, Ltd., own their tank cars for transporting blackstrap molasses. They are always in position to fill orders within 24 hours of arrival. At all periods of the year, whether at the end or beginning of the season, Penick & Ford, Ltd., with their 7,000,000 gallons of storage space, are able to handle rush orders for any amount of blackstrap molasses.

We are always in the market for ALFALFA MEAL and ALFALFA MIXED FEEDS. Write or wire
KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.
G. T. MARTIN, Manager 718 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 14, 1914.

In sympathy with all other feeds and the different grain markets, alfalfa meal suffered a decline and the tendency of prices is downward. Buyers are holding off, influenced by the weakness in other feeds, tightness of the money market and the improvement in fall pasturage, making it difficult to effect sales.

Receipts are moderate, but are increasing, as Western mills are offering more freely with the decline in prices and as buyers show a disposition to hold off.

The better grades are selling in a limited way, but other grades are dead dull.

Quote choice $20@20.50 per ton; No. 1, $19@19.50; brown, $16.50@17.50.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 12, 1914.

Demand for alfalfa and its products was somewhat curtailed last week, owing to local conditions and to the low prices of cotton. Dealers reported that purchases were light and that few round-lot sales need be expected as long as wartime prices prevailed. There were rumors that the allies had been trying to buy large quantities of hay to ship to armies in the field, and the Turkish government was also said to be making inquiries for hay and 8,000 mules. Oats and corn were so high that the mixed feed prices went up $2 per ton a fortnight ago and have sustained the advance ever since. Substitutes for alfalfa are not proving a success here, and dairymen say that they cannot get 20 per cent efficiency with paille-fine grass mixed feed, as compared with alfalfa. This has caused an increased demand for alfalfa mixed feeds through Louisiana, where the substitutes had been largely sold. Quotations last week ruled as follows, basis tarloads, f. o. b. New Orleans: No. 1 alfalfa hay, $21@22 per ton; prime, $18@20; meal, no choice offered, No. 1, $23@24 per ton; mixed feeds, with cottonseed meal and molasses, $25@26 per ton; with dry grain mixed feeds, $27@32, according to quality and grade.

Uniform Weighing Rules.

The American Railway Association has adopted new and uniform rules governing the weighing and reweighing of carload freight, which have been approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Later the new rules will be embodied in tariffs, and will, it is expected, have the effect of minimizing claims for overcharge due to reweighing of freight en route by inspection and weighing bureaus.

The new rules provide that when errors in weight and description are shown in the original billing the charges shall be adjusted to the proper basis; forms of weight agreement suitable to the character of the business tendered for transportation shall embrace certain specifications, and copies of the same shall be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The agreement shall stipulate that the shipper shall report and certify correct gross weights except where estimated weights are permitted by tariffs or classifications and correct description of commodities and correct gross tare and net weights; that a representative of the carriers shall have access at all times to the books and other records of the shipper for the purpose of verifying weight reports, etc.; that the shipper shall pay promptly all undercharges resulting from incorrect certification of weights and descriptions; that the shipper shall maintain in good condition and have tested frequently all scales used, and also shall permit representatives of the carriers to inspect and test them, and that weighing agreements may be canceled by 10 days' notice in writing by either party.

Representatives in the East of several large Southwestern mills report that stocks of flour at railroad terminals in New York at present is far below normal and entirely inadequate. This stock now approximates 350,000 bbls., against 750,000 bbls. in normal times.

Cane Molasses

Preferred over the beet by-product everywhere. Increased sales of feed invariably follow the use of CANE MOLASSES in mixed feeds.

Authorities on live stock feeding are continually advising feeders that CANE MOLASSES is much superior to the beet residue for all kinds of live stock.

Penick & Ford, Ltd., with storage for 7,000,000 gallons of CANE MOLASSES never fails to ship out on specified time. P. & F. service is as near perfect as can be made.

P. & F. prices are always in line. P. & F. quality is synonymous with the best.

Shipments can be made on a day's notice any time of the year.

For carlots of CANE MOLASSES or any information about its mixing value, write

The Bulk Department

PENICK & FORD, Ltd.

New Orleans, Louisiana.

It's Up to You

If you want

Alfalfa Meal of Quality

to send your order to

THE OTTO WEISS Alfalfa Stock Food Co.

Wichita, Kans.

Originators of Feeds

"That Stick to the Ribs"

Alfalfa Meal--Haywood Alfalfa Warehouse Co.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

ROLL GRINDING AND CORRUGATING

Workmanship First Class

Southwestern Agents for The Robinson Mfg. Co. Unique Roller Mills and Mill Machinery.

Tulsa Boiler & Mfg. Co.

Tulsa, Oklahoma

We make cases to fit any scourer made.

If You Are Having Trouble

scouring your wheat bright and clean, ask any miller who uses a SHULTZ PATENT COMPOSITION SCOURING CASE what he thinks of it. If you don't happen to know any millers who use our case, write us and we will send you our illustrated catalog and plenty of testimonials.

The SHULTZ composition is the only composition that will stand the test. It wears like a pig's snout.

If We Have the Best We Want Your Business

C. A. SHULTZ MFG. CO., 389 Hawthorne Ave., Portland, Oregon

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¶ Good flour and good bags go hand in hand.

¶ Good bags are indispensable to good flour. And then nobby, attractive printed bags add to the selling value of the flour.

¶ The "Milwaukee Method" of printing is attractive; in fact, it is the criterion by which many millers judge bag printing.

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Milwaukee, Wis.
C. R. Decker R. M. Spivey
Southwestern Representatives.

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Standard, X, XX and XXX Quality Grit-Gauze and XXX Grit-Gauze

EACH UNEXCELLED IN ITS CLASS

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BAGS OF ALL KINDS

ST. LOUIS . KANSAS CITY . CHICAGO.

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A trial order will prove all we claim.

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Mill Supplies
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Silver Creek, New York
Southern and Western Agents.

Essmueller Mill Furnishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Barnard Machinery Co., Enterprise, Kansas.

"Self-praise is no recommendation"
Just try the
Wydler Bolting Cloth
and you will be convinced.

Sole Importer for U. S. and Canada.
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For tempering wheat or Heating Purposes. Adapted for water, electric or gasoline power mills or factories. Easy to install and operate. Write for details to

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KEOKUK, IOWA

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The Williams Infant Grinder
Will Make You Money

whether the crops are good or bad; whether the margin on your milling output is right or wrong; whether your milling yield is high or low.

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built good and strong and with tremendous capacity for grinding everything that comes along, extremely fine or coarse. It will reduce any kind of whole grain, screenings, bran, hulls, alfalfa hay, coal, charcoal, etc., etc., etc.

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to grind any and everything that comes its way.

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We build and equip all kinds of feed milling plants, and can supply anything required in the feed grinding business, or for the grinding of any by-products.

Send for long list of millers who are using the machine.

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Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

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FOR SALE—A No. 0 Drayer scroll, as good as new. Used a short time. Address Emil Brunner, Hope, Kansas.

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FOR SALE—One 50-bbl. mill in good running order. Located about four blocks from railroad station. Main building has three floors, one flour house, 10 acres of ground, good concrete dam, plenty of water. Price right. For further particulars write G. W. Olsen, Cedar, Kan.

MONEY-MAKER FOR RENT OR SALE—Best located up-to-date 70-bbl. steam flour mill in the Southwest, complete corn department, elevator, barns and residence. Abundant wagon wheat, best quality. Exchange and local trade A-1. Cheap fuel. Only mill and elevator in town of 8,000. A. B. Stone, owner, Fayetteville, Ark.

KANSAS MILL AT A SACRIFICE.
A well-equipped 100-barrel Nordyke & Marmon mill located in best wheat section of Kansas. Non-resident owner will sacrifice. Address R. W. Kelly, Box 1375, Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE—On easy terms, 140-bbl. mill and elevator. Well located in good school town on main line Santa Fe. Would consider trade. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 241, St. Louis, Mo.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Second miller in new, up-to-date 250 bbls. plant. Apply quick. Stafford County Flour Mills Co., Hudson, Kan.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill not less than 100 bbls. capacity, by a married man 29 years old; 12 years' experience in hard and soft wheat milling. Am sober, industrious and can build up a flour business that is run down. Can furnish references. Address Box Z, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as flour packer. I am a married man of good habits, have had six years' experience. Prefer job in Nebraska. State salary and capacity of mill in first letter. Address Box 242, Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller by a sober, competent man of 25 years' practical experience in some of the leading mills of the United States. Can fill the position to your satisfaction in quality, quantity and percentages. Have been head miller here for the past six years, with Cooper & Son, but have resigned, owing to a disagreement. Address John Loughrey, Humboldt, Neb.

WANTED—Position as head miller in good mill of 100 to 500 bbl. capacity. I am thoroughly up-to-date in modern milling, and capable of obtaining the best results in quality and yield. Am married, 30 years of age, have had more than 12 years' experience in different mills. I do not use liquor in any form. Can furnish satisfactory recommendations as to character and ability. Give capacity, make of machinery and wages paid in first letter. Address Head Miller, 710 Ninth avenue, Shenandoah, Iowa.

WANTED — Stationery engineer wants position. Capable of handling fire or water tube boilers, cross compound or simple engines and condensers. Always on lookout for economy. Have own indicator. Never been discharged. Good reference. Box 243, Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 to 500 barrels' capacity, winter or spring wheat or corn goods. Am middle-aged. Have had 17 years' practical experience in some of the best large and small mills. Can do ordinary repair work and keep mill in the best of running order. References exchanged. Write me for particulars. P. O. Box 474, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—We want a 9x18 or 9x24 3 pr. high feed roll. We have for sale or exchange one 8-inch and on 14-inch American special grinder, one 16-inch N. & M. vertical burr mill, all good as new. One Smith purifier, one 20x8 N. & M. flour dresser. Rohm Bros., Rockville, Ind.

WANTED—Position as head miller by a sober, competent man of 25 years' practical experience in some of the leading mills of the United States. Can fill the position to your satisfaction in quality, quantity and percentage. Have been head miller here for the past six years with Cooper & Son, but have resigned, owing to a disagreement. Address John Loughrey, Humboldt, Neb.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 barrels and up. Have had charge of mills from 150 to 2,000 barrels. Can furnish very best of references. Can keep mill in good repair, have my own tools. Married. Can come at once. Wish a situation where there are good schools. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 203, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position, by a born miller, experienced from burr to roll system. Was head miller for 19 years with one firm, and head miller for 7½ years in a 235-bbl. full Plansifter system mill. Would take charge of a 50 to 200 bbls. mill, or second in a larger mill. Reference furnished on request. W. H. S., 435 W. King street, York, Pa.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 75 to 300 bbls. capacity, by miller of 28 years' practical experience. Can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Can come on short notice. Address G. C. Moore, Ravenna, Neb.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 50 barrels up, by middle-aged man with lifetime experience. Will guarantee satisfaction. Would also consider mill for rent with the privilege of buying. Julius Petersen, Papillion, Neb.

WANTED—Position by a married man, 36 years old, who speaks English and German and is positively temperate, to keep books, look after retail department and do chopping. Can keep sand stones or burrs in order. Am not afraid of work. Anyone needing an allround man can find him by addressing C. A., 864 Market street, Kingston, Pa.

WANTED—A position with some good mill firm where I can start to work with a chance for second place. Five years' experience and can come any time. Please state capacity of mill and wages in first letter. Address Ready, 515 North H street, Fremont, Neb.

WANTED—Position as miller in mill 100 to 200 bbls. Had 25 years' experience hard and soft wheat. Married, sober, good reference. Can furnish $1,000 if secured. State full particulars and salary in first letter. Address Box 245, Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

For Thirty-eight Years the "Plymouth" Millers have shipped mixed car loads

There are few millers as well located to supply the products of wheat, corn, rye, oats and buckwheat. We buy our grain direct from farmers. By making a specialty of mixed cars we give unexcelled service as well as high quality goods.

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DARK RYE FLOUR
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BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
PEARL CORN MEAL

GRANULATED CORN MEAL (White or Yellow)
HOMINY
CORN OR OATS FEED
HOMINY FEED
CHICK MEALS
HEN MEAL
MIXED SCRATCH FEED
BRAN, SHORTS, MIDDLINGS
CORN OR OATS (Sacked or Bulk)

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Farmers Hold Wheat

Southwestern Farmers Are Not Selling Wheat Less Than $1 Per Bushel.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 21, 1914.

The rapid decline in wheat prices has practically shut off marketings of wheat in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Missouri, where farmers were fairly liberal sellers of their stored grain when the market was above $1 at country stations. Hardly a wheat producer in the Southwest is willing to sell at less than $1 per bu., most of them having made up their minds that dollar wheat will prevail throughout the winter. Reports of Kansas mills indicate that the falling-off in country offerings when the market declined to below $1 per bu. was remarkable, and that deliveries at country elevators were not one-fifth of what they were when the market was above the dollar mark.

Although receipts of wheat at Kansas City and other large winter wheat markets have been exceptionally large, commission dealers declare that the effect of the low prices will be felt next week in much lighter receipts.

Country elevators were paying from 90c to 95c for wheat during the past week, as compared with $1.05, or a reduction of 10c to 15c.

The opinion prevails throughout the Southwest that the present decline is only temporary and that the lighter marketings by farmers will have a bullish effect on the market. C. E. Williams, of the Hays City Milling and Elevator Co., Hays City, Kan., says of the present wheat situation and its effect on flour trade:

"Since the climax was reached in the recent advance on wheat, on Sept. 4 and 5, we have had a gradual decline totaling about 15c per bu. at this time. Enormous wheat deliveries by farmers when the price went to $1 per bu., as well as the effect of some talk of peace, were responsible for the break. Every Kansas farmer has his price set at $1 per bu., though he will tell you he should get $1.25 per bu.

"When the price declined below $1 deliveries stopped absolutely and but little wheat will move at present values. The farmer of today has his telephone, daily newspaper and automobile and is as well posted as the average business man in any line. History tells him that flour and wheat are far cheaper now than during any war of consequence in the past.

"With almost the whole of Europe at war, ripened grain unharvested in the fields and nothing being sown for next season, we believe the American farmer's opportunity is at hand. With a shortage in the Canadian crop of 62,000,000 bus. and the low quality of the spring wheat in the Northwest, we should have had fairly high-priced wheat had there been no war.

"The present decline seems to have reached bottom and the market is again advancing, while grain men freely predict that values will go even higher on the next advance. While we are not anxious to sell any large quantities of flour based on present values, we wish to keep our trade supplied, and we certainly believe that flour bought at present prices will be as low as any to be had this season."

The R. Morgan Co., Grandview, Tex., incorporated for $50,000 to do a grain business.

National Shipping Legislation.

Emergency shipping legislation advanced a step further when Senate and House committees on commerce voted favorable reports last week on the bill to create a bureau of war risk insurance in the Treasury Department to insure ships of American registry subjected to the hazards of the European war.

In reporting the bill to the House the Interstate commerce Committee said: "This bill is rendered necessary by reason of the conditions arising from the state of warfare existing among different nations at the present time. It is an emergency measure to continue in force only so long as the emergency exists."

The government's plan to purchase and operate ships in the over-seas trade for the restoration of commerce during the war is being formulated into a bill which will be expedited as rapidly as possible by the congressional committees. Senator Clarke and Representative Alexander, chairman of the House Merchant Marine Committee, have tentative drafts of the bill, which would provide for the organization of a corporation to operate a line of ships to be purchased by the government.

Army Orders for Flour

Some Large Shipments Have Been Made for Foreign Armies.

Kansas City Mo., Sept. 21, 1914.

Almost normal conditions now prevail in the foreign flour situation in the Southwest. Mills have transacted some heavy new business since the opening of the war, but demand has fallen off for new lots of flour. Questions of payment on new business and on old contracts have been settled in nearly every instance to the satisfaction of both miller and foreign importer. There has been some delay in flour shipments for foreign countries, but this has been due altogether to the deferred sailings of steamships, and not to any delay on the part of millers in Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

Foreigners continue to cable on new business, but their efforts are too low. Most mills in the Southwest are well booked up on their output of clears for the next 60 to 90 days. Importers in the United Kingdom, in most instances, are cabling only for clear grades. They claim the financial condition of the laboring classes to be such that they are unable to purchase better grades of flour, and that this is especially true with the price of wheat so high.

Several large army orders are being filled by Southwestern mills. Three mills at Wellington, Kan., sent to the Gulf last week a solid trainload of 42 cars of flour, most of which is due for export on army contracts. Several Missouri mills secured orders through their New Orleans connections for 10,000-bbl. lots for the French army. The Enid Mill and Elevator Co., Enid, Okla., and the Guthrie Milling and Elevator Co., Guthrie, Okla., are filling large army contracts. The Guthrie mill shipped 20,000 bbls. of flour last week for the United Kingdom by way of Galveston. The Enid mills are running day and night on a large army order to be shipped before the close of this month.

Few, if any, cancellations of export flour contracts have been made by mills. Of course, contracts with German importers have lapsed, because of the inability of mills to ship, but the amount of flour booked with Germany was of very small volume. Mills were able to resell the flour to English importers at more favorable prices.

NEW MILL OF ZILIAK & SCHAFER MILLING CO., HAUBSTADT, IND.

The original plant of the Ziliak & Schafer Milling Co. was built at Haubstadt, Ind., in 1859 by Mr. Alois Ziliak. This mill ran all through the trying days of the Civil War and for many years afterward. In 1881 the Ziliak & Schafer Milling Co. was organized, with Mr. Alois Ziliak as president, August J. Ziliak as secretary and Martin Schafer as treasurer. The old mill was operated under this management until 1890, when a new and larger mill was built. This mill continued in service until it was burned, on Aug. 8, 1913. The management promptly decided to replace the burned mill with a larger and better plant. Accordingly, they ordered complete Nordyke & Marmon Co. equipment for a 200-bbl. flour mill. This equipment, which includes a plant for making self-rising flour, was installed in the new and substantial brick mill building shown in the picture. This new mill is up-to-date in every respect. It is electrically driven throughout, power being furnished by two large electric motors which take their current from lines running past the plant.

Though well advanced in years, the founder of this company, Mr. Alois Ziliak still takes an active interest in this mill and its operation. He, with the officers mentioned above, has directed the affairs of this milling company ever since its organization and are likely to continue to do so for many years to come.

In a recent letter Mr. August J. Ziliak, the secretary, reported that they are perfectly satisfied with their new mill, having operated it continuously for more than six months.

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When writing our advertisers, please tell them that you saw their advertisement in Milling and Grain News.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain News

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WILLIAM B. BURNS, PUBLISHER.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES—We invite contributions of short articles of interest and value regarding the milling and grain business, and will pay liberally for them, if available. Unused manuscript returned promptly.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—One year, in advance $2.00
Six months, in advance 1.00
Foreign countries, except Canada, per year 3.00

The "Buy a Bale" Movement.

The two most important of the immediate effects of the European war in the United States were the influences upon the agricultural and industrial activities of grain and cotton, the two great American staples. While grain and grain products were advanced rapidly in price and a tremendous activity in foodstuffs resulted both at home and in Europe, the cotton market suffered directly in the opposite direction. The war came at the beginning of the cotton-picking season, when a large crop had been raised. The prosperity of the South is very dependent upon the price of cotton and the free movement for export, as a large part of the output goes to European countries.

The war closed the cotton exchanges and it has been difficult to know what cotton has really been worth. Exports have been cut off and the industrial situation in the Southern cotton-raising states has been badly demoralized. The South is not any too well fortified to withstand such conditions as suddenly confront it. Many planters buy supplies for the growing season on credit from merchants, with the expectation of paying when they gather and sell their cotton. The merchants are involved with these accounts, and throughout the entire fabric of commerce the greatest problem brought about by the war is to find some means of turning the cotton crop into money, that it may be used in general liquidation in commercial channels.

There have been many schemes proposed for government aid, some of which are impracticable or impossible. The government will help to the extent which assistance to banks will help credits, but there must be relief of more general nature that the cotton crop can be picked and stored until the European markets are again opened. The "Buy a Bale" movement is an appeal to all classes of citizens to purchase one bale of cotton at 10 cents a pound and store it indefinitely until conditions change. An appeal has been made to millers, through the Southwestern Millers' League, by the Galveston Commercial Association, which reads as follows:

"You probably have heard of the 'Buy a Bale of Cotton' movement. While the European war has enhanced the value of food products greatly, to the benefit of the territory adjacent to you, it has practically paralyzed the cotton producer for the time being, and various measures are being adopted to create a market for cotton. One of them is the 'Buy a Bale of Cotton' movement. Large numbers of individuals and firms throughout this nation, who never thought to become cotton merchants, are buying a bale of cotton at 10 cents, basis middling. It has a good effect upon the conditions and it is not a gift. Ten cents is a normally low price for cotton, and to buy this bale and hold it a year undoubtedly means a profit to the purchaser. Your section has profited materially by the increase of food products. We in the South have to buy these products, and we are buying large quantities from you, paying your people a vastly increased price. Therefore, you can, by joining the 'Buy a Bale of Cotton' movement, materially assist our people, who are good customers of your people, and we have no hesitancy in asking you to join with us in this effort. It is not a charity, it is a business investment and we ask that you immediately take this matter up with the members of your organization and ask each one of them to buy a bale of cotton. Give us the names as fast as they subscribe and we will put them in touch with the farmers. The cotton can be shipped to Galveston and we will arrange for its secure storage and protection here. We ask that you act immediately. This is a matter of vast importance to the people who trade exclusively with you, and it is the only way in which you can help them materially at this time. Every one of your members, we hope, will assist to the extent of purchasing a bale and holding it a year. Your early answer will be appreciated. We think it fitting that Galveston, the port through which vast quantities of your surplus food products move, should inaugurate this movement with you and have no hesitancy in recommending it for your earnest consideration."

There has been another method proposed of assisting the South which millers are in position to participate in, but which must be done with the consent of their customers and the users of feed. It has been suggested that millers use cotton sacks as a substitute for burlaps in packing feed. The war has also interfered with the importations of jute for sacking and the usual packages for feed are much higher in price than cotton sacks. The imports of jute in a year reach large figures, and if cotton sacks could be used for feed the amount of cotton disposed of in this way would reach a considerable figure and be of great assistance in carrying the South through a period of business stagnation. The reaction would, of necessity, be of benefit to Northern millers. The Southern buyers are going to find collections difficult, and when it is considered that nearly all the money secured by selling cotton goes immediately back into circulation, and much of it for grain and grain products from the North, it is not philanthropy which is the incentive to assist the South, but good business judgment.

Flour Rates East and West.

The opening of the Panama Canal to navigation was made without as much public notice as it would have attracted had not other events of great public importance occupied both the press and the readers. The first steamship has reached the Pacific coast from the Atlantic via the Panama Canal. The trip was made from New York to Seattle in 28 days. Five steamship lines have announced regular sailings between the principal ports of the Atlantic and the Pacific A direct steamship service is also announced between New Orleans and Galveston and Pacific coast ports. In connection with the service from New Orleans, it is now possible for shipments to move from Kansas City, St. Paul, St. Louis and intermediate points to the Pacific ports by all-water routes.

What will be the effect of the new all-water route which at last has been realized? The rates on transcontinental freight, the movement of all traffic to and from the eastern and western extremities of the country, as well as all intermediate shipments, are going to be influenced. The millers of the Pacific coast expect to increase their market for soft winter wheat flour in the East, and particularly the Southeast, while the millers of the Mississippi Valley are encouraged to believe their market for hard wheat flour for bread purposes will be enlarged by cheaper transportation to the coast. There is one consideration which is to be determined by experience, and that is whether a parity of wheat and flour rates is to be maintained by the new transportation routes. As wheat is largely handled on the Pacific coast in sacks, flour need not be penalized as compared to wheat. This is favorable to a westbound movement of flour, as the westbound rate is less on wheat than on flour.

The new rates are not announced from Mississippi Valley territory to the coast. The Pacific coast millers have made some flour sales to the Atlantic markets. The rates from coast to coast on the ocean are 30c for both flour and sacked wheat and 40c for sacked feed, the latter rate being justified presumably on account of increased bulk. Compared with all-rail rates between the East and West, such a rate certainly would encourage business. The freight from points west of the Missouri River to California is 65c and the rate from the Missouri River to New York 28.70 and to Baltimore 25.70. Even if the rate from New Orleans to San Francisco was not less than 30c, there would still be a material saving in freight from Kansas City or St. Louis to New Orleans by rail at 20c and 18c. And if the movement of freight justifies the service the river transportation companies will still further reduce the all-rail rate by 20 per cent.

These figures, as far as they can be arrived at from the rates in force, mean such a material saving in freight that time and distance will be overcome by flour shipments or the transcontinental lines will have to meet water competition in the shipment of cereals and cereal products from both the West to the East and from the Mississippi Valley to the coast. The movement of flour to Southern ports, particularly New Orleans, added to the Pacific coast business, could aggregate enough tonnage to make through rates and service profitable. If there is enough tonnage available the rates will surely be made to attract the business.

But the Panama Canal route will have a still more far-reaching effect upon the trade of western South America, which will possibly move in new channels. Instead of being coastwise business along the Pacific, it may be developed from ocean to ocean and the Gulf and Atlantic ports share with the Pacific ports in this business. In balancing trade with the Western Pacific countries of South America, flour will be one of the products which the United States will supply. There is a great field for development in flour business which has been barely touched as yet. The opening of the canal to commerce will be the greatest incentive to cultivate this business, especially if freight rates are made as low as expected.

The opening of the Panama Canal is the realization of what was considered a dream for a century but which has been turned into a reality the effect of which can hardly be appreciated in both the transportation and commerce of the entire country

Flour Prices Follow Wheat.

Addressing retail merchants on the status of flour as a result of the European war, Chauncy Abbott, Jr., of the Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., Schuyler, Neb., concluded a strong statement in an Omaha journal as follows:

"Flour never advances in expectation of an advance in wheat. Flour never advances until wheat actually does advance."

Here is a succinct statement worthy the general attention of all interests allied with the milling industry. It is also well worth the consideration of consumers. It is no disparagement to the milling industry to call attention to the fact that it does not "anticipate" the future in its quotations on flour, but a credit to it. Of course, the economists who point to the "scientific" discounting feature of speculative markets will look with scorn on millers because flour does not advance in anticipation of an advance in wheat, but the fact that this is true implies that the milling industry is

conducted on an extremely conservative basis. No class of business men, no matter how shrewd, can pose as prophets, so it would be better for all if they followed in the footsteps of millers.

So far as bakers and other consumers of flour are concerned, Mr. Abbott's statement is indeed timely. It ought to effectively end complaints of some of the regular customers of millers who appear to think they ought to be favored with old prices on days following the sharp advances in wheat. The buyers will readily understand, it seems, that it would be well for them to pursue the policy of millers and to encourage the former to continue to follow it.

Mr. Abbott's statement certainly leaves no ground for the investigations of millers on anti-trust law charges. Millers invariably must follow the wheat market very closely, and any fluctuation in the price of wheat is always reflected in a like fluctuation in the quotations on flour.

True, these are days of new methods, new systems. But a lot of the old ways are still valuable. For the stability of the milling industry, let it always be said with truth that those engaged in it do no guessing, but transact business on the old, tried system.

Labels for Mill Feed

Trade Misunderstand Use of Word "Screenings" on Feed Labels.

A letter from Frank Foltz, secretary of the Oklahoma Millers' Association, states that some mills are having trouble on their feed shipments on account of the word "screenings" appearing on their tags. It seems that the dealers and consumers construe this to mean that a lot of screenings have been fed into the feed, to which they object very seriously.

One mill recently sold a car of bran to a jobber and the jobber sold it to another party, who refused to accept the car because it was branded or labeled "screenings."

Some action should be taken by all the mills to explain to their customers that there has been no change in the way the feed is made, but simply a change in the law with respect to marking or labeling the feed. One mill is distributing a lot of circulars among their customers which read as follows:

"For about two years the millers and government have been trying to get together on a uniform feed tag which would overcome the necessity of having a different tag in every state. At a recent meeting it was agreed and decided that the following definitions should be on the tags. There is no change in the feed made by any mill; it is simply a change in the way of marking it.

"'WHEAT BRAN'
With Mill Run Screenings
(Not to exceed 8 per cent).
"'WHEAT SHORTS'
With Mill Run Screenings
(Not to exceed 8 per cent).
"'WHEAT WHITE SHORTS'
With Mill Run Screenings
(Not to exceed 8 per cent).
"WHEAT MIXED FEED'
With Mill Run Screenings
(Not to exceed 8 per cent).

"Hereafter our quotations will be sent out as below:

"Bran, meaning straight bran; shorts, meaning gray shorts; white shorts, meaning low grade flour; mixed feed, meaning mill run bran."

Mr. Foltz thinks it would be a good idea for every mill to have a lot of slips printed similar to the above and distribute them generously among their customers, so that they will understand that the word "Screenings" on the tag doesn't mean that there is any change in the way the feed is made.

WHEAT ACREAGE SETS RECORD.

Nebraska farmers are putting in the largest acreage of winter wheat in the history of the state, according to the Burlington Railroad's fall crop report, issued Monday.

"This is partially due," says the report, "to the high price of wheat and the indication that because of the European war the demand will be even greater next year that it is at present. Conditions in this state are simply ideal for the winter wheat and the farmers are sowing every possible acre to that crop.

"All corn is now out of danger of frost and the yield is about normal and the quality fairly satisfactory. The high price of corn made the present crop the most valuable in the history of the state."

An increase of about 25 per cent in the wheat area of Buffalo County, Neb., is now indicated, according to views of millers and grain dealers. Millers report that farmers are anxious to plant wheat this year and reduce the acreage in corn, the latter crop having been seriously damaged the past few years. Wheat will pay far better dividends this year than corn, and scores of farmers growing corn will not plant such a large acreage to the coarse cereal, but will devote more of their land to wheat. Reports similar to this come from every part of the state, and prospects are bright for a general increase of 10 to 15 per cent over a year ago, when a record area was sown, in wheat land.

To Remove Wheat Duty

Proposed That Canadian Import Duty Be Removed by Congress.

Removal of the reciprocal duty on Canadian wheat and flour entering this country is proposed in a joint resolution introduced in Congress. The resolution asks that the Senate and House suspend the collection of all import duties on wheat and flour from Canada until peace is declared in Europe, and until such time as the President, in his discretion, believes best for the welfare of all citizens.

Comment of a congressman on the bill is to the effect that the suspension of the duty will be easily passed in deference to the popular call for decreased cost of living. It would have the effect of turning much of the Canadian wheat to this country, which is now moving at a tremendous rate, owing to financial conditions in the Dominion.

However, no action has been taken on the resolution, although it was introduced in Congress more than a week ago. The Southwest, it is believed, would be opposed to the removal of the duties on wheat and flour from Canada at this time. As the suspension of the duties would tend to lower wheat prices, farmers, especially in the winter wheat producing states of Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Missouri, are seriously against the resolution, and upon its consideration in Congress representatives of these states in both the House and the Senate would hear from their constituents.

The Dominion Parliament, it is reported, will take no action toward the temporary removal of its duties on wheat and flour, as the short crop of wheat in that country this year will find a ready outlet among domestic mills and United Kingdom importers. The milling industry of Canada has been seriously opposed at all times to free trade with this country, as it would tend to raise their wheat prices and thereby injure their foreign trade in flour to the advantage of the United States' millers.

Any action toward free trade will have to be taken by the United States itself, but every wheat producer in this country would be opposed to any resolution calling for the removal of the present restrictions against Canadian wheat. Julius H. Barnes, the largest wheat exporter at Duluth, Minn., recently made a statement while in Chicago that free wheat with Canada is a matter far off, and that there is no possibility of either this country or the Canadian Parliament taking action for free wheat, because of the opposition of the wheat growers in the United States and of the milling industry in Canada.

NEW RATES ON EXPORT FLOUR.

The following export rates are announced by George A. Gamble, commercial agent Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., St. Louis, effective Sept. 14. Rates quoted are on flour, per 100 lbs. in carloads, via lake and rail from St. Louis, East St. Louis and Alton. December rates are all rail.

PORTS.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Aberdeen	41.00	42.00	42.00	46.00
Alexandria	**52.96			
Amsterdam (Hol. Am.)	**37.00	38.00	40.00	
Bordeaux	**45.00			
Bristol	40.00	41.00	41.00	
Baltic Basing (Norway)	45.00	45.00	45.00	
Baltic Basing (Sweden and Den.)	45.00	45.00	45.00	
Christiania, Proper	47.00	47.00	47.00	
Copenhagen, Proper	47.00	47.00	47.00	
Bergen-Stavanger, Proper	47.00	47.00	47.00	
Christiansand, Proper	45.00	45.00	45.00	
Aalesund, Proper	50.00	50.00	50.00	
Drontheim, Proper	50.00	50.00	50.00	
Christiansund, Proper	50.00	50.00	50.00	
Cardiff	45.00	46.00	46.00	
Dundee	41.00	42.00	42.00	46.00
Genoa-Naples	**49.17			
Gibraltar	**49.17			
Glasgow	38.00	38.00	38.00	42.00
Havre	**37.50			
Hull	35.00			
Leith	38.00	39.00	39.00	43.00
Liverpool	35.00	36.00	36.00	40.00
London	36.00	37.00	37.00	41.00
Malta	**55.68			
Marseilles	**45.00			
Manchester	35.00	36.00	36.00	40.00
Naples	49.17			
Newcastle	37.00			
Rotterdam (Hol. Am.)	**36.00	36.00	38.00	
St. Johns N. F. (Via N. Y.)	35.20			
Swansea	45.00	46.00	46.00	

All rail rates 2c per 100 lbs. higher.
*Inland prepaid. **Prepaid.
Copies of invoices should accompany bills of lading.
Service withdrawn to Amsterdam Gans and Uranium); Antwerp; Bremen, Baltic (Russian); Hamburg; Rotterdam (Gans and Uranium); Patras; Piraens; Southampton.
Norwegian American Line will accept shipments inland and ocean collect.
Scandinavian American Line require prepayment through and copy of invoice.
White Star, Red Star, American Lines now quoting rates to Baltic ports. trans-shipment via Liverpool.
Holland-American Line are requiring certificate attesting to the fact that goods for Rotterdam and Amsterdam are sold to firm in Holland and for use in Holland only. Said certificates to be vised by the British and French Consuls.

Increased Wheat Acreage in Missouri.

Reports coming to me in connection with the Agricultural Department's report on the last wheat acreage show conclusively that the acreage sown to wheat this fall in this section will be substantially increased. Sufficient rainfall at an opportune time put the soil in good condition for preparation, and in many instances it is thought the favorable condition of the soil will be responsible for a larger acreage increase than is at present indicated.

The increase, as reported, is not uniform. Some communities report there will be a remarkable increase, while a community not far distant reports that for various reasons the increase will be but slight. The following increases are over normal acreage:

Lawrence, Mo.	30
Newton, Mo.	60
Barry, Mo.	20
Green, Mo.	45
Jasper, Mo.	40
McDonald, Mo.	40
Barton, Mo.	35
Dade, Mo.	35
Stone, Mo.	40
Taney, Mo.	20
Christian, Mo.	35
Webster, Mo.	35
*Wright, Mo.	95
*Douglass, Mo.	100
*Oregon, Mo.	90
*Howell, Mo.	100
Carrol, Ark.	40
*Fulton, Ark.	100
Crawford, Kan.	35
Cherokee, Kan.	35
Labette, Kan.	35

*These counties are outside of the wheat-producing territory and have but a small wheat acreage, hence a very small addition to the acreage would reflect a heavy increase when figured in percentages.

Considering the information at hand, and excluding from the calculation the five counties marked *, the general acreage increase throughout the important wheat-producing territory of southwestern Missouri, southeastern Kansas and northwestern Arkansas promises to average one-third over normal.

W. H. MARSHALL,
Joplin, Mo.

Receipts of wheat in Kansas City last week were 2,819 cars, against 2,461 cars in the preceding week, 515 a year ago and 1,262 in 1912. Arrivals of corn all week here were only 63 cars, last week 122 cars, last year 249 cars, two years ago 111 cars. Oats receipts were 166 cars, compared with 126 last week, 94 in 1913 and 121 two years ago. Kansas City elevators now hold 5,693,614 bus. of wheat, representing an increase of 335,366 bus. during the week. Stocks a year ago at this time were 8,772,611 bus.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 21, 1914.

Irregularity in the demand for flour and wide fluctuations in prices characterized the trade of Kansas City and Southwestern mills during the past week. Practically all sales were made on the advancing markets, buyers displaying no interest on the declines. Even the single carlot buyers in Southwestern and Central states deferred making purchases last week, expecting wheat to show still further loss. Mills refused to make any open quotations, and few, if any, were willing to book for more than 60 days. Several mills are taking business for December shipments at a premium of 20c over the low point in the market last week.

On basis of Saturday's market, country mills offered straight grades, delivered Kansas City, at a range of $4.60@4.85 in new jutes. One large Eastern buyer, while here last week, purchased about 5,000 bbls. of standard patent at $4.50 per bbl. in new jutes, f. o. b. Kansas City, shipment last half November and December.

Mills continue to maintain full-time operations, and reports indicate that sales on mill books will enable most of them to run 24 hours daily for the next six weeks. Stocks in warehouses of the established trade are generally light and will need further replenishment. Although the present market is not in line with buyers' views, exhausted stocks must be replaced.

The advantage of Southwestern mills in Eastern markets, from a price standpoint, is slowly disappearing. The differential between hard winter and spring wheat flour in New York and other large Eastern distributing centers is narrowing. In many instances last week Northwestern mills offered straight patents for shipment up to the end of the year at the ruling prices of Southwestern mills on same grades. However, most winter wheat mills are still able to offer at 15@20c less than the Northwest, delivered Eastern markets.

That the break in the market last week will be fully recovered is generally expected by the trade, but there are many who hold the belief that further declines will take place before the market reacts. Some millers, however, are advising their trade that deliveries of wheat practically ceased when their offers went below the dollar mark.

The sharply lower prices of mill feed offset to some extent the declines in the market. With a decline of more than 10c per 100 lbs., about 3 cents of the lower wheat values were offset.

Clears are exceedingly scarce, with prices probably showing a smaller reduction under straight grades than for some time. Exporters are buying all of the clear they can possibly put their hands on, and are paying fancy prices. Thirty per cent clear is quoted at $3.90@4, while second clear is held at $3.85@4.05 in new jutes.

Operations of soft wheat mills are not reflecting to any material extent the unsatisfactory cotton situation in the South. However, on current business mills report that they are able to do very little in cotton sections. Some report jobbers asking for extensions on old contracts. Soft wheat flour is held on a parity with hard winter wheat offerings of same grade.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads. 95 per cent straight for September shipment, $4.60@4.85 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $3.85@4.05 per bbl., according to quality and grades; second clear, $3.40@3.60.

Sharp Losses in Mill Feed.

Declines of 8@10c in bran, 15@20c in shorts and 8@10c in middlings were recorded in the mill feed market here the past week. Bran sold at the close at a range of 85@90c, with the undertone in the market still weak and practically no demand for the large offerings by country mills. Full-time operations were maintained in the Southwest, which make the supply of bran excessive, especially with patronage and feed conditions showing improvement.

A very disappointing demand was in evidence on bran. Southern markets appear to be well stocked up and are waiting for the bottom to be reached before making purchases. Some sales were made on the low point last week, but mills still report a large surplus over their output on hand.

Shorts displayed more weakness than bran, and demand for this offal was in less volume than for the lighter feed. Eastern states are not taking any shorts from the Southwest, because spring wheat mills are underbidding this section. At the close of the week mills offered shorts liberally at a range of 97c@$1 per 100 lbs., with fancy white shorts bringing 5c more in scattered instances.

Middlings sold principally in mixed cars at $1.25@1.28 per 100 lbs. Some straight cars were offered, but most mills report mixed-car trade as taking most of the output of this feed.

There was a tendency on the part of some buyers to contract for bran, October and November shipment, at current values, but mills refused to book, expecting the early winter to witness much higher prices than at present. Buyers, however, were unwilling to buy for deferred shipment at premiums over ruling prices.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 85@90c per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, 97c@$1; white shorts, $1@1.05; fancy white middlings, $1.25@1.28; red dog, $1.50.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $5.20@5.80 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $5@5.60; first clears, $4.20@4.80; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.40@6.00 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $4.90; corn meal, 40c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $2.20@2.30 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $2.15@2.25; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $2,15@2.25 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $2.10@2.15; graham flour in small sacks, $2.15@2.50 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $2.55@2.70 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 90c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.50; white shorts, $1.05.

Linseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $33.

Cottonseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $26.50; ton lots, $27.50.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5.15@5.70 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5@5.50; bran, 95c@$1.05 per 100; mill run, $1@1.10; brown shorts, $1.02@1.15; white shorts, $1.20; corn meal, 40c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $5.80@6.20 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.60@5.80; bran, $1.05@1.10; mill-run bran, $1.15@1.20; standard shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 40c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.80 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5.80@6.20 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.50@5.80; corn meal, 17-lb. sacks, 40c; bran, $1.15@1.20 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6.30@6.70 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $5.70@6.30 per bbl.; bran, $1.35 per 100; shorts, $1.90; corn meal, 80c per 35-lb. sack.

The Kansas City Flour Output.

A decrease of several thousand bbls. in the output of Kansas City mills last week was due to a breakdown at one of the mills and a shutdown at another plant because of high water. Local plants made 49,000 bbls. of flour during the past week, compared with 51,900 bbls. in the preceding week, 56,600 bbls. last week and 67,500 bbls. a year ago. Only one unit of the Southwestern mill is in operation now, which accounts for the difference in the output last week and in 1913.

John Kelley Returns.

John Kelley, president of the Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City, who went abroad just before the general outbreak of war in Europe, returned last week. Mr. Kelley had planned to spend several months in England and on the Continent, but was forced to give up his trip on the Continent because of the war.

"I spent all of my time in England," said Mr. Kelley. "Industrial conditions in the United Kingdom are not much changed. Of course, there are a good many men enlisting in the army, but this is making places for the large number of unemployed. England is in a much better position than any of the other countries engaged in the war. Factories and mills there are running normally, and Englishmen are displaying little fear about their food supply, which is their most vital spot.

"The people in England have little doubt as to the outcome of the war. Everywhere there is confidence that Great Britain will be the victor, especially if she continues to block the German ports as she has done so far. With the German and Austrian ports blockaded, and Great Britain having a standing fleet of 24 vessels patroling the Atlantic for German vessels, there is little danger in shipping.

"Immediately after war was declared Liverpool insurance agencies asked as high as 70 to 80 per cent for war insurance, but the British government immediately offered to write insurance at a nominal rate. So far only one British vessel has been captured. The British government is making large profits from the official insurance bureau. Most of the standard companies have followed the example set by the government and are now writing war risks at low rates.

"The situation on the Continent, however, is decidedly the reverse of that in Great Britain. Every nation across the English Channel, except Russia, is on short rations, and the next stage will be famine. Germany and Austria, especially, are suffering more than any other continental country, because of the close blockade England is maintaining on their ports. Most of the flour and wheat shipped to Austria and Germany by the United States and other exporters has been captured as contraband. When these captured vessels arrive at British ports the cargoes are immediately unloaded and sold to the highest bidder. The proceeds are to be returned to the shipper in this country or at point of origin. But this captured flour and wheat is generally sold at lower than ruling prices on the Board of Trade."

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

A break in the main drive at the Bulte mill here last week necessitated a shutdown of about four days, while the damage to the belt was repaired.

A. Lubetkin, of Lubetkin Bros. flour merchants of New York City, was in Kansas City Sept. 17. Mr. Lubetkin bought several large lots of flour while here, but declared that prices of mills were generally too high for deferred shipment. He left Thursday night for Minneapolis, to look into flour trade conditions there.

"I am by no means bearish on the deferred situation," declared a large baker in Kansas City last week, "but I believe I will be able to buy several thousand barrels of 80 per cent flour in bulk very soon at about $4.50@4.60, delivered Kansas City rate points, for December shipment. I had an offer last week, but it was 25c above this basis."

The addition of new machinery to the plant of the Lee-Warren Milling Co., Salina, Kan., which has just been completed, increases the capacity of the mill 100 bbls., to an aggregate daily output of 600 bbls. Permit for the erection of an additional floor to the warehouse of the mill has been granted. This will considerably enlarge the flour storage.

T. J. Halsey, of the Holden Milling and Elevator Co., Holden, Mo., was a visitor in this office Sept. 16. Mr. Halsey reports flour trade as exceptionally active. "We are well sold ahead," he said, "and are somewhat behind on current orders. The South is buying on a large scale and we are not feeling to any appreciable extent the cotton situation."

Members of the Kansas City Board of Trade have voted favorably on the proposition to lease its present building for the next 10 years. The present lease expires on Jan. 1, 1915. John I. Glover, a grain merchant, offered the Board of Trade $5,000 as an inducement to renew the present lease. Mr. Glover plans to erect an office structure facing the present building which will accommodate the overflow of grain firms and allied trades.

Southwestern millers are interested in the proposed trade extension trip of the Galveston Commercial Association into the Latin-American countries. The people in the territory to be visited on the proposed trip are fairly large consumers of flour, but they buy very little from the Southwest. Several of the larger mills in Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri will probably have representatives accompany the Galveston association.

Entertainment plans for the Grain Dealers' National Association convention, to be held in Kansas City Oct. 12, 13 and 14, are being perfected rapidly. Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, of the grain standardization bureau of the national Department of Agriculture, will be one of the speakers at the meeting. Mr. Duvel will outline what has been done so far on federal grades of wheat and will discuss some of the troubles the grain trade has had with the rules promulgated on corn.

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St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 21, 1914.

The flour market was completely demoralized at the opening of last week by the record-breaking drop in wheat prices. Although millers made no attempt to keep up with the extreme fluctuations in options, the decline which resulted from the break in cash wheat enabled mills to make some good export sales early in the week. These sales were almost entirely to Europe, as there was little Cuban or Latin American business to be had even at the decline. Soft winter was particularly dull, and this condition continued throughout the week, causing a net loss for the week of 10@20c per bbl. on that grade. Soft winter straight was relatively much stronger than patent, and there was a gain for the week of 5@15c per bbl. on this grade.

Soft winter clear was also in fair demand, and at the close of the week prices were unchanged to 5 cents per bbl. higher than at the opening. Low grades are unchanged. The domestic demand was light and scattered. Extra fancy is 5@10c per bbl. higher than it was a week ago.

Hard wheat flour was relatively stronger than soft. Patents showed a gain of from 5@10c per bbl., while straights are fully 20 cents per bbl. higher than a week ago. First clears were in better demand than any other grade, and prices advanced 15@30c per bbl. for the week.

Second clears and low grades are quiet, at practically the same prices as a week ago.

Aside from an occasional lot to a broker or baker for his immediate requirements, the domestic business is almost nil, but most of the mills here are still busy working on old orders, and the output of the mills is nearer to their full capacity than it has been for some time.

Millers are still careful, on account of the wild fluctuations in the wheat market, how they commit themselves to forward deliveries, and opinion is greatly divided as to the probable course of the market. At present, the market appears to have settled down into a stagnant condition, and quotations are mostly nominal.

A slight improvement is reported in the foreign exchange situation, but the activities of German warships are deterring shippers, as they hesitate to take the increased risk, notwtihstanding the war risk insurance.

Some of the foreign buyers are still insisting that the millers forward their documents to Europe for collection, but this meets with much opposition on the part of millers, who prefer keeping their flour to running such risks.

Some of the larger mills have their output contracted some time in advance, at good prices, and most of the country mills have enough local trade to take care of their surplus flour.

Notwithstanding the dullness of the demand, the feeling at the opening of this week is firm on account of the increase in shipping directions, and the activity in operations, and millers are asking higher prices.

Corn meal and other corn products are quiet but steady, with offerings about equal to the limited demand.

Rye flour is weak and lower on account of the decline in the price of cash rye, and prices are fully 10 cents per bbl. lower than a week ago. Offerings are light, but the demand is also light.

The output of flour from St. oLuis mills for the week was 92,000 bbls., against 85,400 the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 12,000; Stanard-Tilton Miling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 20,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 18,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 14,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 5,000; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,800; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 2,600; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 4,800; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel), Ill.), 9,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,200.

St. Louis Cash Wheat.

Cash wheat prices, after suffering the heaviest break on record, rallied, and recovered much of the loss, but buyers are holding off, awaiting the action of the future market.

The heavy loss at the opening of the week has not only been recovered, but prices are now higher than they were a week ago.

Quote No. 2 red, $1.06½@1.09; No. 3 red, $1.05@1.07; No. 4 red, $1.00@1.04; No. 2 hard, $1.09@1.11n; No. 3 hard, $1.07@1.11, and No. 4 hard neglected.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Flour—Quote in jute sacks: Soft, patent, $4.90@5.00; straight, $4.65@4.80; extra fancy, $4.20@4.35; fancy, $3.90@4.10; low grades, $3.50@3.65.

Hard Winter Flour—Patent, $5.10@5.20; straight, $4.70@5.00; first clear, $4.30@4.40; second clear and low grade, $3.40@3.60.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.40@5.60, and clear at $4.70@4.80 in jute. Foregoing prices for lots from first hands track or depot—special brands on orders more.

Rye Flour—Quote in a jobbing way at $5.10 in jute and $5.35 in wood.

Corn Meal, Etc.—Quote city meal $3.75 f. o. b. in wood; grits, hominy and pearl meal, $4.05.

Mill Feed—East St. Louis basis.—Quote nominally in 100s: Bran at 98c@$1.03; mixed feed, $1.03@1.05; middlings, $1.15@1.30; white hominy feed at $27.50 a ton; oat feed at $25 ton; alfalfa meal at from $16.50 for No. 2 to $19@19.50 for No. 1 and $20 for choice. At mills, to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.10@1.12, and middlings at $1.30@1.40.

Mill Feed Again Lower.

The mill feed market is dead dull, and prices are declining. There is some slight inquiry for deferred shipments of bran, for which buyers are willing to pay a premium, but spot bran is offered freely, with supply in excess of demand.

Some of the mills have their output sold ahead for some time, and considerable quantities of bran are being carried by speculators, but millers who offer spot bran have considerable difficulty in finding buyers, except at reduced prices. The eastern markets are over-supplied, while the western demand is decreasing, and offerings are growing heavier. Middlings are particularly dull and weak.

Bids of 98c@$1.00 are being made for 100-lb. sacks of hard bran for October, November and December shipment, and sales are reported at $1.00. Other sales and quotations are as follows: Quote in 100s, hard bran at $1 and soft at $1.02@1.03; shorts at $1.15@1.20 and soft middlings at $1.25@1.32; white hominy feed at $27.50 per ton; oat feed, $15; alfalfa meal at $16.50 per ton for No. 2 to $19@19.50 for No. 1 and $20 for choice. At mills, to city trade, 100-lb. bran quoted at $1.10@1.12 and middlings at $1.30@1.40.

Son of Illinois Miller Accidentally Electrocuted.

L. L. Pfeffer, president of the Pfeffer Milling Co., of Lebanon, Ill., is receiving the condolences of his many friends on account of the death of his son Robert, who was electrocuted Wednesday night while mixing a drink with an electric mixer.

Robert L. Pfeffer, who was 23 years of age, was the proprietor of a drug store in Lebanon, and was one of the most popular young men in his community.

The current for the electric mixer at the soda mountain is taken from the electric light circuit, and it is supposed that the wires became crossed while Mr. Pfeffer was working with the machine.

The coroner and two doctors were hastily summoned, and they brought a pulmotor with them, but Mr. Pfeffer was beyond help when they arrived. Mrs. Pfeffer was prostrated by the shock.

St. Louis Notes.

Deliveries of corn on September contracts were only 20,000 bus.

Deliveries of oats on September contracts to date have totaled 40,000 bus.

The deliveries of wheat on September contracts to date, as reported by Harry Watson, manager of the St. Louis Grain Clearing House, amount to 240,000 bus.

The weighing department of the Merchants' Exchange has discontinued the inspection of cars on hold tracks and watchman service on team tracks. The new Hay Exchange will start an inspection service of its own.

Edgar S. Tilton, president of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., says that the company's new elevator at Alton is now working smoothly and that the accumulation of wheat on the various railway sidings at Alton is being cleaned up at the rate of 20 cars a day.

Articles of incorporation were filed in St. Louis Thursday by the Hubbard & Moffitt Commission Co., which applied for a new charter for a period of 50 years. Officers are: R. M. Hubbard, president; N. L. Moffitt, vice-president; Robert Napier, secretary; Charles S. Moffitt, treasurer.

William A. Gardner, formerly one of the most prominent men on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange, but who is now engaged in the grain and commission business in Chicago, visited the St. Louis Exchange this week. Mr. Gardner reports that he "came down to shake hands with his many old friends on 'Change and to look after his St. Louis business."

Joseph Zirnheld, of the Zirnheld Flour Co., has received a letter from Secretary of State Bryan to the effect that Andrew Zirnheld, his brother, who left St. Louis for Germany last May, is in good health and is with relatives in Strassburg. This information was sent to the Secretary of State by the American Consul at Kiel.

George E. King, of the Red Star Milling Co., Wichita, Kan., was a visitor to St. Louis during the week.

Secretary Eugene Smith, of the Merchants' Exchange, is making a number of improvements and changes in the main hall of the exchange which will greatly improve the appearance of the hall and facilitate the transaction of business. Among other changes, the Western Union counter has been moved about 30 feet and a number of long-distance telephone booths will be installed in the space vacated.

Roger P. Annan, of Annan, Burg & Co., one of the oldest members on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange, who fractured his ribs by falling in a bathtub last week, is rapidly recovering from his injuries. He is now able to sit up, and expects to be out again in 10 days or two weeks. Mr. Annan was wounded in one of his ankles while he was a Confederate soldier, and this weak ankle was the cause of his fall.

William Fulton, of Minneapolis, manager of the Gardner Mills, was in St. Louis Tuesday. He said Northwestern millers were not selling ahead to any considerable extent, but most of them had enough business to run full time. He believed the domestic consumers well stocked up with flour and large export business would be needed to maintain present activity.

Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 19, 1914.

The flour business has lost considerable of its activity, and most of the millers report only a small volume of business being done, and most of this for prompt shipment. There still remains small quantities of flour to be delivered against old bookings, but these bookings are rapidly being completed, and now the millers are up against the proposition of securing shipping directions on some of the high-priced flour. It is quite evident from the total sales on mill books for this crop that many of the jobbers and bakers, with few exceptions, are following the "hand-to-mouth" principle, and that any material advance in wheat prices will again bring flour buyers into the market and cause shipping directions to come in more freely to the millers. Mixed carloads of flour and feed are much in evidence, and many inquiries are being received.

The export flour business continues light, some of the mills not receiving even an inquiry.

Of the mill feeds, bran is the weakest on the market. Values have declined sharply, and bran can now be purchased for $19@19.50 per ton, whereas a week or so ago it was nominally quoted at $22.50@23. A number of the Minneapolis mills have accepted $18.50 per ton for October shipment bran. The demand for standard middlings has slackened up and values have declined about the same extent as bran. The scarcity of red dog and demand for flour middlings have caused prices on these grades to remain quite firm.

Minneapolis Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—First patents, in sacks, $5.60@5.80; second patents, in sacks, $5.40@5.60; first clears, in sacks, $4.80@5; second clears, in sacks, $3.20@3.50.

Mill Feeds—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $19@19.50; standard middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $20.50@21; flour middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $26@27; red dog, in 140-lb. sacks, $28.50@29.50.

Cash Wheat Market.

With lighter receipts, the demand for choice grades of milling wheat is more active. Terminal elevators are buying heavily at present prices, and the daily receipts are being cleaned up. No. 1 hard wheat, at the close of the week, sold at 1c over December. No. 1 Northern sold at December price to 2c under December. No. 2 sold at from 3c to 5c under and No. 3 at 7@10c under December.

Northwestern Notes.

Wheat yields throughout North and South Dakota seem to vary considerably, and recent reports indicate that many of the farmers in those states have gotten better yields than they expected. Durum and Marquis wheat seem to have been the least affected by damage from rust. The Marquis variety of wheat is undoubtedly giving the better yield, and it is altogether probable that the farmers throughout the Northwest will use this grade of seed wheat more universally in the future, as it is excellent in quality and grades high.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 19, 1914.

The flour demand during the current week has been very erratic. During the fore part of the week the market was considered unsettled, owing to the violent fluctuations in wheat, and as a consequence buyers were more independent. However, in the last few days the market has been steadier in tone and the demand moderate, although sellers are exceedingly numerous, while buyers are very scarce. First and second clears continue to be very scarce and are held extremely firm. This is particularly true of second clear, but patents and straights are being offered very freely. Direct cable advices report the shortage of breadstuffs in Germany and Austria as pronounced, and say that some countries are now making purchases of wheat and flour in the United States intended for Germany and Austria. It is generally believed in Liverpool and London that the American shipments of wheat and flour are likely to be reduced, and this fact has caused more or less alarm in the countries which have been unable to secure supplies as has Great Britain.

If the reports received from Minneapolis millers, as well as from the larger interior mills of the Northwest, are to be credited, the business in flour is anything but large. Word comes from Kansas City, however, that Minneapolis millers were buyers of 500,000 bus. of December wheat one day this week and 750,000 bus. another day, against sales of flour for foreign shipment. The Southwest has sold large quantities of flour to England; also, the buying of flour for French account at the seaboard is persistent. Representatives of foreign governments have been inquiring for 100,000 bbls. at New York for several days.

The cash wheat market at Chicago the latter part of the week was strong, with net advances of 4⅛@4⅞c. While the buying early in the week was active and the grain was taken by strong hands, the action the last few days showed that shorts are still quite numerous and that they are anxious to even up their positions. Not only was buying good around the weak spots, but certain interests followed prices forward and absorbed the offerings. The price of flour at Chicago was reduced yesterday, the best spring wheat patent selling in wood at $6.50 in lots to suit.

The rye demand has declined a little, but spot stuff is in great demand and is very scarce throughout the city, in fact is practically impossible to obtain. Rye mills in Wisconsin are very reluctant to quote prices, as their output is booked ahead for some time to come, as a consequence of the Scandinavian countries being unable to import from Germany and of necessity seeking American rye.

The mill feed market experienced a slight price recession this week. Rains in the major portion of the country have helped not only the prospects for the forage crop, but have also helped the pasturage. The latter has, of course, restricted the demand for mill feed somewhat and prices have been lower in consequence. Millers here report stocks of mill feeds of all kinds, as millers' agents say they are enabled to sell receipts from the country upon arrival. Red dog is still very scarce, and mills are far behind on deliveries against old contracts. Consequently, this feed is very strong.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $6.50@6.70; standard patent (basis jute), $5.80@6; first clear (basis jute), $4.75@4.95; second clear (basis jute), $3.75@4.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.40@5.60; straight, $5@5.25; clear, $4.50@4.75; low grade, $3.90@4.20.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour jute)—Patent, $5.20@5.40; straight, $4.90@5.10; clear, $4.60@4.80; low grade, $4@4.30.

Mill Feeds (100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $21@21.50; middlings, $22.25@22.50; red dog, $31@31.25.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $4.75@5; dark, $4.30@4.50; blended rye, $4.60@4.80.

Coast Flour—Patent, $5.10@5.30; straight, $4.80@5.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.90 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots delivered. Yellow corn meal is quoted at $1 80 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots delivered.

Chicago Notes.

The Peoria Ill.) Board of Trade has contributed $100 to the crop improvement fund of the Council of Grain Exchanges.

E. S. McClure, of Peoria, Ill., formerly a member of the Peoria Board of Trade, is now representing E. Lowitz, of Chicago.

The death of George A. Ehrhart, one of the older members of the Chicago Board of Trade, was announced early in the week.

J. B. W. Hax, of George A. Hax & Co., Baltimore, Md., was a Chicago visitor last week, on his way home from a trip in the West.

The Aurora City Mills Co., Aurora, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $40,000. It is the purpose of this company to buy and sell grain and feed, manufacturing and selling of flour.

American farmers whose incomes exceed $3,000 a year will be asked to adopt a uniform system of bookkeeping to facilitate income tax collections by the government. The collector of internal revenue wrote during the past week to 175 farmers in northern Illinois for suggestions on methods to be employed.

R. W. Jones, who has been representing the Listman Mill Co., La Crosse, Wis., in Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore, passed through Chicago several days ago, en route to Minneapolis. Richardson Bros. have taken over the mill account. Mr. Jones' plans, while not definite, will likely mean his return east in the interest of some spring wheat mill.

The commission merchants of the Chicago Board of Trade are very seriously considering an increase in commission prices, based upon the value of the property, instead of at a fixed commission, according to present rules. It has been suggested that the rates be changed to 1 per cent of the value of the property involved. A plan will be determined upon and submitted to the vote of the members very soon.

F. C. Aldrich, of Finley Barrell & Co., Board of Trade, Chicago, is quoted as saying that the general news on the war situation indicates the possibility of cessation of hostilities at an earlier date than has been anticipated, and should peace be declared there would naturally be a sharp decline in grains of all kinds, and he advises great caution in making commitments on the long side in consequence.

The steamships Laurentic and Montezuma, which were chartered by the Armour Grain Co., Chicago, to take wheat from Montreal to the importing nations of Europe, have been seized at Montreal by Great Britain. These steamers will be used as transports for the movement of Indian troops to the scene of action. These soldiers were landed in British Columbia and brought over the Canadian roads to the eastern part of the Dominion. Several cargoes of wheat belonging to the Armour Grain Co. have been confiscated by Great Britain and all of it has been paid for, with the exception of one cargo.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Sept. 19, 1914.

Constant downward tendencies and unsettled values were the features of the flour market last week. There was a decline in quotations ranging from 25c to 50c per bbl. from Monday until Thursday, and some grades were 10c off by Saturday. Local sales were at a minimum, because the trade was sure prices would be 20@30c per bbl. lower by next week. The export demand was strong and local stocks of clears are low because every jobber in town has been after them at top prices for the past 10 days. The sugar district also came back into the market, and it is believed the business from that section and the orange district will be heavier than for many years. Preference for corn meal over flour in the city districts, because of the cheapness of the former, has caused a slump in bakery output in the poorer sections of New Orleans and vicinity, and this has influenced the local flour jobbing trade to a certain degree.

The decline in prices from Kansas mills was greater than in other grades. On Monday Kansas quotations were $5.50@5.60 for patent in 98-lb. cotton sacks, with a few mills demanding $5.75. By Thursday patents had sold down to a basis of $5.15@5.25 in cotton, with some mills selling 5@10c per bbl. under these figures where goods were for immediate shipment. There was said to be a deal on for 100,000 bbls. of Kansas for the allies, but this could not be confirmed.

Minneapolis mills, in their Saturday quotations, were 40@60c per bbl. under the quotations asked Monday, they being $5.65@5.80 for patent, as compared with earlier prices of $6.25@6.35 in cotton. The demand was light, as buyers expect a further decline. There was some export to Panama and the oil districts of Mexico. The export demand was for straights and clears at 15@40c under the Monday prices for patent. The Mexican inquiry was strong.

Soft winter wheat mill's had a decline of 20@30c per bbl., faring better than other grades and doing more business. The sugar district was a big consumer of Illinois and Indiana brands and the movement there was more free than for several years. Patents were quoted at $5.40@5.50 in cotton, with $5.20@5.30 for straights, $4.90@5.10 for extra fancy and $4.70@4.80 for clear. Deals for several round lots of straight and clear are expected to be made next week and a good trade is expected until the end of the cane-grinding and orange shipping seasons.

The mill feed market was down 3@5c per 100 lbs. over the quotations Monday. The demand was light, although more dairies are being established and the future business prospects look brighter. Hard and soft wheat bran were quoted at $1.15@1.16 per 100 lbs. in cotton and jute sacks, and shorts were quoted at $1.25@1.30. Stocks of bran in jobbers and dealers' hands are very light and some restocking will have to be done before Oct. 30.

New Orleans Notes.

Two full cargoes of flour and grain were loaded here for British and French ports last week. They were the Tudor Prince and the Swedish Prince. The King Albert will arrive next week for flour cargo.

The Austrian government, bidding through a powerful company of Budapest, is making a nibble for quantities of flour to be exported through New Orleans as soon as the war is over or Austria can get one of her Adriatic ports open.

The Liberty Flour Milling Co., of Nashville, Tenn., which sold 84,000 bbls. of flour to the French and British governments last month, through J. S. Waterman & Co., last week joined the "Buy-a-Bale of Cotton" movement in New Orleans. They authorized the Waterman company to buy 386 bales at 10c per lb.

The Grocers' Baker Co., owned by the J. B. Camors Co., Ltd., of New Orleans, closed down last week unexpectedly. The firm was not embarrassed, but it is said business was too bad to operate at a profit. It will resume later. It baked 4,000 loaves of bread daily, supplying a number of groceries in New Orleans.

Several small bakers were forced to the wall here last week on account of the rat-proofing ordinances. They were unable to borrow the money to place cement floors in their places and repair the interiors according to the instructions of the federal health officials. The average cost of this work for bakeries is $500.

Reports were current last week that the Swedish government bought 40,000 bbls. of flour here for immediate shipment. The brokers who handled the deal were Henry Lafaye, for the Kansas Flour Mills Co., and Nevin Kirkpatrick. Each got orders for 20,000 bbls. The deals were confidential and neither broker would confirm them. The shipment was of clears at $4.50.

The Rugby Elevator Co. has been incorporated at Williston, N. D., for $100,000.

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Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 21, 1914.

Flour trade in the Southeastern territory has been of moderate volume during the week. The wheat market has fluctuated so rapidly that it has been difficult for the millers to make quotations. Early in the week Nashville mills reduced quotations 20c per bbl., and commission men were 20@25c lower on Western goods. Later in the week, with the advance of wheat, Western flour went back to the old level and the local mills were stronger in their views. Southeastern buyers who had contracts before the war in Europe continue to order on old bookings, but little new business is being placed. Commission men report a very light demand for Western flour. Several of the large blending plants and bakers were well covered at the time of the outbreak of war, and are in very strong position for the present. Some export shipments are being made to England and other countries on old contracts. Negotiations for some large business have been mentioned with export buyers in New York and New Orleans, but no results had been reported up to the end of the week.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Best patent, $5.70; standard, $5.50; family, $5.20; low grades, $4.70; in wood 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis jute, 98-lb. bags)—Best patent, $5.50@5.65.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis jute, 98-lb. bags)—Best patent, $6.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Bran, per ton, $26@27; middlings, $28@30.

Nashville Notes.

Stocks of flour at Nashville Sept. 19 amounted to 30,197 bbls., a decrease of over 1,000 bbls., compared with the end of the preceding week.

Light demand for grain in the Southeast has resulted in heavy storage in Nashville elevators, stocks being the largest for several years. Stocks Sept. 19 were: Wheat, 1,171,000 bus.; oats, 1,056.000 bus.; corn, 83,000 bus.

The mill feed situation continues to be a somewhat distressing proposition. There has been a liberal output, and the demand has been slow. Rains have made grass grow, and pasturage is good. Bran and middlings have sold $1@2 per ton cheaper.

Local grain interests are deeply interested in helping the cotton interests, and are supporting the "Buy-A-Bale" movement. The Liberty Mills, of which E. M. Kelly is president, has ordered its representatives in 11 Southern cities to buy one bale of cotton each at 10 cents per pound, to be held until normal conditions are restored.

President Charles D. Jones, of the Grain Dealers' National Association, says that active preparations are being made for the convention of the association to be held at Kansas City. Correct grades will be an important feature of the convention. A representative of the Department of Agriculture will be present to make a talk on government grading and what has been accomplished. The new corn rules will be an important feature.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 21, 1914.

Business has been very good in the Memphis territory for the past week and, while there have not been any large flour sales, some of the jobbers have been taking on some new contracts for November and December.

The jobbers report that their business to the retailers has been very good, and, while there has not been much new business, still the retailers are sending in their specifications right along.

The brokers and the mills report that the jobbers are sending in their specifications and old contracts are being very rapidly cleaned up, and this will, of course, mean that quite a few of the jobbers will have to get in the market at an early date.

The writer has received letters from two of the best Colorado mills, and both say that the farmers are turning loose their wheat and that they now have their elevators full of the best wheat they have had for quite a while.

Prices are more settled this week. Best Illinois patent, $6.20; straight, $5.70; best Indiana patent, $5.80; straight, $5.40; best Colorado, $5.20; bran, $21.50; shorts, $24; No. 3 white oats, bulk, 50½c; No. 2 corn, mixed, bulk, 83⅞c; molasses alfalfa feed, 35 per cent grain, $26; with 50 per cent grain, $29; with 70 per cent grain, $31; No. 1 alfalfa hay, $18 per ton.

Notes.

Harry M. Glenn was in Memphis recently, calling on the customers and friends of the Meek Milling Co., Marissa, Ill.

A. J. Cook, of the A. J. Cook & Co., Decatur street and L. & N. Railway, is well pleased with the outlook for the coming fall and winter trade.

Festus Barter, of the H. L. Halliday Milling Co., Cairo, Ill., writes his Memphis friends that his people have done better than "buy a bale," having bought freely of cotton bags for their feeds.

Mr. Bray, manager of the Crescent Grain Co. (Aulon), Memphis, Tenn., reports that their business has grown very rapidly and that they have recently put on more men to take care of their increased business.

A. W. Holt, who represents the H. C. Cole Milling Co., Chester, Ill., was in Memphis, and reports conditions as very satisfactory throughout his territory. Mr. Holt is very enthusiastic in regard to the "Buy a Bale of Cotton" movement.

The "Buy-a-Bale" movement is growing every minute and has covered most of the South, as well as a very big part of the Northern states. The men who are back of this movement are delighted with the results and appreciate very much the many courtesies shown them by all the newspapers and magazines.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Grissom, of Tupelo, Miss., were in the city this week. Mr. Grissom is Southern representative for the Loveland Milling Co., Loveland, Colo., and the Eaton Mill and Elevator Co. (Colorado). He says that business is just as good as one could expect, and that, while his people have not been very anxious for business, they are now right after it and that he expects to see business pick up right along for the next few weeks.

The Tri-State Fair, which opens here Sept. 26, will have a very good effect on the grain and feed business, as it will keep the trade hustling for 10 days to supply the wants of the feeders.

GRAIN MEN BOOST "BUY-A-BALE" MOVEMENT.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 21, 1914.

Commercial interests in the South are confronted with the greatest crisis since the Civil War, on account of the disorganized state of the cotton market. The war in Europe has shut off the outlet for a large part of the crop which is now beginning to move. The Nashville Grain Exchange is alive to the importance of the problem, and had a called meeting Saturday to take action on the "Buy-A-Bale" movement. The plan to buy a bale of cotton at 10 cents per pound was heartily approved.

It was also decided that local grain firms and millers will send an appeal to the grain dealers and farmers of the Middle West and West to come to the relief of the South at this time of need. President Charles D. Jones, of the Grain Dealers' National Association, expressed the belief that the Nashville Grain Exchange can sell several thousand bales of cotton in this manner. The Southeast is an enormous consumer of Western grain, and the West, by helping in this movement, will be aiding one of her largest customers, so to speak. The movement is gaining in proportions, and a stronger tone has been reflected in the cotton market the past week.

President E. M. Kelly presided at the meeting of the Grain Exchange. Plans for conducting the buying and selling of cotton were reported by a committee composed of Charles D. Jones, R. H. McClellan, F. E. Gillette and W. R. Cornelius and were approved, after much discussion. A committee composed of John Bell, W. T. Hale and Charles Rouzer was appointed to carry out the plans outlined.

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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 21, 1914.

With the cash corn market maintaining a steady tone all ot the past week, prices of meal, chop and other corn goods were practically unchanged. In some instances mills seemed disposed to grant concessions of 10c per bbl. on corn meal and about 5c per hundredweight on chop, but this was only on orders for prompt shipment. Corn meal sold principally at $1.80 per 100 lbs. in small sacks, Kansas City basis. Standard meal sold at the usual discount of 25c per bbl.

A limited demand for table goods came from the South. With the financial condition of all Southern markets strained, jobbers are disposed to keep their purchases on a small basis. The fact that new crop corn will be available within the next 30 days is another factor that is tending to make current purchases of corn goods light. Buyers in all markets are confining most of their buying to single carlots, and wherever possible are using reserve stocks in order to defer buying so that the prospective bearish effect of the new corn movement will be felt.

Demand for corn products generally is only moderate, while reports from the South and Southeast indicate very light trading. With the heavy new corn movement only about 30 days off, buyers figure that the current quotation of 75c for No. 2 mixed corn will show a reduction of at least 10c to 15c within the next month. Supply of old corn is ample for current needs, feeding demand being light in the Southwest.

Southeastern markets are out of line on corn and other table goods, Southern Illinois obtaining most of that trade.

Texas is the biggest purchaser of corn goods at this time, but sales to that state are limited, because new crop Texas corn is already available at a discount of about 10c per bu., or about 40c per bbl. on corn goods.

Brewers are not in the market for grits or other goods, but indications are that they will be active buyers after the new movement starts.

Chop sales were limited, even at concessions of 5c per 100 lbs. Arkansas took some, but most sales were to Kansas, Missouri and northern Oklahoma. Carlots sold at $1.44 per 100 lbs. in new burlap sacks, Kansas City basis.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.80@1.87½ per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.65@1.75 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, burlap bags, natural, $1.60@1.70; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.44 per 100; corn bran, in 100-lb. bags, 95c@$1 per 100.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 19, 1914.

War time stringencies among private consumers made themselves felt locally in the demand for corn and corn products. The sales of grits and corn meal were increased on account of cheapness in comparison with flour. Householders are adopting corn bread in place of biscuits, and the falling off in flour consumption will be great from that source alone. Corn goods were down 20c per bbl. last week under the prices of the week previous, and the demand for meal and grits, both from the city and country, was unusually large. Wholesale grocers said they sold more grits and meal, 3 to 1, than flour, and the country orders were larger than the city. Corn was down 4@5c per bu. for No. 2 yellow, and quite a lot of the Louisiana-Mississippi crop was offered, which kept down the values. Farmers were willing to take 78@82c per bu., and several sample cars were sent to the North and East on that basis. It is understood that 4,000 cars have been booked for Texas and New Mexico on a basis of 80@82c per bu. on contracts made early in September. Ruling quotations for corn goods, basis cottons in carlots, f. o. b. New Orleans, were: Cream meal, $4.10@4.15 per bbl.; standard meal, $3.90@4 per bbl.; grits, $4.20@4.25 per bbl.; hominy, $4.20@4.30 per bbl.; corn flour, $3.70@3.80 per bbl.; unbolted meal, $1.60@1.65 per 100; chops, $1.70@1.75 per 100 lbs.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 21, 1914.

Owing to the unsettled condition of the corn market, business in this line has been rather quiet the past week. Nearly all meal mills have sold out of the cheap goods, or rather have shipped all the meal that was sold or booked at lower figures, and as a result they are not running regularly and have not been for the past week or two.

Practically all grain dealers are insisting upon demand draft terms, and they will sell no other way. However, some few are selling on three days' sight, and occasionally on arrival draft terms. The meal mills always sell for cash, with an exception here and there. But there seems to be no exceptions at all at this time and all are insisting upon arrival draft terms.

Prices are as follows: Cream meal, basis 24-lb. sacks delivered Little Rock rate points, $3.80@3.90; pearl, 20@25c less; standard, 25@30c less.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 19, 1914.

The estimate for the corn crop is about 82 per cent of a normal crop, or a yield for the state of about 150,235,060 bus.

The average for the past five years, preceding 1913 (omitted on account of drouth), according to the government reports, is 183,201,200 bus.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 21, 1914.

Corn products have been in light demand. The tone of corn has been easier the past week, with a decline of about 2 cents. No. 2 milling corn is quoted at 88@90c. Corn meal is unchanged at $2 per 96-lb. bag, and pearl meal and grits sell at $2.10.

New York, Sept. 19, 1914.

Prices on corn goods were nominally unchanged. Demand continued very quiet.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $4.30 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.80@2; coarse, $1.80@2; hominy, $4.95; granulated yellow, $4.90; corn flour, $2.15. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.93; grits, $1.94; flakes, $2.25.

William Simons, of the Sawers Grain Co., Chicago, returned from a trip in the Northwest last week. He reports the sentiment in the country as being very bullish.

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New York

New York, Sept. 19, 1914.

A fairly good volume of business was done on flour in this market during the past week. When the wheat market touched the low points on Monday and Tuesday, a large number of mills made radical reductions in prices, and the trade took advantage of the break and made some purchases. There were also quite a few mill agents who had firm bids in band from the trade and who found it possible to book them when the market eased off. It appeared on the break as if some of the mills were very anxious to unload, as they made prices considerably under the lowest limits other mills would name. The spread between prices which various mills were willing to make was as wide as 35 cents per bbl. in quite a few instances.

Mills, as a general rule, are not willing to name prices for shipment beyond Jan. 1, but there have been a few instances where prices have been made for shipment up to the end of March on practically the same basis as to Jan. 1. There is still a big volume of domestic business to be had in this market for shipment up to the first of the year, and such mills as want their share of it must make reasonable prices in line with the wheat market and not expect to get exceptional profits.

During the week there has been considerable inquiry from export quarters on some good round lots of flour, especially from agents of various European governments who have been very active in the local market of late. It is reported that some large lines have been booked during the week for export to France, Norway, Sweden and Holland.

On spring patents there was a wide variation in prices during the week. Monday and Tuesday when the market broke sales were made in considerable volume at prices ranging all the way from $5.15@5.40 jute for 60 day shipment. Quite a few mills were glad to get the business at from $5.25 to $5.35, while others would not name a price under $5.50. Those who held at the high figure were rather in the minority and evidently figured that the trade would be compelled to pay their prices. At the end of the week when the wheat market again advanced prices were generally held at $5.50@5.70 in jute but it was impossible to interest any of the trade at the advance. On the break in wheat, Kansas flour also took a decided tumble in price and sales were made as low as $4.90 jute on 95 per cent straights, this being the lowest price reported. Mills in general, however, were willing to sell at around $5.00@5.10 jute on the break and a fair volume of business was transacted at the lower figure. Prices were generally advanced at the end of the week and were held at $5.20@5.40 jute.

Spring wheat clear was in fair demand and prices were held at $4.85@5.00 in sacks. Mills seemed a little more inclined to sell this grade.

Kansas clear was generally held at $4.65@4.90 jute and some fair sales were put through at the lower figure.

There was no special activity to note in soft winter wheat flour. Prices were naturally lower on the decline in wheat but buyers' needs had evidently been filled. Straights were held at $5.15@5.50 in wood. Prices on mill feed, especially bran and middlings, were rather weak and showed a considerable decline from from last week. Business on feed was rather dull. City bran in bulk was sold was held at $24 at mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.75@6 in bbls.; straight, $5.65@5.75 in bbls.; clears, $5.10@5.25 in bbls.; low grades, $4@4.40.

Winter Wheat flour—Patents, $5@5.80 in bbls.; straights, $5.15@5.50 in bbls; clears, $4.75@5 in bbls.; low grades, $4@4.25.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $5.50@5.75; straights, $5.20@5.40; clears, $4.65@4.90; low grades or low clears, $4.20@4.35.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $23.50; standard middlings, $26; flour middlings, $32.50; red dog, to arrive, $33.50; oil meal, $33@33.50; city feed, bulk bran, $24; 100-lb. sacks, $25.50; middlings, $26@33; red dog flour, $23.50.

Notes.

Arthur S. Cain, of the Cain Mill Co., Atchison, Kan., was a visitor on 'Change during the week.

O. S. Tilton, of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., St. Louis, spent several days in this market last week.

There was an unusually large number of European flour dealers on the exchange floor during the week, several of them being purchasing agents for their governments, and it is understood that they made some fairly large purchases of flour.

The C. A. Shultz Manufacturing Co., makers of the Shultz Patent Composition Scouring Case, whose factory and offices are located in Portland, Ore., have established an Eastern office at Monticello, Ind. This new location, being so near the center of the large milling states, should be very advantageous to them.

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Alabama

Mobile, Ala., Sept. 21, 1914.

There has been a lack of interest in flour sales the past week. Merchants seem to have lost their nerve and are curtailing sales all around, owing to existing conditions in cotton and naval stores. These products are at a standstill just now. It seems, however, that the "Buy-a-Bale" movement is attracting widespread attention, and it is hoped this will prove a great benefit.

Business along all lines of the grain trade continues dull. Just now grazing is very good in this section. Besides, farmers have just about completed harvesting a fairly good sized grain crop, so that a decreased demand is looked for for the next 60 or 90 days.

As has been the case for the past few weeks, quite a wide variance continues in the prices of flour, so that definite quotations are hard to get. Quote soft winter wheat, wood basis, highest patent, $5.90; standard patent, $5.50; low patent, $5@5.25; pearl meal, $2.10; cream meal, 10c less; No. 2 white corn, $1; No. 2 yellow or mixed corn, 97½c; No. 2 white clipped oats, 60c; No. 3 white oats, 58c; wheat bran, per 100 lbs., $1.30@1.40; pure wheat shorts, $1.45@1.55; corn chops, per 100 lbs., $1.75@1.80; choice alfalfa hay, $22; No. 1 timothy hay, $23; prime c. s. meal, $25@28; sacked c. s. hulls, per 100 lbs., 50@55c; mixed alfalfa feeds, $27@35.

Notes.

D. T. Sims, grain specialist of G. Mertz & Co., has returned from his vacation.

Henry Shields, of the American Grain and Fertilizer Co., is off on his annual vacation.

Thad Harrison, of McMillan & Harrison, is enjoying a pleasure trip through the West.

St. John & Co., who have recently gone into the mixed feed business on an enlarged scale, are meeting with much success on a special poultry mash put out by them.

Selma, Ala., Sept. 19, 1914.

With cotton selling at 1 cent per pound higher this Saturday than a week ago, indicating between $750,000 to $1,000,000 more for the 150,000 bales received on this market, the general tone of business is better, although the present price of 8¼c to 8½c per pound is not sufficiently attractive to cause much selling.

The movement of flour and feedstuffs is still far below normal, with some jobbers still selling old contracts at a discount. Some mills are inclined to discount the present market for immediate shipments of flour. Corn meal is in very poor demand here. The new crop corn in this section is sufficiently dry to mill and farmers are using this to a larger extent than ever before.

The following prices obtain: Soft wheat fancy patent, $5.65@5.85, wood; standard patent, $5.25@5.40, wood; bran, $26.50; shorts, $29.50; standard bolted meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.79; No. 2 white corn, sacked, 96c; No. 2 white oats, sacked, 55c.

Notes.

The "Buy-a-Bale of Cotton" movement is spreading like wildfire among the mills, feed and cereal people. The Liberty Mills, Nashville, Tenn., this week instructed their brokers at 10 Southern cities, including Selma, Montgomery and Birmingham, to buy a bale of cotton for their account at 10 cents. The Quaker Oats Co. have instructed every attache of theirs in the South, including salesmen, brokers, branch managers, etc., to each buy a bale for their account at 10 cents, which will mean hundreds of bales, and in addition this company has placed a large contract for cotton bags, 1,000,000 for immediate delivery. Others are following this plan also.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 21, 1914.

Some improvement has been noted in the demand for flour. The easier wheat market of the first part of the week aroused a number of buyers and tended to disprove the old myth that no business can be done on a falling market. Buyers showed a desire to take a sure thing in a drop of several points in wheat, rather than to wait for more and have to buy on the rise. The break was to the advantage of both millers and buyers.

In export there are a few more signs of life. Irrespective of how the business is being handled on the seaboard, millers in Indiana are finding that most of the few orders now received are from brokers of whom they never heard. The regular channels seem blocked, but the buying is done by agents of European governments, acting through brokers in Eastern cities. These men deposit the money in the banks, and that is a good enough sign that the transaction is legitimate.

Flour prices show decreases of 5@20c from a week ago.

Mill feed shows little change in demand, with the prices $1 lower.

The flour production of Indianapolis mills for the last week, according to the Board of Trade report, was 14,388 bbls., compared with 9,403 bbls. in the preceding week, 15,941 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1913 and 6,210 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1912.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Flour—Patents, $5.40@5.60; straights, $5@5.20; clears, $4.70@4.90.

Western Hard Wheat—Patents, $5.20@5.35.

Bakers' Special Blend—Hard and spring wheat patents, $5.60@5.75.

Northwestern Spring Wheat Flour—Patents, $5.95@6.10.

Mill Feed—Bran, $24 a ton, f. o. b. Indianapolis, $25.50 in 100-lb sacks; middlings, $24@25.

W. P. Montgomery is pushing actively his investigation of the alleged grain combine in Kansas. Hearings were held at Salina and other points last week. Mr. Montgomery declared that Salina mills and elevators paid less for wheat at Salina than at their other elevators in adjoining towns. However, the mills stated that this difference in price was due to the difference in quality of the grain offered, rather than to any intended discrimination.

The McClusky Farmers' Elevator Co., McClusky, N. D., incorporated for $15,000.

PURE PHOSPHATE FOR SELF-RISING FLOUR

We have devoted our entire time for 35 years to making Phosphate. Correspondence Solicited

PROVIDENT CHEMICAL WORKS
Main Office, St. Louis, Mo.
Branches:
New York Chicago San Francisco

BURRELL

Engineering and Construction Company

1102 Webster Building
CHICAGO

Designers and Builders of Fireproof Grain Elevators and Mills.

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 19, 1914.

General conditions surrounding the flour business have become a little more settled. Six dollars per bbl. for best patents in l. c. l. lots delivered may be called general quotation. Carlots will be 20c per bbl. less. City trade here is being quoted at around $5.50@5.70.

While the larger mills in the interior are running full time, business here is reported as less in volume. Interior mills are obtaining $22 for bran and for shorts $24@26. Jobbers here are offering $18@19 for bran, carlots, $21@22 for shorts.

Farmers' deliveries of wheat are falling off, evidently owing to drop in wheat market. Having had a taste of dollar wheat at their home stations, they are disinclined to let it go for less, and they feel assured they will get it.

A large acreage of winter wheat is being put in, and when the total seeding is in the acreage will show a large increase over last year.

Nebraska Notes.

J. F. Kroutil, of the Yukon Mill and Grain Co., Yukon, Okla., has been visiting in Wahoo, Neb.

The Ashland Roller Mills, at Ashland, has again changed owners, is being remodeled and will shortly start up.

The McCaull-Webster Co., Minneapolis, have plans under way for the erection of a 30,000-bu. elevator at Hawarden, Neb.

E. W. Wagner & Co., Chicago, Ill., have purchased a membership in the Omaha Grain Exchange. Branch offices were opened in the Brandeis Building, with E. H. Tiffany in charge.

Most points in Nebraska are now paying $6 per bbl. for established brands of patent, or about $2 higher than ruling values a month ago. At some stations quotations range above $6.25 per bbl. in carlots, while the l. c. l. price is at least 25c higher.

The following is the advice of Chauncy Abbott, Jr., of the Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., Schuyler, Neb., to retailers of flour: "Don't cut the life out of flour profits because you have the flour booked cheap. Keep your profits. Follow the market. Later on the other fellow may be the lucky one."

The Firth Mills, one of the chain of corn mills operated by the Nebraska Corn Products Co., has resumed operations, following a shutdown of more than a year. The Firth plant is now filling orders formerly on the books of the Beatrice Mills, which were burned to the ground more than a month ago. The operative department of the Beatrice plant was immediately transferred to the Firth mill after the fire.

Receipts of wheat at Omaha have not been up to expectations of the grain dealers on that market. This is accounted for in part by the light marketings in the state, but notwithstanding the Omaha movement has not been in proportion to the light country movement. However, the demand at Omaha is active, and many direct purchases of wheat are being made. A large percentage of the wheat coming to Omaha is moving to Chicago, and some to Northwestern points.

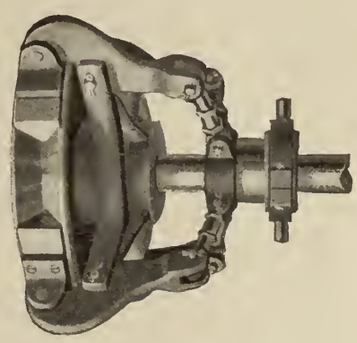
AA PHOSPHATE

"The Best for Self-Rising Flour Since 1884"

HYGIENIC CHEMICAL CO.
CHICAGO NEW YORK ST. LOUIS

DON'T PAY TWO PRICES

for a Friction Clutch



Some sizes as low as one dollar per horsepower. This clutch will carry 25 to 50% overload. Built any size 5 to 100 HP. Write today for circular and discounts.

Decatur Fdry. Furnace & Machine Co.
Dept. B Decatur, Indiana

Necessities for Your Power Plant

Boiler Cleaner furnished on 60 days' TRIAL with Compound Pump or Feeder free of cost. If Boiler Cleaner does not do the work, put plug in barrel and return and there will be no bill rendered.

One lb. per day per 100 H. P. Boiler at 6½c per lb. does the work or no pay. Will you try a small barrel?

BEST OIL FILTER MADE.

Real Oil Filter, true to its name. Give capacity required and let us quote prices. Always put in on 60 days' guarantee.

Read that top line again.

If you use Boiler Graphite, we have it.

Purest air-floated Defloculated Boiler Graphite; also Pulverized Flake Boiler Graphite. Let us quote you prices on the Purity Brand.

HERE IS WHERE WE PULL.

Missouri Non-Slip Belt Preservative and Recurrier Dressings.

Stick and liquid forms a specialty for flour mills. Always 60 days' trial. No pay if not SATISFACTORY.

Missouri Boiler Cleaner Co.
St. Louis, Mo.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 19, 1914.

This has been a very poor week in the flour, feed and grain business. The consumers are stocked for the next three months, and no doubt the wholesalers will clean up before purchasing. Money is very hard to collect, as very few works of any kind are running. Even the railroads have cut off men in the shops and a great many trains have been laid off. The general business situation is very poor. The flour buyers say they see very few flour salesmen. Neither do they want to, as they will buy only as they need flour to keep up stocks to a minimum.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full and mixed cars:

Spring Patent basis wood). $5.60@6; straight, $5.25@5.75; clear, $5@5.25; low grade, in sacks, $33@37.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$5.40@5.75; straight, $5@5.25; clear, $4.75@5; extra, $4.25@4.50.

Kansas Patent (basis 98-lb. cotton)—$5.40@5.85; straight, $5.10@5.60; clear, $4.50@4.75.

Western Rye (in sacks)—$5.10@5.50; Pennsylvania, in wood, $5.05@5.45.

Feed—Spring red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $30.25@32.25; flour middlings, $29.25@30.50; middlings, $26.25@27.50; bran, $25.50@27.25; Kansas middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $30.25@32; bran, $24.25@25.50; winter middlings, bulk, $26.25@27.50; bran, $25.50@26.50.

Notes.

Very little wheat is coming in. Mills are paying $1@1.10.

Elmer E. Croll, the Topton, Pa., flour miller, fell off a trestle and broke some ribs.

The Seaford (Del.) Flour Mills have been unable to run, on account of the scarcity of water.

The flour mill belonging to the H. H. Stauffer estate, at Bechtelsville, Pa., was sold to Charles Herbein for $10,000.

Jesse A. Carr, aged 73 years, died. He fell in his mill at Scarboro, Md., 10 years ago and his death is the result of the fall at that time.

Buckwheat is being cut. Quality is fine and dry, but acreage small. Corn is being cut. The sections that always have a big crop have a very poor one this year, and where we expect a small crop it is exceptionally fine.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Harvey C. Miller and John F. McLoughlin, of the grain firm of L. F. Miller & Sons, of this city, plead guilty in the United States Court to four counts of an indictment charging them with unlawful rebating and were fined $1,000 each on each count.

A new grain firm is being formed in this city to export and import grain. It will be called the Philadelphia Export Grain Co. The incorporators are William M. Richardson, Samuel F., William B. and John K. Scattergood and Walter K. Woolman, all well-known members of 'Change.

The Fairview Mill Co. has incorporated for $50,000 at East Fairview, N. D.

Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 21, 1914.

Taking all things into consideration, the flour business is holding up wonderfully well, and the merchants of this section are doing their best to hold up their trade and bring about a condition that will take the cotton farmer through, as well as all others that are interested in the movement of the cotton crop.

The "Buy-a-Bale" plan seems to be spreading very rapidly, and many merchants and citizens all over the state have bought a bale or more of cotton and agreed to hold it until October, 1915. A great many of the Northern firms doing business in this section have bought bales of cotton and are storing it in warehouses.

Some mills are still on full time, and those that are working the trade hard will find that there is more business to be had than some of the local traveling men report.

High-grade flour continues to move very freely, in spite of the high prices, and the flour mills in general are pretty well loaded on extra fancy grades. This condition will probably change in the very near future, as the price of patent will, sooner or later, necessitate an increase in the popular-priced goods.

Bran has declined very rapidly, and some of the mills are offering at low figures, some few as low as 95c for straight bran.

Buyers are very apt to book very little ahead, on account of market conditions, and will use flour as they need it for a while, or at least until some kind of an opinion can be formed as to what the next change in the market will be.

Prices are as follows, f. o. b. Little Rock rate points: Missouri best patent, wood basis, $5.75@6; standard patents, 40@50c less; extra fancy, 75@90c less. Bran, from 95c to $1.10 in 100-lb. sacks; shorts, $1.20@1.30.

Notes.

J. R. Fair, of the McDaniel Milling Co., Carthage, Mo., was in Little Rock last week and went from here to Memphis territory, where he expects to remain a few days before returning to the mill. Mr. Fair makes his home in Carthage.

E. B. Overton, of the Dulle Milling Co., Jefferson City, Mo., has been in Little Rock nearly all week, and reports business fairly good, stating that he will have to get out in the near future to get new business on the present market prices.

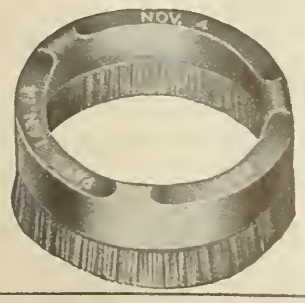
W. W. Rutland, of the Coalgate Grain Co., Coalgate, Okla., was in Little Rock this week, transacting some business with John H. Campbell, the firm's local broker. Mr. Rutland makes his home in Coalgate, and will return after a short visit to Memphis.

Habel, Armbruster & Larsen, Chicago, incorporated for $30,000, to do a flour and wheat products business.

Erickson & Marquardt have opened a feed mill at Whitewater, Wis.

Gunder Olsen Grain Co., Alexander, N. D., incorporated for $25,000.

BEST CLOTH CLEANER



Peterson's Patent Cloth Cleaner

Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.

Write for sample.

CREAM CITY CAN WORKS

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., Sept. 19, 1914.

The flour market was at a standstill for a part of the week, the lower option market causing buyers to drop out to see just where wheat was going. Most buyers had about all they really wanted, and, as mills were all sold ahead for the next few weeks, they did not push sales. Some mills report an increase in inquiries, but, not having anything to offer for immediate shipment, they wired back at a pretty steep figure, and not much business resulted. Some mills report that it is getting back again to the question of price and not flour with some of the brokers. The cash market did not respond to the decline as freely as the option market, and has not dropped off in proportion. Receipts continue good, but farmers are beginning to get the ground in condition for seeding and will not haul very much to market for the next few days.

Feed is still a drug on the market. No one seems to want it, and with mills running full time there is more than enough to supply the demand. Up to date there has been a fairly good sale for bran, but not at fancy prices. With the large hay crop on hand, there will not be a very large demand for some time. Bran is selling from $1 to $1.05, delivered Kansas points.

Notes.

Nick Kieth, of the Kieth Grain Co., Wichita, is visiting the grain trade in Texas.

H. Lassen, of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, left the last of the week for Chicago. He intends to look into conditions in the Northwest.

P. B. Kimpler, of the Ellinwood Mill and Elevator Co., Ellinwood, Kan., spent a day in Wichita last week. He reports that there will be a large acreage of wheat planted around Ellinwood this fall.

The Wichita Flour Mills Co. is preparing a trainload of flour to be shipped to a broker in New Orleans, and he will forward same to Europe. This is the first of a series of trainloads that will be shipped from the mill, according to Mr. Koster, sales manager.

Some complaints have been made in regard to shortage of cars on the Frisco line. The Frisco Railroad advise, however, that they have taken care of the towns that report the shortage and are bringing in several hundred cars to distribute along this branch of their lines. To date this is the only shortage reported.

W. R. Watson, formerly of the Watson Mill Co., Wichita, is expected back the first of the week. Mr. Watson has been visiting in the East and renewing old acquaintances. While in New York he interviewed several bankers and other interests as to conditions and sent some valuable information to the millers in the Southwest.

The various local agents of railroads entering Galveston have issued a circular in line with Texas Commission Circular No. 4138, which declines to accept weight certificates that are not furnished within 14 days after date of delivery and requests shippers to protect themselves, as it is their intention to comply strictly with the ruling.

The "Buy-a-Bale" movement throughout the Southwest is making a hit. Several mills have bought bales. In the "Made in America" move to use cotton sacks for feed, Mr. Topping, of the Southwestern Millers' League, advises that he is getting letters in every mail from millers stating that they think the idea a good one and will use cotton sacks in every case possible.

Bowman Equity Exchange, Bowman, N. D., incorporated for $30,000.

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Allegheny,: Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Binghamton*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	29.00	38.00
Boston*	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Buffalo*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Cincinnati	17.00	17.00	8.00	18.00
Chicago	12.00	12.00	8.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.50	20.50	11.50	18.50
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Erie, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Indianapolis	16.50	16.50	8.00	16.00
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	32.50
Kansas City			7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky.	17.00	17.00	8.00	19.00
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	35.00
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	10.50	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	28.70	28.70	19.70	25.00
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75		14.00	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	6.00	10.00
Philadelphia*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Portland, Me.	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	25.70	17.50	22.00
Rochester*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Schenectady*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Scranton, Pa.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	29.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00		14.00
Syracuse*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Terre Haute, Ind.	15.00	15.00	6.00	16.00
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.50	20.00	34.00
Toledo, Ohio	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Troy, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Utica, N. Y.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Washington, D. C.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Wheeling, W. Va.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at these points.

Lake and rail points marked with * take a rate two cents less than above quoted rates during lake and rail season.

Before Passing this Page

THINK!

If you discovered a hole in your flour spout that was leaking 50 pounds of flour a day into the feed spout, how long would it take you to have it fixed?

OUR CATALOGUE

will show you that there are leaks in the best mills and also tell you how *we stop them.*

If you are not practical in your milling knowledge, then

Refer this Book to Your Head Miller

In it he will find valuable information and also things not so dry along milling lines. It is his duty to inform you of needed improvements, and to suggest means to obtain better results.

He is the pivot on which turns your profit and loss.

Write us for catalogue and points on what happened at the Buffalo Convention.

THOS. McFEELY CO.

Philadelphia

E. A. Pynch Co., Minneapolis, Minn., N. W. Agents.

Wheat on the Farms
Roads are Impassable
Flour Orders Delayed

Plant of Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kans., Built by

There are many mills which need more **wheat storage** to carry over the periods when wheat supplies dry up because there is no chance for farmers to deliver wheat. Same condition applies to car shortages.

Concrete re-inforced storage tanks will solve this problem for you.

WHY NOT WRITE TO

Otto J. Lehrack Const. Co.
408 West 59th St,
Kansas City, Mo.

Competition

Requires all successful millers to keep their mills up to date.

The best trade demands flour of highest quality properly aged, whitened and conditioned.

Over three-fourths of the representative mills in the United States, England, Germany and France have installed the ***Alsop Electrical Process*** of aging and whitening flour.

If you have not installed this wonderful invention, you are working under a serious handicap.

Write us for particulars.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 21 1914

Prices at one time during the past week were 30c to 50c under the opening flour values, but closing quotations showed a recovery of most of the loss made early in the week. However, some Kansas mills held their prices at 10c to 20c less on established brands for prompt shipment. Spring wheat mills quoted freely at a range of $5.70@6.40 for extreme short patents, while family patents were held at 10c to 20c per bbl. less.

Local Iowa mills are quoting extreme short patents at $6.50 per bbl., delivered any part of the state, while straight grades are held at $5.80@6 per bbl. in new jutes or cottons. In the extreme northwestern part of the state mills are quoting a range of $6@7 per bbl. for spring wheat patents, delivered nearby points.

Only a fair demand was reported for flour most of last week, the weak tone in the market the first few days being the adverse factor. However, some improvement was noted when the market advanced the last few days. Quotations of mills were more varied last week than at any time since the first advance. Some mills are catching up on orders and have been making concessions to maintain full runs, but others booked up are holding firm.

Kansas mills' agents operated under more difficulties than for some time. The big decline in the market on Monday was not auspicious, but the recovery later made mills withdraw all open quotations. Also, the sharply declining values on bran and other mill feeds offset to some extent the lower values on wheat. Quite a few dealers in the state are stocked up and have withdrawn from the market. Many are waiting for more settled trade conditions before making new purchases.

Mill feeds were weak, with declines of $2 per ton general. Bran was quoted at $23.50@24 per ton in carlots, delivered any point in the state. Standard middlings were in better request than bran, selling up to $25 per ton in new burlap bags. Fancy white shorts were in limited supply, only mixed cars being available. Prices ranged from $27 to $28 per ton. Low grade is held at $29@32 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.60@6.10; straight, $5.40@5.90; fancy clear, $4.90; low grade clear, $4.35@4.50.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $5.90@6.40; family patent, $5.80@6.10; clear, $4.90@5; red dog, scarce at $1.85 per 100.

Mill Feed—Bran, $23.50@24 per ton; standard middlings, $24.75@25; flour middlings, $29@32.

IOWA NOTES.

Ida County, Ia., will harvest a crop of 5,000,000 bus. of corn, according to present prospects for the crop. Corn is generally about two weeks ahead of last year, and is just about ready for harvest. Cutting will start soon.

The winter wheat movement in Iowa has been fairly active, although farmers still expect much higher prices for wheat. However, the break in the market early last week was a stimulus to heavier marketings, but when the market went below $1 deliveries fell off.

W. P. Adams, owner of the Fair View farm, adjoining Odebolt, Ia., has just started the marketing of his 1913 corn crop, which amounts to more than 200,000 bus. A crop just as large is rapidly maturing now. The Fair View farm is all in one strip of land, containing 5,970 acres, most of which is devoted to corn.

Railroads operating in the state are directing their attention toward plans for moving the large corn crop, harvesting of which has just started. Several thousand cars are now held in reserve on sidings in various parts of the state, and carriers are adding to this reserve daily. Railroad officials say there is very little danger of a car shortage, as the heavy Iowa corn movement will not start until the Southwestern winter wheat movement falls off.

J. Hale & Son, of Ionia, Mich., have sent plans for a four-story brick flour mill to the local Builders and Traders' Exchange for bids.

The following agricultural patents were issued last week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: A. D. Anderson, Duluth, Minn., seed-dropping mechanism for planters; F. A. and J. E. Bowman, Gilbert, Minn., steering gear; W. F. Keller, Minneapolis, Minn., harrow tooth fastener; C. A. Lee, Morris, Minn., seed cleaner; A. C. Sandvig, Grafton, N. D., pitchfork; W. F. Schade, Griffin, N. D., plow lifting mechanism.

That the bill before Congress to prevent exportations of foodstuffs will not be given much consideration is confidently expected by millers and grain men. The federal government has been taking nearly every possible step to develop the export business, and there is not any likelihood that it will be cut off simply because domestic prices have advanced.

Peters Elevator Co., Napoleon, N. D., incorporated for $6,000.

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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 21, 1914.

No price changes were recorded in the alfalfa products market here the past week, although most of the buying trade is anxious to contract on a large scale at discounts of $1 to $2 per ton under prevailing quotations. However, local dealers held steady all of the week and refused to make any concessions in prices. Choice to No. 1 alfalfa meal was quoted mostly at a range of $18.50@19 per ton, most sales being at the lower figures.

The steady tone to the corn market and the unchanged prices for molasses left no room for reduction in mixed alfalfa feeds. Demand just now is not large, because of the large forage crop being harvested in most consuming centers and the belief of a large percentage of the dealers in lower prices. Few, if any, have confidence in present values, claiming that the new corn movement and the heavier offerings of alfalfa meal later will depress the market. Purchases of grain mixed feeds were limited altogether to single carlots for prompt shipment. Deferred business was out of the question, and dealers, with their bearish view on the outlook, see no reason for booking heavily at current prices.

Grain mixed alfalfa feeds were in light demand, selling up to $27.50 for the grain dry mixed feed. Molasses grain mixed feed was offered at $1.50 @2.50 per ton less than the grain dry mixed, or at a range of $25@26 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

Alfalfa molasses feed was in better demand than the grain mixed, the South especially showing a decided preference for this feed, partly because of its low price. However, the strained financial condition of Southern markets is still being felt in alfalfa products trade. Volume of business to the South is much lighter than last year. Mixers here declare that trade is at least 25 per cent lighter than they had anticipated several months ago. This decline in the volume of trade is due altogether to the inability of the Southern cotton planter to dispose of his cotton at favorable prices.

Colorado, the principal source of supply at this time, is shipping very little meal to this market. Mills are gradually increasing their operations, and quite a number report hay in excellent condition for grinding. Quite a few have large last half September contracts to fill, and reports are that they will run full time the remainder of the month.

Light movement of meal to this market is ample for the present demand, which is of a scattered single carlot character. The South is taking very little meal, while most traders in Eastern markets are firm in the opinion that prices will go lower. No. 2 meal sold at a discount of $2 per ton under No. 1, or at a range of $16.50@17 per ton in 100-lb. burlap bags, Kansas City basis.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice to No. 1 new crop meal, $18.50@19; No. 2, $16.50@17.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $20.50@21.75; No. 2, $19.50@20.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$26@27.50; alfalfa grain dry mixed, $28.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $14@14.50; No. 1, $13@13.50; No. 2, $10.50@11.50; No. 3, $9@10; standard, $12@12.50.

Kansas City Hay Market.

Alfalfa hay receipts here the past week were the lightest of the past two months. Shippers were inactive most of the week, and took very little of the supplies. Demand was in same volume as preceding week, and came from same trade. Common and low grades were principally a drug on the market, the demand being principally for the better grades of hay. Prices were mostly unchanged during the week, but choice hay, whenever obtainable, brought a premium of 50c per ton over last week's prices. Receipts of alfalfa were 184 cars, out of a total supply of all kinds of hay of 537 cars.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

John Beutler is interested in a portable alfalfa meal mill for the territory around Ravenna, Neb. He is figuring on a machine of about 50 tons' capacity per day. The territory around Ravenna has a large surplus of alfalfa hay annually, and farmers are disposed to favor a portable mill, which could be taken from farm to farm.

The feeding value of cane molasses is equal to that of good corn, pound for pound, and cane molasses is more palatable and tasteful and generally cheaper. Alfalfa molasses feed, which contains about 50 per cent ground alfalfa and 50 per cent molasses, is considered an ideal feed by dairymen, especially when cane molasses is used. Its palatability is supreme. Ask Penick & Ford, Ltd., New Orleans, La., about carlots of best cane molasses.

The average yield of alfalfa in the state of Nebraska for the past five years is 1,973,820 tons. Unofficial estimates for this year place the crop at 2,689,613 tons, or 136 per cent of the normal average yield. However, other forages will make less than a normal crop in the state this year. The average yield of all kinds of hay is 5,544,749 tons, of which prairie hay averages 3,457,000 tons. This year wild hay will average only 87 per cent of normal, while tame hay will be only about 90 per cent.

W. W. Weir, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, gives the following as one of the principal reasons why newly planted alfalfa fails: When the alfalfa seed bed is plowed in the spring or shortly before planting, the soil is too loose for good germination and a poor stand often results. The seed, and later the tiny rootlets, do not have the proper contact with the soil to sprout and grow well. When fall planting is practiced, however, this difficulty is overcome and by planting time the seed bed is properly firmed and in the best condition to promote rapid growth.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 21, 1914.

The demand for alfalfa in the Chicago market is improving. Clover was a light crop this year and it is very evident there will be an increased demand for alfalfa over that of last year for that reason. Southern Illinois absorbed a fair amount of alfalfa mixed feeds during the week, but not in the same proportion as a year ago. Receipts of alfalfa meal are comparatively light. Colorado, which is the largest shipper, having had heavy rains which have toughened hay to such an extent that operations are greatly curtailed. Choice alfalfa is quoted at $17@18; No. 1, $15.50@16.50.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 21, 1914.

Demand for alfalfa and its products was fairly good last week and the price was down about $1@1.50 per ton on practically all grades. The big local slump was on chicken feeds, because of the large numbers of householders getting rid of their chickens in compliance with the new regulations of the health officials in the bubonic plague campaign. More than 2,000 of the 5,000 chicken-raisers have retired from the business, and the reduction in the weekly consumption of chicken feeds is enormous. Several mills have quit grinding, and two left the city or are preparing to do so. Another factor against the mixed feed business here is the advantage which Memphis, St. Louis and Kansas City now have over New Orleans on the rate for blackstrap imported from Cuba in tank steamers. The M. & O. lines put in a 15c rate, which enables the competitors of the New Orleans mills to lay their blackstrap down at their plants at a figure under that at which the local mills can get their product to their mills, now that blackstraps from Louisiana have advanced under the advance in sugar. This will place the St. Louis, Memphis and Kansas City mills in a position to take away a great portion of the trade of the New Orleans mills in competing territory. Feed men are much exercised over this, and some will retire on account of it. Quotations for hay and alfalfa meal are as follows, basis cottons and jutes, f. o. b. New Orleans: No. 1 hay, $17.60@18; prime, $16@17; No. 1 meal, $21 per ton; mixed feed, molasses, $25@27 per ton; grain mixed, $27@31 per ton.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 21, 1914.

The demand for alfalfa meal was extremely slow, and the market is dull and weak. Offerings are light, but are in excess of the requirements, as the improved condition of the fall pasturage has caused buyers to hold off again, and they are taking only enough for their immediate requirements.

Prices are nominally, in a jobbing way: Choice, $20@20.50; No. 1, $18.50@19.50; No. 2, $16.50.

Bran or Ground Wheat.

That consumption of wheat by live stock in the Southwest this year will be practically nil is the report of nearly every miller and elevator operator in Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma. Missouri, too, will feed little or no wheat this year. These four states, according to the official estimate of the national Department of Agriculture, fed 29,000,000 bus. of wheat last year. The very small consumption of wheat by live stock this year is due to three causes: The high prices at which farmers can market wheat; the large supply of bran and other mill feeds and the liberal crops of corn, oats and various roughages.

Consumption of wheat brings up the question as to the relative value of ground wheat and bran. An authority on live stock feeding says:

"Ground wheat at $1.10 per bu. makes it worth $36.60 per ton. One ton of wheat contains 1,686 lbs. of digestible nutrients, while one ton of bran contains only 1,230 lbs. It will be found that with bran selling at $26 per ton, by dividing the cost of these feeds by the number of pounds of digestible nutrients contained in each, the wheat is a little more expensive, the nutrients in each feed costing more than 2 cents per pound.

"We might add that wheat is a good feed if it isn't fed in too large quantities and if it is mixed with other feeds. If fed alone it becomes more or less sticky when being masticated, owing to its high percentage of gluten."

F. C. Streufert and J. J. Fuqua have purchased the interests of the Merchants' State Bank of Humboldt and the Second National Bank of Jackson in the Humboldt Milling Co., Humboldt, Tenn. The Bank of Humboldt retains an interest in the mill, which will remain under the management of Mr. Streufert.

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FOR SALE OR TRADE—Complete machinery and steam power plant for 60-bbl. flour mill. F. H. Willis, Enfield, Ill.

MONEY-MAKER FOR RENT OR SALE—Best located up-to-date 70-bbl. steam flour mill in the Southwest, complete corn department, elevator, barns and residence. Abundant wagon wheat, best quality. Exchange and local trade A-1. Cheap fuel. Only mill and elevator in town of 8,000. A. B. Stone, owner, Fayetteville, Ark.

FOR SALE—On easy terms, 140-bbl. mill and elevator. Well located in good school town on main line Santa Fe. Would consider trade. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 241, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—A No. 0 Draver scroll, as good as new. Used a short time. Address Emil Brunner, Hope, Kansas.

FOR SALE—One 50-bbl. mill in good running order. Located about four blocks from railroad station. Main building has three floors, one flour house, 10 acres of ground, good concrete dam, plenty of water. Price right. For further particulars write G. W. Olsen, Cedar, Kan.

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WANTED—Second miller in new, up-to-date 250 bbls. plant. Apply quick. Stafford County Flour Mills Co., Hudson, Kan.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill not less than 100 bbls. capacity, by a married man 29 years old; 12 years' experience in hard and soft wheat milling. Am sober, industrious and can build up a flour business that is run down. Can furnish references. Address Box Z, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in good mill of 100 to 500 bbl. capacity. I am thoroughly up-to-date in modern milling, and capable of obtaining the best results in quality and yield. Am married, 30 years of age, have had more than 12 years' experience in different mills. I do not use liquor in any form. Can furnish satisfactory recommendations as to character and ability. Give capacity, make of machinery and wages paid in first letter. Address Head Miller, 710 Ninth avenue, Shenandoah, Iowa.

WANTED — Stationery engineer wants position. Capable of handling fire or water tube boilers, cross compound or simple engines and condensers. Always on lookout for economy. Have own indicator. Never been discharged. Good reference. Box 243, Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 to 500 barrels' capacity, winter or spring wheat or corn goods. Am middle-aged. Have had 17 years' practical experience in some of the best large and small mills. Can do ordinary repair work and keep mill in the best of running order. References exchanged. Write me for particulars. P. O. Box 474, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—We want a 9x18 or 9x24 3 pr. high feed roll. We have for sale or exchange one 8-inch and on 14-inch American special grinder, one 16-inch N. & M. vertical burr mill, all good as new. One Smith purifier, one 20x8 N. & M. flour dresser. Rohm Bros., Rockville, Ind.

WANTED—Position as head miller by a sober, competent man of 25 years' practical experience in some of the leading mills of the United States. Can fill the position to your satisfaction in quality, quantity and percentages. Have been head miller here for the past six years, with Cooper & Son, but have resigned, owing to a disagreement. Address John Loughrey, Humboldt, Neb.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 barrels and up. Have had charge of mills from 150 to 2,000 barrels. Can furnish very best of references. Can keep mill in good repair, have my own tools. Married. Can come at once. Wish a situation where there are good schools. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 203, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position, by a born miller, experienced from burr to roll system. Was head miller for 19 years with one firm, and head miller for 7½ years in a 235-bbl. full Plansifter system mill. Would take charge of a 50 to 200 bbls. mill, or second in a larger mill. Reference furnished on request. W. H. S., 435 W. King street, York, Pa.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 75 to 300 bbls. capacity, by miller of 28 years' practical experience. Can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Can come on short notice. Address G. C. Moore, Ravenna, Neb.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 50 barrels up, by middle-aged man with lifetime experience. Will guarantee satisfaction. Would also consider mill for rent with the privilege of buying. Julius Petersen, Papillion, Neb.

WANTED—Position as second miller in a mill of 100 to 300 bbl. capacity. Have had five years' experience in milling business and can furnish best of references from past employers. West preferred; can come on short notice. State wages in first letter. Address R. R. Busby, Onawa, Ia.

WANTED—Position as flour packer. I am a married man of good habits, have had six years' experience. Prefer job in Nebraska. State salary and capacity of mill in first letter. Address Box 242, Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

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Volume Twenty-four | TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1914. | Number Eighteen

More Use of Cotton Sacks

Millers Urged to Assist in Helping Southern Trade Situation.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 28, 1914.

Millers in the Southwest are taking an active interest in the "Buy a Bale of Cotton" campaign, and many are joining the various organizations in the South organized to relieve the cotton situation. The Southwestern Millers' League and the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club are urging their members to "Buy a Bale of Cotton," and those millers with a Southern flour trade are actively soliciting their local business men in the campaign.

A bale of cotton now costs 10c per lb., delivered Galveston, Tex. Storage averages about 25c per month, making the total cost of a 500-lb. bale of middling grade about $53. The Galveston Commercial Association is doing most of the purchasing for millers. Millers enlisting in the campaign send their names in to the Galveston organization, which buys the bale of cotton and returns negotiable warehouse receipts.

The "Buy a Bale of Cotton" movement is being proposed to trade organizations in general. Not only the various millers' clubs, but every association of business men and manufacturers doing business with the South has been asked to join the campaign. All of the secretaries of the millers' organizations in the Southwest are inaugurating a campaign for the exclusive use of cotton bags for feed and flour sold on domestic account. W. H. Marshall, secretary of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club, says of the present situation, as regards the members of his club: "The best customers for the mill products manufactured in this section are in the cotton-producing states. If they see the millers are striving to create an added demand for the crop upon which they depend they will not fail to appreciate the effort. It is hoped every miller will advocate the use of cotton for both flour and feed. Cotton bags cost very much less than burlap or jute, and are by far more sanitary. Then there is also some patriotism involved, for if cotton is used the entire shipment—contents and container—will have been grown and manufactured in America."

J. N. Winburne, broker, representing a Kansas mill at Little Rock, Ark., is an enthusiastic advocate of the plan to use cotton instead of burlap or both flour and feed. He says the effect on the consumption of raw cotton in this country will be very favorable. He accounts for the present strain in the South as follows:

"To Milling and Grain News: On account of the great war of Europe breaking out just at the time when the cotton crop of the South was about ready to be placed on the market, we find absolutely no demand for cotton abroad. The seriousness of the situation can be readily seen when it is understood that two-thirds of the entire cotton crop usually goes to export.

"It is estimated that the cotton crop this year will amount to 14,000,000 or 15,000,000 bales, and, judging from the past, the spinners of this country can use only 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 bales. Thus, you see, there will be about 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 bales of 'distress' cotton unless the war should terminate soon.

"On account of the situation, as outlined above, the price of cotton has fallen from around 12c to 7c and 8c per pound, which is below the cost of production.

"The Southern farmer depends almost entirely upon the cotton crop for his living. In many cases he mortgages his crop to the merchant before it is even planted, in order to get flour, meat and corn, all of which comes from the North and West. The merchant, in turn, borrows money from the bank to tide him over until the cotton crop moves in the fall. And so the entire commercial structure of the South rests upon the price of cotton.

"It will be seen, therefore, that the proposition for the South to solve is how to get the price of cotton back again from 7c and 8c to 10c and 12c per pound. There is only one way to do this, and that is to increase the consumption of cotton as much as possible in the United States and other countries where our exports can enter and then withhold the balance of the crop from the market until matters are adjusted abroad.

"There is a popular movement all over the South now for each individual, who is able, to buy a bale or more and hold it for one year, or until peace is restored and the price of cotton again reaches a point where it can be sold at a profit. The 'Buy a Bale' movement is a laudable one, but it is obvious that this cannot take care of all the surplus cotton. In event of the continuation of the war it is expected that the cotton acreage another year will be cut at least 50 per cent, so that the only question will be how to take care of the surplus that we already have made and upon which the farmers, merchants and bankers are almost entirtly dependent.

"We would ask, therefore, that you, through the columns of your paper, urge the millers of the entire country, and especially those who have a large trade in the South, to use cotton bags, not only for shipping flour, but also for bran and shorts altogether where it is at all possible. This would help considerably in using the surplus cotton, which just now is a problem to the South. It would also lend some aid to a section that depends almost entirely upon the North and West for its flour."—J. N. Winburne.

Wreck By Dust Explosion

Black Bros. Flour Mill Badly Damaged and Employe Injured.

An explosion of flour dust in the mill of Black Bros., Beatrice, Neb., caused damage to the building and machinery estimated at about $15,000. The explosion occurred about 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon of Sept. 22. The west wall of the three-story mill building was blown out, and Ben Hagerman, an employe, was thrown into the Blue River, about 25 feet away, with the wreckage, by the force of the explosion. He was rescued and later removed to a hospital, but his recovery is doubtful.

Fire followed the explosion, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done. The north and south walls of the plant are damaged to such an extent that it is believed a new mill building will have to be built.

Although the owners of the plant ascribe the cause of the explosion to spontaneous combustion, they are at a loss to account for its origin. The dust collectors in the mill were working in good order, and no trouble of any kind had occurred with the machinery.

The men were busy at work, and Ben Hagerman, who was operating one of the packers, went to the second floor to examine the flour bin. The upper bins, on the second floor, are all enclosed in separate rooms, and it is presumed that a light was used to enable him to see. Whether he carried a lantern or struck a match no one knows at this time, and Hagerman is too badly injured to give an account of the explosion. Shortly after he went up to the second floor there was the sound of a tremendous explosion and the splintering of wood, and the whole mill was filled with smoke.

Workmen rushed to the second floor and with difficulty found their way over the mass of wreckage that filled the stairway, only to find that fire had communicated with several parts of the building, and their efforts were directed toward extinguishing the flames before they thought to look for Hagerman.

A few moments later Hagerman crawled from the river where he had been thrown and reached the bank at the south end of the mill. He was badly burned and his clothing almost torn completely from his body. Assistance was hurriedly given him and he was placed in an automobile which hurried to the Mennonite Hospital for treatment.

Besides blowing out the west side of the mill from the second floor to the roof, leaving not a single timber to support the top of the building, the force of the explosion buckled the southwest corner of the mill, breaking the wall where the third floor had been connected and bulging it out several feet.

Over in the northeast corner of the mill, directly over the business offices, whole windows were blown out.

Ben Hagerman, the injured man, is in a very serious condition, and grave doubts are held as to his recovery. Besides being badly burned about the head, he inhaled the flames and is suffering intensely from internal injuries. When he was able to talk he said that he could not account for the explosion unless it was spontaneous combustion. He carried no light and did not have a light of any kind with him when he went into the room to examine the flour bin. He had barely looked in the bin when he was picked up and hurled along with the west wall of the building into the river, and can offer no explanation of the cause leading up to the catastrophe.

Plans a $5,000,000 Company.

To organize a $5,000,000 banking and trading corporation with headquarters in Chicago, to land the South American trade, is the plan of M. M. Trezevant, general manager of the New Orleans Commerce Association, who was in conference with Chicago bankers and business men regarding his project last week. Mr. Trezevant plans to take up the same proposition with banking and railroad officials at some of the other principal points in the Mississippi Valley, including St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and probably Kansas City.

Photograph Taken of Black Bros. Mill After the Explosion.

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Selling Ahead—Terms.

The manager of a large mill was asked about milling conditions the other day, and frankly stated that they were very good so far on this crop, but that he had no idea what the balance of the crop year was to be like. He was like many other millers. It has been comparatively easy to run full time since harvest and sell the output at a better margin of profit than millers had been accustomed to. The unusual conditions brought about by the war in Europe have made a tremendous demand for flour. It has meant prosperity for millers, while some other industries have been adversely affected. Millers have not known of a period for many years which would equal the past three months, yet there is a lingering doubt that these conditions will continue.

When analyzed, there is no way of making comparisons or drawing conclusions from experience. There are certain factors which may be sure to influence the price of wheat, and it is mere speculation to attempt to guess what is going to happen. Millers are buying wheat and making flour sales at very high prices, compared to what these prices would have been if there had been no war. Whatever may be said about supplies determining the price of wheat in the world's market, a great sentimental demand sprang up suddenly, both from war-stricken Europe and from consumers in America. If reports are true, there has been a lot of flour hoarded or put away in households where a small quantity of flour is usually kept. This will go into consumption when it is found there is no famine in sight, and the weight of these stocks will be felt through the retailer and jobber back to the miller before the end of this crop year. That may be a considerable factor, but is unknown because the amount of flour thus put away is entirely a matter of guesswork.

But the miller selling any quantity of flour for future shipment, made from high-priced wheat or from wheat which must now be replaced by high-priced wheat, is taking a big speculative chance on the wheat market. Even rumors of overtures looking toward peace cause a decline in the wheat market about as spectacular as the advance when war was declared. It is not difficult to predict the sudden and startling course of the market when the war ends. It is idle to attempt to predict when this will happen, but it is certain the most terrible war in history must be terminated as soon as other recent wars, which were no parallel to this one. Judging from other periods of declining markets, millers know what to expect. They can look over their order books and tell. If that is not sufficient they can recall the history of the crop season of 1910-1911, when thousands of barrels of flour were never delivered which stood as sold on the books of merchant mills.

General financial and industrial conditions at present are not favorable to long-time sales, and millers have reason to know that sales of mill products should be on a cash basis. Since the years referred to there has been an improvement in the terms and conditions governing the sale of mill products. But there has never been a time like the present for conservative selling and strict adherence to arrival draft terms. Millers can make these terms uniform all over the country if they will but determine to do so. There never was a more opportune time than the present to eliminate the loose selling methods which have done so much to demoralize milling conditions.

The Southwestern Millers' League, through its trade rules committee, has submitted a new form of sales contract to hard winter wheat millers which is recommended for adoption and use. It specifically provides for a carrying charge on flour and feed which is not ordered out within the specified period, and also designates a method of settlement based on market values of wheat should the contract be terminated before its completion. This contract is as liberal and fair to the buyer as the seller, and one which any fair-minded buyer cannot object to, when it is considered that the miller must protect every sale of flour with the purchase of wheat and he must ship and deliver the flour sold at the price and within the time stated in the sales contract

The arguments in favor of selling mill products on cash terms are so well known to everyone in the trade that they have ceased to be arguments, but are recognized as facts not needing an argument. Only stress of competition has made open book accounts possible in the domestic flour trade. Stress of circumstances which combine an unusual demand for flour with an extraordinary need of doing a cash business make it possible to enforce arrival draft terms. All it will take is the co-operation of the millers of the country for a short time, and it will be surprising how soon this much-desired reform in flour merchandising will become a reality.

Increased Production of Wheat.

As one result of the European war and the probable effect of the efforts to increase the acreage of wheat in the United States, there will doubtless be the largest acreage of winter wheat sown this fall which has ever been seeded in the United States. Conditions have been favorable in the large wheat-producing states. The idea that growers of cotton in the South would substitute wheat for cotton for next year's crop will probably not be followed to any extent. The ground will not be prepared in time and the soil and climatic conditions are not favorable, as a rule. Cotton has proven to be the staple crop of the South and corn is probably the best substitute.

The duration of the war will determine the increase of spring wheat acreage in the Northwest and Canada, but, from the reports received from both the winter and spring wheat sections, the acreage of wheat will be even larger than last season's record-breaking one. Even if the war is terminated within a month or two, it will interfere with the seeding of Europe's winter wheat and rye acreage and probably lessen the Russian lands which are planted to spring wheat next year.

Should the war continue through another season of crops in Europe the farmers of all countries except those at war will probably see the highest continuous prices which have existed for years. It will be impossible to replace the lands which are not cropped in Europe within that space of time. There is ample land in the world which would raise bountiful crops of wheat, but these untilled plains do not surrender to the plow and harrow so readily. Other crops are in demand, as well as wheat, and the ranges are still useful for cattle and sheep, for they are in demand as well as cereals. It is the working of the law of compensation which will prevent too large an increase of cereal production when war ceases and the belligerents again resume their peaceful occupations.

Cause of Dust Explosions.

The necessity of the government investigation of the causes and preventives of dust explosions, especially in flour mills, has been emphasized again by the terrific explosion which demolished the two upper stories of the flour mill of Black Bros., at Beatrice, Neb. This accident is like many others of similar nature, which, fortunately, are comparatively infrequent, in that the exact cause is still to be determined. The unfortunate victim of this accident has not been able to tell how it occurred, but the fact that it happened in the middle of the day and the man went to the upper floor to examine a flour bin would indicate that an artificial light was used, although he stated afterward that he had no light and could not account for the explosion except by spontaneous combustion.

If the circumstances are as ascertained at this time the investigators have a problem which should be solved by knowledge of how such accidents can be prevented. A study of such explosions would probably determine that they occur when mills are in operation and the operatives are near the scene of accident. If this is the case artificial lights of some kind rather than natural causes, will explain the sources of danger.

World's Wheat Production.

Wheat production throughout the countries in the European war zone this year was only slightly less than last year's crop, according to estimates received last week by the national Department of Agriculture from the International Institute of Agriculture, at Rome. Total production is estimated at 2,604,000,000 bus., or 92.5 per cent of last year's crop in the following countries: Hungary, Belgium, United Kingdom, European Russia, Spain, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherland, Switzerland, United States, Canada, Denmark, India, Japan, Tunis and Constantine Province in Algeria.

Barley production for the countries named, with the exception of India, is estimated at 1,071,000,000 bus., or 90.1 per cent of last year's yields; oat crop in the countries named, excepting India and Japan, is 2,779,000,000 bus., or 87.7 per cent of last year.

The general average rye crop in the European countries this year is about 98.1 of last year's production.

Of course, the foregoing figures do not take into consideration any loss in the crop through inability of farmers to gather the grain. Some experts figure that a loss of at least 10 per cent in the total yield in rotted and spoiled grain in the fields is the result of the great number of farmers who deserted their fields just before harvest in order to go to war. This condition is especially true in Germany, one of the largest producers of rye in the world, and in France and Belgium. In Russia the loss is somewhat under 10 per cent, but it is acknowledged to be enormous.

New Commerce Pact With Russia.

A report from Washington last week stated that negotiations were under way for a new treaty of commerce and navigation with Russia, to replace the one abrogated during the Taft administration. The Department of State at Washington, which is negotiating the treaty, might be able to insert a clause giving the United States preference in the Finland flour trade. Recently Russia passed a law providing prohibitive duties on flour imported in Finland. This law has effectively destroyed the American export trade in flour to that country which was of large annual volume. With the present stand of the administration toward aiding export business in manufactured products, millers would probably secure some action on a plea to the Department of State asking the department to use its "good offices" toward securing some kind of preferential treatment for the American miller.

Lexington Mill Burns

Fire Destroys Nebraska Mill—Will Be Rebuilt—Company Leases North Platte Mill.

A loss estimated at $50,000 was entailed in the complete destruction of the mill of the Lexington Milling and Elevator Co., Lexington, Neb., by fire last week. The mill elevator, office and electric light plant were also burned to the ground. About 10,000 bus. of wheat were contained in the elevator. Origin of the fire is unknown, although it is thought to have started in the mill proper.

As the flour warehouse and the power plant of the mill were left standing intact. A. C. Leflang, manager, says the mill will be rebuilt.

Insurance of $35,000 was carried on the mill property. The mill was built in 1884, but the plant was completely overhauled within the last few years. It had capacity of 400 bbls.

Pending the rebuilding of the Lexington mill, A. C. Leflang has leased and taken possession of the plant of the North Platte Milling and Grain Co., North Platte, Neb., which has capacity of 200 bbls., and will operate it. All orders on the mill books will be filled with the shortest possible deay. The established trade of the company will be taken care of without interruption.

Southwestern Mill Completed.

A total capacity of 3,500 bbls. is secured for the new double mill of the Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City. The B mill, or second unit of the plant, was placed in operation last week, and has capacity of 1,500 bbls. This unit will grind soft wheat exclusively, for the family trade of Southern states. The "A" mill, with capacity of 2,000 bbls., is devoted to hard wheat.

An active selling campaign will be inaugurated in the South by the Southwestern Milling Co., under the direction of J. L. Schofield, formerly Southern sales manager of the Hungarian Milling and Elevator Co., Denver, Colo. C. L. Beckenbach will be New Orleans representative of the mill and will travel in southern Louisiana and east Texas. Mr. Schofield will make his headquarters in Memphis, Tenn.

Meeting of Feed Control Officials.

The feed control officials of the United States will meet at Washington on Nov. 13 and 14 to discuss proposed feed regulations. This body is striving for a national feed law, and plans will be made at the forthcoming meeting for the introduction of a national feed bill in Congress before the close of this year.

Clayton Anti-Trust Bill Ready.

The Clayton anti-trust bill, second of the administrative trust legislative measures, is at last ready for the final consideration of Congress, after many months of deliberation in both houses. Primarily, the bill would punish both individual officers of corporations, violating the trust laws of the country. That after two years following the passage of the act no person shall at the same time be a director or other officer or employe of more than one bank, banking association or trust company. This provision is applicable in cities of more than 200,000 population. One provision in the law prohibits exclusive or "tying" contracts, the purpose of which is to maintain the independence of retail dealers. Another provision in the proposed law bars price discrimination. Labor, agricultural and fraternal organizations are exempted from the provisions of the law and labor is declared not to be a commodity.

Commerce of United States.

The world's leading importers are the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States, in the order named, France being fourth and the Netherlands fifth. The United States and the United Kingdom are the world's largest exporters, followed by Germany, France and the Netherlands. The United States furnishes about 20 per cent of the total imports into the United Kingdom, 15 per cent of those into Germany, 10 per cent into France, 14 per cent into Italy, 65 per cent into Canada, 53 per cent into Cuba, 50 per cent into Mexico, 15 per cent into Argentine and 15 per cent into Brazil. These facts are brought out in "The Commercial Relations of the United States," a book just issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The volume discusses trade and gives figures on the various articles entering into the trade of each country and the commercial transactions of the United States.

Missouri Flour to Europe.

Mills in southeastern Missouri have thus far, since the opening of the war, exported 150,000 bbls. of flour to the countries now engaged in the conflict. Several mills have booked large lots with German importers for shipment early in October. Reimbursement is to be made in this country and all war risk is to be assumed by the importers. Most of the flour being booked by southeastern Missouri mills for export is principally for use in the armies. Much of the flour was contracted for by representatives at New Orleans.

Gordon-Hauss-Folk Co., St. Marys, O., has placed order for new Nordyke & Marmon Co. bolting reels.

Meet to Discuss Export

Millers' National Federation to Have Special Meeting on Oct. 30.

A. P. Husband, secretary of the Millers' National Federation, has sent out the following notice regarding a meeting to consider export flour trade problems:

"The semi-annual meeting of directors and delegates of the federation will be held at Chicago Friday, Oct. 30, at which time it is the purpose of the federation officers to endeavor to reach an understanding regarding the terms and conditions under which export flour business will be conducted hereafter. Every member of the federation is invited to this meeting, and an invitation will be extended to those few exporting millers who are not at this time members of the federation, in order that a thorough exchange of opinion may be had upon the whole question of future export trade."

In regard to the completion of unfilled contracts, the correspondence with the secretary's office by exporting millers shows that, with few exceptions, they have made satisfactory arrangements for making shipment of unfilled contracts. As to terms and conditions under which new business would be accepted, there was shown a wide range of opinion, some millers reporting that they had made recent sales upon terms of New York reimbursement, while others were content to accept new business on short-time drafts on London. Until new business can be resumed at the usual terms, the recommendation was made that the best procedure was individual agreements as to terms on both new and old business.

NEW RATES ON EXPORT FLOUR.

The following export rates are announced by George A. Gamble, commercial agent Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., St. Louis, effective Sept. 28. Rates quoted are on flour, per 100 lbs. in carloads, via lake and rail from St. Louis, East St. Louis and Alton. December rates are all rail.

PORTS.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Aberdeen	41.00	42.00	42.00	46.00
Alexandria	**52.96			
Amsterdam (Hol. Am.)	**37.00	38.00	40.00	
Bordeaux	**40.00			
Bristol	40.00	41.00	41.00	
Baltic Basing (Norway)	45.00	45.00	45.00	
Baltic Basing (Sweden and Den.)	45.00	45.00	45.00	
Christiania, Proper	47.00	47.00	47.00	
Copenhagen, Proper	47.00	47.00	47.00	
Bergen-Stavanger, Proper	47.00	47.00	47.00	
Christiansand, Proper	45.00	45.00	45.00	
Aalesund, Proper	50.00	50.00	50.00	
Drontheim, Proper	50.00	50.00	50.00	
Christiansund, Proper	50.00	50.00	50.00	
Cardiff	45.00	46.00	46.00	
Cork	48.24			
Dublin	40.00			
Dundee	41.00	42.00	42.00	46.00
Genoa-Naples	**49.17			
Gibraltar	**49.17			
Glasgow	38.00	38.00	38.00	42.00
Havre	**37.50			
Hull	35.00			
Leith	38.00	39.00	39.00	43.00
Limerick	47.70			
Liverpool	35.00	36.00	36.00	40.00
London	36.00	37.00	37.00	41.00
Londonderry	46.63			
Malta	**55.68			
Marseilles	**45.00			40.00
Manchester	35.00	36.00	36.00	40.00
Naples	49.17			
Newcastle	37.00			
Rotterdam (Hol. Am.)	**36.00	36.00	38.00	
St. Johns N. F. (Via N. Y.)	35.20			
Swansea	45.00	46.00	46.00	

All rail rates 2c per 100 lbs. higher.

**Prepaid current rate exchange.

Copies of invoices should accompany bills of lading.

Service withdrawn to Amsterdam Gans and Uranium); Antwerp; Bremen, Baltic (Russian); Hamburg; Rotterdam (Gans and Uranium); Patras; Piraens; Southampton.

Norwegian American Line will accept shipments inland and ocean collect.

Scandinavian American Line require prepayment through and copy of invoice.

French and Barber Lines require all charges paid.

Foreign Exchange Normal.

L. E. Moses, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, has received word from his Chicago banking connection advising that the United Kingdom foreign exchange situation has cleared up to such an extent that it can be termed normal and that there is a good demand for bills drawn on London banks. Drafts on good, reliable firms with documents against payment would find a ready market at present. However, where banks are buying drafts they are demanding war risk insurance, which would complicate matters more than if American millers insisted on reimbursement in this country. When American reimbursement is made, the importer assumes all war risk.

Broomhall on War Damage.

A report issued by the French Agricultural Department, according to a cable from Broomhall last week, states that severe damage is reported to wheat and other grain as a result of the war. The weather is wet, and much of the wheat already gathered is exposed. Arrivals of wheat in England are liberal, but they are meeting with ready absorption, and stocks are being relieved of pressure. Millers are grinding freely, and there is a large demand for flour.

Increased Acreage in Wheat.

Improved weather conditions have favored fall plowing and preparations for seeding the winter wheat area have progressed rapidly. Indications are that a material increase will be seeded, especially in Texas and the South, where unsatisfactory conditions in the cotton-raising industry have caused planters to put increased acreage in grain.

George E. Marcy, president of the Armour Grain Co., Chicago, was on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last week discussing business with the company's St. Louis representative, Cary H. Bacon. As usual on his St. Louis visits, Mr. Marcy was as mum as a clam when asked to express an opinion on the future of the wheat market. Mr. Marcy's policy has invariably been: "Let the other fellow do the talking."

An error in Milling and Grain News of Sept. 15 referred to the Ellsworth Milling Co., Ellsworth, Kan., when Ellsworth, Iowa, was intended, as there has been no change in management or trade of the Ellsworth Mill and Elevator Co., Ellsworth, Kan.

Purity Oats Co., Keokuk, Ia., has contracted with Nordyke & Marmon Co. for the complete equipment for a large capacity cereal mill. This order includes rolls, reels, purifiers, aspirators, etc.

Park Rapids Mill and Elevator Co., Park Rapids, Minn., has placed with Nordyke & Marmon Co. order for equipment which includes collar-oiling roller mill, purifier, etc.

Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., has ordered for prompt delivery four N. & M. Co. "32" differential reels.

Paul Schminke Co., Nebraska City, Neb., has ordered of Nordyke & Marmon Co. new differential reel equipment for flour bolting.

Ogdensburg Roller Mills, Ogdensburg, N. Y., has just placed order for several Nordyke & Marmon Co. collar-oiling roller machines.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP OF MILLING AND GRAIN NEWS.

Owner and Manager, W. B. Burns. Published Weekly, at St. Louis, Mo. Signed, W. B. BURNS.

WILLIAM H. DAVIES, Notary Public. My commission expires June 30, 1915.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 28, 1914.

Most mills in the Southwest operated on full-time schedules during the past week, but new business was not of very large volume. Mills are generally booked up for the next 30 days and are not very active for business. Few are willing to book for more than 30 days, and where exceptions are made to this mills are asking a premium of 10c per month. At the close of last week country mills were offering 95 per cent flour in jutes, delivered Kansas City, at a range of $4.50 to $4.80, and in some instances as high as $5. Sales of 65 per cent patents were made to established trade early in the week up to $5.40 per bbl., Kansas City, but, with mill feed somewhat stronger and wheat tending downward, reductions of 20c were made by mills on immediate and quick shipment business.

Export orders are being filled rapidly, and new business is being booked on a large scale. Foreigners are active bidders for Kansas flour. Most of the week cables were out of line almost 1s, but toward the close weakness in American markets made possible several large export sales of 100 per cent flour. Cables last week netted mills about $4.30, Kansas City, in new jutes, for 100 per cent flour, shipment within 30 days.

Clear flour is exceedingly scarce. Mills with an export trade have sold their output for the next three months to go abroad, while other mills report good domestic demand, especially from the South. Fancy clear is selling up to $4 per bbl. in jutes, while a 10 to 15 per cent clear flour is quoted at $3 to $3.30 per bbl.

Eastern demand for flour was slow last week, declining markets making buyers bearish on future business. With New Yorkers wanting to book up to the end of the year at prices discounting the present market about 25c per bbl. and millers refusing to concede anything in price, business was out of the question. Offers from the East last week were principally on a basis of $4.35 in jutes for 95 per cent flour.

Established buyers in Missouri and Central states bought as their stocks ran out. Bakers in the Southwest are holding their views around the $4.50 mark for 95 per cent patents, Kansas City, in sacks, and are not willing to buy anything above this figure.

Soft wheat patents are being quoted at $5.40 to $5.60 for the 30 to 40 per cent grades, Kansas City, in 98s. Business is only fair. Southern trade is limited.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for September shipment, $4.50@4.80 per bbl.; high patents, 20 @25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $3.85@4 per bbl., according to quality and grades; second clear, $3.40@3.60.

Strong Tone in Mill Feed.

Higher prices for all mill feeds brought a somewhat improved demand and large offerings, although some mills are still storing their surplus feed in expectancy of higher prices. Bran was quoted at 91@92c at the close, with country mills offering liberally at the higher level. Some mills in Kansas are using empty warehouse space by storing bran. These mills are bullish on the deferred situation, expecting the bran market to go to $1 early in October.

Shorts were stronger than bran, and sold mostly at 5@10c higher prices than a week ago. White shorts are quoted at $1.05@1.10. Gray shorts sold at $1.05, while brown shorts were offered as low as $1 in straight cars delivered Kansas City. Fancy white middlings are selling at $1.30@1.40 per 100 lbs., but straight cars are not available.

Improved demand for shorts came principally from Southwestern states. Southern buyers were not in the market, although the advancing prices made some bid more freely. Jobbers everywhere are carrying fair stocks, and show no disposition to buy additional supplies at the present level.

Iowa and other Central states are decidedly out of line on bran and other mill feeds. Local mills in that state are offering as low as $18 per ton, while Southwestern are bidding $20 per ton and higher. Eastern markets are not taking any supplies from this section, except on old contracts. Northwestern markets are supplying the needs of Eastern states, underbidding Kansas mills about $2 per ton.

Mills are not willing to book for deferred shipment at current prices. Quite a few mills are storing all surplus bran, waiting for the by-product to reach the dollar mark. Jobbers report mills offering bran for 60-day shipment at $1 per hundredweight, but no acceptances of this figure were reported. The trade is not willing to stock up at the present level, having confidence that future prices will be lower.

Low grade was in fair demand and sold up to $1.50 per 100 lbs. in mixed cars. Supply is light, and no straight cars are to be had.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 91@92c per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1@1.05; white shorts, $1.05@1.10; fancy white middlings, $1.30@1.40; red dog, $1.50.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jutes, $5@5.60 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $4.80@5.40; first clears, $4@4.10; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5@5.30 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $4.30; corn meal, 40c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $2.20@2.30 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $2.15@2.25; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $2.15 @2.25 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $2.10 @2.15; graham flour in small sacks, $2.15@2.50 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $2.55@2.70 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 91@92c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.50; white shorts, $1.10.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5.60 @5.70 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5.40@5.50; bran, $1 per 100; mill run, $1@1.10; brown shorts, $1.02@1.15; white shorts, $1.20; corn meal, 40c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $5.80 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.60; bran, $1.05; mill-run bran, $1.10@1.15; standard shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 40c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.80 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5.80@6.10 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.50@5.80; corn meal, 17-lb. sacks, 40c; bran, $1.15@1.20 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6@6.30 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $5.70@6.10 per bbl.; bran, $1.30 per 100; shorts, $1.60; corn meal, 80c per 35-lb. sack.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Kansas City mills made 58,400 bbls. of flour during the past week, the largest output for about a year, when the Southwestern Milling Co plant burned. The output in the preceding week was 49,000 bbls.; two weeks ago, 51,900 bbls.; same week last year, 60,100 bbls. The second unit of the new Southwestern mill was put in operation last week, making a total daily capacity of 3,600 bbls. The aggregate capacity of Kansas City's mills is now somewhat in excess of 72,000 bbls. weekly.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

The Bowersock Mill and Power Co., Lawrence, Kan., is adding a 500-horsepower boiler to its power plant. Installation will be completed in two weeks.

H. G. Cherry Feed Co., Kansas City, was incorporated last week with capital stock of $10,600. H. A. and H. G. Cherry and V. E. Reyburn are incorporators.

The Pryor Milling Co., Pryor, Okla., which has heretofore manufactured corn products exclusively, has purchased a 100-bbl. flour mill, and will have it installed soon.

J. R. Blacker, representing the Hadley Milling Co., Olathe, Kan., will start on an extensive Southern trip this week. He will go to Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama and Texas.

The New Process Milling Co., Ottawa, Kan., started operations last week, after a shutdown of several months. The mill contains new machinery invented by George T. Smith, of purifier fame.

The new mill at Butler, Okla., will be ready for operation about Oct. 1 if present plans materialize. The plant will have capacity of about 100 bbls. G. W. Harris is millwright in charge of the installation of machinery.

The Traffic Club of Kansas City held its first annual outing at Swope Park Sept. 28. A baseball game between "The Rate Reducers" and "The Railroad Rooters" was featured. Other entertainments were on the program.

Walter V. Macartney, sales manager of the York Milling Co., York, Neb., was a visitor in this office last week. Mr. Macartney called on his brokers here. He left for St. Louis and Chicago, where he will look into trade conditions.

William C. Booher, head miller for the El Reno Mill and Elevator Co., El Reno, Okla., was instantly killed on Sept. 18, when his automobile, in which he was riding turned completely over on top of him. He was crushed to death.

The following are officers of the new Wales Milling Co., Harper, Kan.: F. J. Rice, president; E. A. Wales, secretary and treasurer; J. G. Washbon, R. L. Osborne and G. W. Gray, directors. The mill operated by the company has capacity of 250 bbls.

Secretary O. L. Bateman, of the Hutchinson Traffic Bureau, plans to file a suit with the Interstate Commerce Commission asking for a reduction in rates on grain and grain products from Hutchinson to the Southwest. The petition asserts that points to the west of Hutchinson enjoy a marked advantage in rates, especially on grain products.

James Hargett, manager of the Cherokee (Okla.) Mills of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., has resigned to take a position as sales manager of the Imboden Milling Co., Wichita, Kan. Mr. Hargett was manager of the Cherokee Mills since the Kansas Flour Mills Co. was organized, two years ago. He formerly was employed in the Kingman Milling Co., before the merger.

Judge Prigg will not render a decision in the anti-trust case against the Union Grain Co. and the four Hutchinson milling companies until the first week in October. Briefs in the case were filed before Sept. 28. C. M. Williams and F. Dumont Smith represented the mills in court, while Assistant Attorneys-General of Kansas A. M. Harvey and W. P. Montgomery and County Attorney E. T. Foote argued the state's side in the case.

Bjarne Sommerschield, a commission dealer of Christiana, Norway, while in Kansas City last week, declared that before the war England supplied part of the flour needs of Norway and Sweden, but now the two countries to the United States for their entire supply. Ocean transportation between Norway and this country has not been interfered with, he said. Mr. Sommerschield does not expect Norway and Sweden to become involved in the present European war, although they have mobilized their armies.

Engle Bros. will continue to be the principal owners of the Abilene Milling Co., Abilene, Kan., when it resumes operations within the next 45 days. R. W. Arndt, former manager of several of the largest Southwestern mills, has purchased an interest in the company and will act as general manager. Nordyke & Marmon Co., through H. S. Malsness, Kansas City representative, secured contract to overhaul the mill and supply new machinery. Plant will be operated by electric power.

John Stephans, head miller for the Larabee Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kan., according to a report from Larned, has plans under way for operating the Grant mill at Larned, which he purchased about a year ago. A suit regarding the bleaching license of the mill was included in the sale to Mr. Stephans and was decided in his favor. About $3,000 will be spent in overhauling the mill. Mr. Stephans has not yet decided whether he will give up the superintendency of the Larabee plants. Newport Larimore, his son-in-law, is looking after his Larned interests now.

An attempt was made last week by a Black Hand agent to force T. D. Hammatt, president of the Crosby Roller Milling Co., Topeka, Kan., to deliver $15,000 on a lonely road south of Topeka. Mr. Hammatt received two Black Hand letters. It was finally arranged that he should deliver a package to the spot designated by the Black Hand agent. At the specified time Mr. Hammatt delivered a package, but the nervousness of a detective, who fired his revolver too soon, gave the Black Hand representative time to get away. So far Mr. Hammatt has heard nothing further, although his home is guarded by the police.

The Goodhue mill, at Cannon Falls, Minn., which burned recently, is to be rebuilt with a larger capacity, and also capacity for manufacturing 200 bbls. of rye flour daily.

The Western Lithograph Co.
Wichita, Kansas

Prints letterheads and other commercial work for more than 100 mills in the Southwest, which is an argument for you to give them a trial.

Better Letterheads by

The Western Lithograph Co.
Wichita, Kansas

St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 28, 1914.

Price changes were not so violent last week, but the tendency of the flour market again was downward and final quotations were 10 or 15 cents lower on the active grades, with the week-end market showing a weak one. Trade continued in an unsettled condition and the demand was dull, with fresh sales falling off materially from the recent volume recorded, both foreign and domestic. Shipping directions, however, were fairly active, with most plants grinding up to capacity. Domestic orders came to hand sparingly and export business was curtailed by slow and unsatisfactory cabling and reluctance of most millers to figure close enough to the market to influence bookings. There were, however, constant minor inquiries from abroad and some sales in fair-sized amounts, which included soft and hard wheat flour to Norway and Sweden, soft wheat straight to the United Kingdom and hard to the British provinces. Offers from France were generally too low for acceptance. Clear flour was in better demand than the higher grades. Flour prices continue to follow wheat fluctuations rather closely, but, while the mills continue to run full time, there is apparently no overstocking in any important markets, and warehouse holdings are such as to assure complete activity at the mills for at least a month to come, while replenishment of recently sold stocks by the established trade is on. Southwestern markets are working nearer to Eastern from the standpoint of price advantage, while the differential between spring wheat and hard wheat flour is lessening at Eastern distributing points.

Agitation for removal of reciprocal duties on Canadian wheat to the United States has caused some Northwestern mills to offer straight patents until the year-end at close to present prices of Southwestern mills on the same flours. Most mills, however, still are able to offer 15 to 20 cents under the Northwest, Eastern market delivery. Best opinion in the trade is that the recent break in the market will later be recovered, as continued war in Europe, it is thought, will eventually carry wheat prices back to their high level, if not beyond old record quotations. The heavy movement of wheat to market in the past fortnight should later on help prices upward, as much grain that usually would have been held back has been rushed to market to command high prices. The movement later, therefore, should be light and favor high-priced wheat and flour. Trade continues light in the South, owing to the unsatisfactory cotton situation, and mills are adverse to liberal bookings in that section until the financial atmosphere clears. Sales recorded at the week-end session were: Soft clear by sample at $4.20 jute; soft 95 per cent at $4.25 bulk; 1,500 bbls. hard 95 per cent (direct order) at $4.70 bulk; 2,000 bbls. same on p. t.

Output of flour at the following mills was 91,400 bbls. last week, against 92,000 bbls. the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 12,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 20,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 18,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 14,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 5,500; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,500; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 2,600; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 4,000; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 9,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,200.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $4.85@5; straight, $4.40@4.60; extra fancy, $4.15@4.30; fancy, $3.90@4.10; low grades, $3.50@3.60.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $4.85@5; straight, $4.60@4.75; first clear, $4.15@4.30; second clear, $3.70@4; low grades, $3.40@3.60.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.35@5.40; clear, $4.70.

Rye Flour—Quote pure in a jobbing way at $5.10 jute and $5.35 in wood.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote hard bran at 99c; soft, $1@1.01; brown shorts, $1.06@1.10; gray, $1.15@1.20 and soft middlings, $1.25@1.35; mixed feed, $1.06@1.10; white hominy feed, $27 per ton; oat feed, $15; alfalfa meal at $16.50 for No. 2, $18.10@18.50 for No. 1 and $20 for choice, per ton. At mills to city trade, 100-lb. bran at $1.08 and middlings at $1.30@1.40.

Mill Feed Prices Lower.

The mill feed market was irregular and weaker last week and business was unsatisfactory from the start. Sales were light and mostly on orders for current needs, despite the cheaper range of values recorded in the past fortnight. Weakness in wheat, corn and other feeds continued to reflect unfavorably in bran and shorts, and buyers were out of the market for future business. Southern markets appear to be well supplied at the present time, and this, with unsatisfactory business conditions in that section, has materially lessened the inquiry from Southern buyers. Most of the spring wheat mills are slightly underbidding the Southwest on shorts to Eastern buyers. Mills are disinclined to book future shipments at current quotations, as expectations are in some important quarters that the winter will witness higher prices. The full-time operations of the mills in the Southwest has a tendency to make supplies of bran excessive in principal distributing points. Only sales of bran reported as the week closed were: Track car hard at 99c, with more offered for quick shipment at same price, with best bid for track cars soft at $1.

St. Louis Cash Grain.

There was a 3 to 5 cent break in cash wheat last week, with prices finishing at the low level. The market followed futures closely, where there was considerable weakness displayed. The movement to market was fairly heavy and there were indications that the elevator trade overbought in certain grades on the recent strong advance. The demand was more scattered than in several weeks past, and sentiment was against the market as trading ended. Elevator, milling and shipping interests took red winter wheat moderately on the decline, but hard winter was rather hard to move even on the break, and on several days considerable samples were carried over. The wide break that has occurred in futures and cash grain since prices hit the top level on the war scare has called attention to the dangerous position of all war markets, and all buyers will no doubt be more conservative in the future when purchasing supplies on advances. Export demand continues light in this market, for the simple reason that most of the foreign shipments have been taken from Canada. The formation of the gold pool of $100,000,000, which will be used by deposits at Ottawa, Canada, should materially open our export markets, but it remains to be seen whether foreigners have not at least temporarily bought close to their necessary requirements for a month or so to come. Quote No. 2 red wheat at $1@1.05; No. 3 red, $1.01@1.02½; No. 4, 97@99c; No. 2 hard, $1.04@1.06; No. 3 hard, $1.02@1.06; No. 4 hard, 98c@$1.02.

St. Louis Notes.

Walter V. Macartney, sales manager of the York Milling Co., York, Neb., was in St. Louis last week, visiting the flour trade.

Horace Milliken, of Milliken-Helm Commission Co., St. Louis, motored to Springfield last week to take in the Illinois State Fair.

Charles H. Ridgway, secretary of the Western Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Kansas City, was in St. Louis Saturday on his return from a meeting of mutual insurance companies at Columbus, O.

Thomas F. Imbs, son of J. F. Imbs, the well-known Belleville miller, was married to Miss Marion Conway, daughter of Robert E. Conway, of East St. Louis, last Thursday, at St. Patrick's Church, East St. Louis.

Harry H. Langenberg, of Langenberg Bros. Commission Co., who has been ill for some time with typhoid fever, is recovering rapidly, much to the satisfaction of his many friends on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange.

The W. L. Green Commission Co., St. Louis, last week reincorporated for $200,000. The incorporators were Marshall Hall, George H. Bridges and Walter J. Ravold. The reincorporation was made necessary by the expiration of the old charter by limitation.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 89,940 bbls., against 91,070 bbls. the preceding week. Since Jan. 1, 2,473,430 bbls., against 2,387,705 bbls. last year. Shipments last week were 90,410 bbls., against 94,390 bbls. the preceding week. Since Jan. 1, 2,895,865 bbls., against 2,774,115 bbls. last year.

Eugene Smith, secretary of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, has announced that any subscriptions of Exchange members for purchases of cotton to aid the buy-a-bale movement will be handled through the secretary's office. The Chicago Board of Trade also has passed a resolution favoring the buy-a-bale movement.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 856,658 bus., against 746,032 bus. the week before. Shipments 482,070 bus., against 511,900 bus. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 3,091,888 bus., against 2,357,822 bus. last year. Of the present stock 20,286 bus. are No. 1 red wheat, 2,027,068 bus. No. 2 red, 5,481 bus. No. 1 hard winter and 64,533 bus. No. 2 hard winter.

The board of directors of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange on Oct. 13 will consider new commission rules on grain. At present the rules state that the commission charge shall be 1 cent per bushel and on corn and oats ½ cent. The change contemplated makes the rule read 1 per cent of the selling price of wheat—above $1 a bushel—with the minimum charge of 1 cent per bushel. In other words, as the price of wheat goes up the commission charge automatically advances, even if the advance is only ¼ cent a bushel. The charge on a percentage basis will apply only when wheat is selling above $1 a bushel. Corn and oats commission charges are to be one-half of 1 per cent per bushel above 50 cents, with the minimum charge of ¼ cent per bushel when the grain is under 50 cents a bushel.

Despite the foreign war, business on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange has been fairly active. N. L. Moffitt, of Hubbard & Moffitt Commission Co., a director of the Merchants' Exchange clearing house, attributes this to the fact that red wheat contracts can be bought as specified in the St. Louis market, regardless of the recent ruling making hard wheat deliverable on contract, whereas formerly it was deliverable only on payment of a 3-cent penalty. It was thought that the new ruling might eliminate considerable trade from Southeastern soft wheat millers, but with trading possible, as it is, in red wheat for either December or May delivery, this business has been held if not increased. Stocks of red wheat are large in St. Louis, so that the price has been at an attractive level, compared with the regular contracts.

Millers are much interested in a meeting of bankers, business men and representatives of commercial organizations which will be held shortly in St. Louis to discuss plans for the extension of foreign trade, especially with South America. Sam D. Capen, of the Business Men's League, with M. B. Trezevant, president of the Association of Commerce of New Orleans, suggests that a convention be held. St. Louis is the logical city for such a convention, as it is recognized as the commercial center of the Mississippi Valley and most accessible to all sections that would profit by the extension of trade relations. Already the St. Louis flour trade is assuming considerable proportions with South American cities. Christian Bernet, of Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co., which does a large business in South America, declares that St. Louis mills will never have a more favorable opportunity than the present to increase their trade with the Southern countries.

Considerable amusement was caused in milling and grain circles last Saturday, when a Liverpool cable slipped by the British censor which stated that Liverpool wheat prices had been arbitrarily withheld by the English government to facilitate wheat purchases for the needs of the British army. The St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, the Chicago Board of Trade, the Kansas City Board of Trade and other exchanges of the country wondered why, during several days of last week, Liverpool prices were held back. The slip of the British news censor let the cat out of the bag. England was buying wheat in America and Canada in large amounts, while the cables were held up. The laugh is on America, for there have been many times when the Liverpool market has been "rigged," by big interests on the Chicago Board of Trade, to influence prices in the speculative markets. The 'rigging" this time was on the other foot, and the trade is willing to acknowledge that all past scores of the Chicago crowd have more than been settled.

T. A. Bryant, of the C. H. Albers Commission Co., St. Louis, was elected secretary of the Missouri Grain Dealers' Association at a meeting of the members at Moberly, Mo., last week. Other officers of the organization were chosen at a recent conference in Kansas City. The conference closed with a banquet at which J. L. Fredrick of St. Joseph, was toastmaster. The glee club of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, led by George Harsh, furnished the music. W. H. Perrine, of Chicago; O. A. Talbot, of Keokuk, and A. D. Demarre, of Chicago, an official of the Crop Improvement Bureau, were among the speakers. The St. Louis delegation at the meeting included Vincent M. Jones, of Jones-Wise Commission Co.; J. O. Ballard, of Ballard, Messmore Grain Co.; Wilbur Christian; William T. Hill, of J. H. Teasdale Commission Co.; W. E. Knapp and M. C. Bailey, of Elmore-Schultz Grain Co.; Carl L. Wright and E. L. Wahl, of John Wahl Commission Co.; J. B. Taylor, Gus Veninga, S. T. Marshall, Erich Picker, of Picker & Beardsley Commission Co., and others who made up a party which filled two special cars.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 25, 1914.

The Chicago millers experienced a very fair business in flour during the past week, and although bookings disclose some falling off, the prevalent conditions were satisfactory. Production continues heavy, all the mills running at maximum capacity and deliveries on old contracts were liberal. In some quarters, a disposition was shown by dealers to be cautious as regards buying ahead, the erratic action of the wheat market lately and rumors of peace possibilities being responsible for this action. The reduction in values and institution of more favorable terms failed to stimulate the general demand, although the large bakers and customers in some instances, made purchases with a little greater freedom. Orders were as a rule for immediate delivery.

The major portion of the bookings the past week were for export account, a number of good sized shipments being taken by foreigners, a portion of which was destined for the Netherlands. Local stocks in second hands are only fair and a good steady trade during the coming fall months is anticipated by millers. Millers outside the city report an excellent business on foreign account. The bakery and city retail trade is not as brisk as in previous weeks, the majority of the small buyers still buying on the hand-to-mouth plan. The week closed with mills all busy and flour is being rushed forward as fast as shipping facilities will permit.

The mill feed supply has been greatly increased by reason of the mills throughout the West and Southwest running full time, in fact the supply has exceeded the demand and prices have been lowered in consequence. Another drawback to the offal market has been the improvement in the forage crop and pastures by the recent rains.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $6.50@6.90; standard patent (basis jute), $5.50@5.75; first clear (basis jute), $5.65@4.90; second clear (basis jute), $3.75@4.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.20@5.40; straigth, $4.90@5.20; clear, $4.30@4.70; low grade, $3.70@4.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.30@5.50; straight, $4.90@5.10; clear, $4.50@4.75; low grade, $3.60@4.

Mill Feeds (100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $21.50@22; middlings, $22@22.25; red dog, $30.75@31.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $4.70@5; dark, $4.30@4.50; blended rye, $4.50@4.70.

Coast Flour—Patent, $5.30@5.50; straight, $4.80@5.20.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.95 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots delivered. Yellow corn meal is quoted at $1.85 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots delivered.

Chicago Notes.

Frank L. Leider, a wholesale and retail feed dealer, died Wednesday last in his plant at 6310 Ridge avenue, Chicago.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trade Mutual Benefit Association was held in the visitors' room Sept. 25, and routine business was transacted.

A message received from Jerseyville, Ill., says: "Wheat acreage increased and the ground is working fine. Pastures in good shape and will furnish good fall feed."

The Illinois railroads have withdrawn the tariffs that proposed to increase grain rates 5 per cent—the tariffs that have been repeatedly suspended by the Public Utilities Commission.

The Case Pie Co., of Chicago, has failed, although its indebtedness does not extend to any of the local firms. Fortunately the financial condition of this firm was quite generally known to the flour trade.

The Duluth cargo of wheat which reached Chicago early in the week, was partly unloaded and graded No. 2 mixed spring. The cargo is understood to have already been sold to the milling trade.

The Board of Trade membership of the late Corwin H. Spencer has been posted for sale. This big speculator was at one time member of the grain receiving house of Harlow, Spencer & Co., a house to receive more wheat by river than any other firm in the St. Louis trade.

The steamer Neckar, which sailed for a German port about seven weeks ago with a cargo of wheat owned by the J. Rosenbaum Grain Co., put back into Baltimore a few days ago, after having evaded French and British cruisers ever since the war started. The steamer had a lively time dodging the hostile battleships, it is understood, and had about been given up for lost.

William J. Dunlea, a well known member of the Illinois State Grain Inspection Department, passed away very suddenly last week. He delivered his grain samples at the Board of Trade building in the morning as usual, but upon returning to the department offices in the Insurance Exchange, was stricken with paralysis, from whence he was removed to a local hospital and died soon.

The Quaker Oats Co. has instructed each of its Southern representatives to buy one bale of cotton at a price of 10c per lb. delivered local warehouse. Where possible, all feedstuffs ordinarily shipped in jute bags will for the time being be delivered in cotton feed bags. Cotton bags will be used to the greatest extent possible in shipment of other products, such as corn meal, grits, flour, oatmeal, etc.

Grain traders are to be taxed 1 cent for each $100 in value for all sales made on any exchange, board of trade or similar place, either for present or future delivery. There is also an additional tax of 1 cent on each additional $100 or fractional part thereof. This is equal to 50 cents on 5,000 bus. wheat at $1 per bushel. This is a provision in the proposed war tax bill now before Congress.

From $480,000 scheduled by W. A. Fraser & Co., Board of Trade members, who failed last winter, the assets of the firm have shrunk to between $40,000 and $50,000. Seventy thousand dollars' worth of bills of lading and warehouse receipts held by the Fort Dearborn National Bank as collateral on loans, showed a loss of $25,000 when liquidated by the banks. The above facts were brought out before Referee in Bankruptcy Sidney C. Easton, by Alvin H. Culver, attorney for the trustee, Peter Heiden, of Galva, Ill.

The following agricultural patents were issued last week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: F. H. Alber, Driscoll, N. D., draft equalizer; E. Aspfors, Floodwood, Minn., harrow; D. Wentland, Pettibone, N. D., gang plow; Louis Larsen, Lambertson, Minn., corn harvester; G. C. Long, Timber Lake, S. D., automatic feeder for threshing machines; V. F. Milkolasek, Lankin, N. D., grain saver; J. F. Vallentyne, Minneapolis, Minn., shock loader.

Francis, Day & Co., Hindman, Ky., have ordered of Nordyke & Marmon Co. a complete Buhr flour mill outfit, including power.

Searcy Cotton Oil Co., Searcy, Ark., recently ordered from Nordyke & Marmon Co. some collar-oiling roller mills with elevator equipment.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 26, 1914.

A good number of the jobbers and wholesale grocers bought flour this week up to January shipment, but the single-carload buyers are well stocked up to that time and did not buy very many cars. Feed has been a drag all week and prices broke. A great many mills were offering round lots of feed for prompt shipment, but would not contract for shipment beyond 30 days, and offered bran as low as $22 and middlings at $23 in sacks. We have that dullness every year about this time, as the big feed users who have farms are using up what they grow. A great many farmers will not sell their wheat or buckwheat, but are taking it to the mills to be ground up for feed and are holding what surplus they have, as they adhere to the idea that we are going to have $2 wheat before next crop.

The acreage being put in wheat is wonderful. Some of the farmers who generally put in about 10 acres are this year putting in 50 and 60 acres, and others in proportion. While the state raised over 26,000,000 bus. this year, it should be doubled on the coming crop.

Buckwheat grain is all cut and in the very best of condition, as we did not have even a shower. The report that it was all spoiled by heavy rains was erroneous. It is bringing $1.50 per 100 lbs. at the mill door, and not much being offered. The chicken feed manufacturers are clamoring for it.

The millers are selling very little flour outside of the local demand, as it takes about all the wheat they can get to fill that. The large consumers are all trying to buy full stock winter straights and not quibbling over the prices if they can get it.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full and mixed cars:

Spring Patent (basis wood), $5.50@5.85; straight, $5.10@5.40; clear, $4.75@5.05; low grade, in sacks, $33@36.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$5.25@5.60; straight, $4.90@5.15; clear, $4.60@4.85; extra, $4.15@4.40.

Kansas Patent (basis 98-lb. cotton)—$5.40@5.65; straight, $5.20@5.50; clear, $4.50@4.75.

Western Rye (in sacks)—$5.10@5.50; Pennsylvania, in wood, $5.05@5.45.

Feed—Spring red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $30.25@31.25; flour middlings, $28.25@29.50; middlings, $24.25@24.50; bran, $23.25@23.50; Kansas middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $27.75@28.50; bran, $24.25@24.50; winter middlings, bulk, $25.25@26.25; bran, $24.25@24.50.

Buckwheat Flour—$3.65 in 100-lb. sacks.

Notes.

C. F. Newcomer, of Coopersburg, Pa., has sold his bakery to Thomas Schimmel.

F. A. Veil, of Bloomsburg, Pa., bought the Russell flour mill, at Schuylkill Haven, Pa., at a tax sale. H. Brittin Ring sold his flour mill at Muncy, Pa., to the City Flouring Mills Co. Wentz & Heines, of Hamburg, Pa., bought the Zimmerman flour mill at Lebanon, Pa.

The following were visitors on 'Change lately: E. A. Pynch, of Minneapolis; J. E. Britt, C. H. Gibson, C. B. Spaulding, R. A. Schuster, H C. Moran and A. P. Husband, of the Millers' National Federation, Chicago; C. A. Taney, of St. Paul, Minn.; M. Appleton, of Fort Wayne, Ind.; E. A. Feight, of Frankton, Ind.; A. Reynolds, of Crawfordsville, Ind.; L. R. Inland, of Amsterdam; William Charles Webb, Jr., of Buenos Aires, Argentina, and A. S. Cain, of Atchison, Kan.

Northwestern Milling Co., Little Falls, Minn., has purchased from Nordyke & Marmon Co. a quantity of self-balancing square sifter equipment.

Mississippi

Tupelo, Miss., Sept. 26, 1914.

The flour trade is not as good as it was a week or ten days ago. All the cotton that is being sold is distress cotton, and there is no improvement looked for in the flour business until cotton moves in such quantities as to put more money in circulation. The "buy-a-bale" plan is becoming more popular every day and this is keeping the market from being overrun with cheap cotton.

Quotations: The better known brands of Illinois and Missouri flour, $6.10@6.40 f. o. b. mills. Colorado soft wheat flour, $5.45@5.55 delivered this city.

Notes.

R. C. Clark, of Clark & Co., Tupelo, has just returned from a business trip to Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. Campbell, representing Louisville Milling Co., Louisville, Ky., was calling on trade here last week.

Wingate Brown, representing Eagle Roller Mills, New Ulm, Minn,, was calling on trade in North Mississippi last week.

J. M. Spradling, representing Waterloo Milling Co., Waterloo, Ill., formerly with headquarters at Tupelo, is now making headquarters at West Point, Miss.

The Merritt Farmers' Elevator Co., Merritt, Ill., incorporated for $7,000.

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Ohio

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 28, 1914.

Winter wheat flour showed no change this week. The cash wheat market broke 7 cents during the past week, and is now down to $1.10 a bushel. Local millers declare that wheat has been holding at the above price for several days, and that they will not shade prices of flour until they see what new developments the wheat market will take. Most millers are of the opinion that prices of wheat will go upward, owing to the heavier export demand.

Local agents representing the Northwestern mills declared that the drop of 30 cents in the price of spring wheat flour during the previous week, had a tendency to create a much better demand. Large baking concerns took hold of spring flour on a large scale, as they believe prices will go higher.

Kansas flour was unchanged. There is a good demand noted for all grades. Some large transactions were recorded this week. Agents here say that they do not look for the price of hard wheat flour to go lower at this time. They say the wheat has held a steady tone, and there is not as much flour coming to fill orders. One agent declared that they are behind orders, as they cannot get supplies of flour fast enough.

The cash rye market advanced 4 cents this week, and rye flour millers are contemplating increasing the price of rye flour. Several weeks ago the price of rye flour dropped 25 cents, owing to the easier tone of cash rye, but there has been a sharp reaction and indications point to an advance of 25 cents this coming week. There is a good demand for all classes of rye flour.

This week bran declined $2.50 and mixed feed $2 a ton. The market is being more liberally supplied with all classes of mill feed, and the heavy rain fall at country points has kept many buyers out of the market, as they declare that they look for further reductions.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $5@5.20; fancy, $4.65@4.90; family, $4.25@4.40; extra, $3.80@4; low grade, $3.60@3.80.

Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.65@5.05; straight, $5.20@5; clear, $4.20@4.60.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.05@6.20; straight, $5.40@5.65; clear, $4.40@4.80.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $4.90@5; city pure, $5@5.20; city blended, $4.90@5.10.

Ohio Notes.

The reecipts of flour at Cincinnati this week aggregated 24,872 bbls., compared with 25,762 last week and 22,762 the corresponding week a year ago. The shipments this week were 23,762 bbls., compared with 21,872 last week and 20,872 a year ago.

The Wagner Milling Co., of Pedro, were incorporated this week to do a flour and feed business. They were incorporated for $10,000. The incorporators were J. R. Plank, F. H. Wagner, O. L. Harper, Emma Wagner and Laura Blank.

The flour and grain trade of Cincinnati has taken a deep interest in the buy-a-bale-of-cotton movement which has been started by the Chamber of Commerce, and many of the trade have pledged themselves to assist the Southern planters to finance the surplus cotton crop.

Howells Milling Co., Howells, Neb., has placed with Nordyke & Marmon Co. the order for N. & M. Co. collar-oiling roller mills to replace a line of obsolete rolls of another make, and equipment with which to overhaul their milling plant.

New York

New York, Sept. 28, 1914.

The volume of flour business in this market during the past week was small. Buyers generally seemed content to use up such flour as they had bought, before making further purchases. The trade here are not heavily booked ahead, but have probably provided for the next few weeks. Mills, both in the Northwest and Southwest, were all much more anxious to do business during the past week than they have been for some time, and were willing to make some pretty good concessions in order to get business, but even at reduced prices buyers would not take hold, except in scattered instances.

The trade willingly admit that with the European situation continuing as it is prices will ultimately go higher, but they feel that with the present lack of interest on the part of exporters and the large primary receipts of wheat all over the country prices may reach a somewhat lower level before any radical advance takes place, and they are waiting for such a dip before taking on further supplies.

There have been quite a few export inquiries on flour in large round lots received during the past week, and no doubt considerable business was put through for export, it being known that one sale was made, to go direct to Iceland, of 10,000 bbls. of spring patent. This is said to be about the first instance of American flour being shipped direct to Iceland.

There was a wide range in prices on spring patent during the past week. While nearly all mills were apparently anxious for business, some of them were willing to cut prices strenuously in order to get some sales on the books, especially for early shipment. During the week patent was sold as low as $5.25 jute for immediate shipment. The general range was from $5.25 to $5.60 jute for immediate shipment or up to the close of navigation. For shipment from Dec. 1 to March 1 practically all mills held firm in price and quotations for this shipment ranged from $5.75 to $5.90 in sacks.

Kansas straight was offered as low as $5.15 jute for shipment before the close of navigation, and even at this figure the trade was not interested, as prices on Kansas flour were too close to those on spring. General range of prices was from $5.15@5.50 jute.

Winter wheat flour was also decidedly quiet, and prices showed a slight reduction from the previous week. Straights were held at from $5@5.30 in wood.

Spring wheat clear was in fair demand and mills were not disposed to offer this grade to any great extent. Fancy brands were held at $5.10@5.25 in bbls.

Kansas clear appeared to be rather scarce, with a fair inquiry. Prices were held at $4.75@5 jjute.

Mill feed prices were slightly easier again during the week, and only a very light demand was in evidence. City bran in bulk was held at $22 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.50@5.90 in bbls.; straight, $5.40@5.50 in bbls.; clears, $5.10@5.25 in bbls.; low grades, $4@4.40.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $5.60@5.80 in bbls.; straights, $5@5.30 in bbls.; clears, $4.70@4.90 in bbls.; low grades, $4@4.35.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $5.50@5.75; straights, $5.15@5.50; clears, $4.75@5; low grades or low clears, $4.30@4.50.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $23.50; standard middlings, $24.50; flour middlings, $32.50; red dog, to arrive, $34; oil meal, $33@33.50; city feed, bulk bran, $22; 100-lb. sacks, $23.50; middlings, $22@33; red dog flour, $34.

Notes.

C. M. Hardenburg, of the Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo., was a visitor on 'Change during the past week.

L. R. Wilson, who for a number of years was active in the flour trade in this market, but for several years past engaged in the sugar business at Montreal, Canada, spent several days last week on 'Change, renewing old acquaintances.

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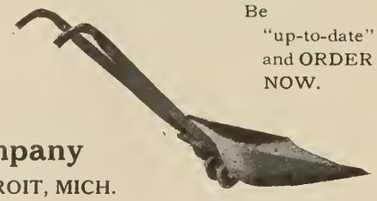

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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 26, 1914.

Steady prices were the rule in corn products trade last week, Kansas City and Missouri river mills quoting table goods and corn feeds at the same values ruling a week ago. Business of mills was light, and very scattered. Sales to Southern markets were almost impossible, except to a few points where stocks of corn goods had been exhausted. Corn millers are hoping for an improvement in the Southern situation, but they report new sales on arrival draft terms as out of the question, especially to cotton distributing points.

The exceptionally light arrivals of corn at the principal markets are causing prices to show some strength. The approach of the new corn movement is not having any material effect on corn prices, notwithstanding the rather light demand for corn at this time. Many buyers are withholding from the market, because of the present steady tone, expecting corn to show much weakness in the next 30 days. Those dealers with stocks in their warehouses for 30-day needs are showing no interest in corn goods.

The new corn movement, although started in the country, has not yet reached primary markets. The first new corn is expected to reach Kansas City and Chicago about the middle of October, while the movement will be heavy late in October.

Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma were the principal purchasers of corn goods from Kansas City mills. Some sales were made to Arkansas, but only for single carlots.

Country mills reported a good demand for corn goods in mixed cars with flour, but straight carlot business of mixed corn products was slow. Buyers everywhere seem bearishly inclined on the market, and are rather disposed to defer making new purchases, until after the effect of the new corn movement has been felt on prices. Some expect a decline of 35c to 50c per bbl. on corn goods.

Cream corn meal in small sacks sold at $1.80 per 100 lbs. in small sacks, while standard meal was offered at 25c per bbl. less. Other products were quoted nominally unchanged.

Chop was slow sale at $1.44 per hundredweight in burlap bags. Demand was mostly local, although some sales were made to Oklahoma and Arkansas. With pastures good throughout the Southwest, live stock feeders are not using high-priced chop.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri river corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.80@1.87½ per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.65@1.75 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, burlap bags, natural, $1.60@1.70; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.44 per 100; corn bran, in 100-lb. bags, 95c@51 per 100.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 29, 1914.

The cash corn market recorded an advance of 3 cents this week, and corn millers advanced corn products in sympathy. There is a good demand for all classes of corn products. Southern points were the principal buyers on this market, and they took hold in large lots. The trade here predicts a further advance in corn products, as the consignments of corn are very light. Locally, the buyers continue to take from hand to mouth. Most of the corn arriving here is being taken by corn millers. The receipts of corn this week were 142 cars. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.70@1.75; corn chop, $1.60@1.65.

New Orleans, Sept. 26, 1914.

Local demand for corn and corn products is increasing daily, as housekeepers, both in the city and country, are using corn meal in place of flour on account of the high price of the latter. Estimates made last week indicate that between 20 and 30 per cent more corn goods were sold here since the flour prices began soaring than in previous years and bakers complain that there is a falling off in their bread demand. The Louisiana corn crop has begun to move and it is said that the shipments out of the state will be much less than was anticipated on account of the greatly increased use of corn both for animal and human feed. Orders for corn goods were brisk and jobbers in St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville and Kansas City will have a rush of business if the present inquiries materialize. No. 2 yellow is quoted here at 86c per bu. Ruling prices for corn goods showed a slight decline over the previous week, as follows, basis carloads, f. o. b. New Orleans in cotton and jute: Cream meal, $4.10@4.15 per bbl.; corn meal, $4@4.05; standard meal, $3.90@4; grits, $4.30@4.35; hominy, $4.40@4.50; unbolted meal, $29 per ton; chops, $1.67@1.70 per 100 lbs.

New York, Sept. 28, 1914.

Corn goods prices were slightly easier, but no particular interest was shown by the trade and sales were decidedly small.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $4.30 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.80@2; coarse, $1.80@2; hominy, $4.45; granulated yellow, $4.45; corn flour, $2.05. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.91; grits, $1.89; flakes, $2.20.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 28, 1914.

Corn has continued to rule easier the past week, and prices have declined 1@2 cents, milling prices being quoted at 86@88c. The demand continues moderate for corn products. Corn meal is unchanged at $2 per 96-lb. bag, and pearl meal and grits sell at $2.10 per bag.

H. F. Marsh, of the New Prague Flouring Mills Co., New Prague, Minn., was a visitor in this market last week.

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Alabama

Selma, Ala., Sept. 26, 1914.

A great deal of optimistic writing is being done relative to improved conditions throughout the South, but a close investigation will show that conditions are not at all encouraging at this time. Very little cotton is being marketed at present prices and millions of dollars which are usually in circulation at this season are tied up in warehouses.

Jobbers report practically no demand from the country for flour, meal, grain and feedstuffs. The "Buy-a-Bale" movement seems to be the only "silver lining" in the clouds just at this time, and, of course, the using of cotton bags instead of jute gives some color to the situation.

The following prices obtain here today: Soft winter wheat fancy patent, $5.70@5.85 wood; standard patent, $5.40@5.60 wood; pure soft wheat bran, $25.75; shorts, $27.75; standard bolted meal, $1 75 per 96-lb. sack; No. 2 white oats, sacked, 57c; No. 3 white oats, sacked, 56c; No. 2 white corn, sacked, 97½c; No. 2 mixed corn, sacked, 94¾c.

Notes.

F. T. Jacobi, sales manager for the Blake Milling Co., Edwardsville, Ill., is visiting markets in the Southeast. Mr. Jacobi reports very little demand in Southeastern territory, but says he believes conditions will soon adjust themselves so that better business may be expected in the cotton states. He reports a good business from the East.

Mobile, Ala., Sept. 26, 1914.

Hardly any change is evident in the local flour situation. While the market has eased considerably, those jobbers not previously protected are not enthusiastic over present quotations.

The effect of the "Buy-a-Bale" of cotton movement is being felt in a pleasing manner. It is to be hoped interest will continue until at least 3,000,000 bales have been retired. Another movement, started locally, is on foot to have the whole United States demand that all goods previously manufactured from linen be made from cotton. This should prove of greater benefit even than "Buy-a-Bale," inasmuch as this cotton would never be turned back on the market. A great many shippers into this market, who have been using burlaps, are now using cotton bags.

Feed and grain continue a drug on the market. Mill feed especially shows marked declines, with hardly any interest manifested. Shorts and bran are quoted about 10@15c per 100 lbs. under same date last week. Very little change is noted in price of mixed alfalfa feeds, however.

Quotations, based on wood, soft winter wheat, are: Highest patent, $5.90 @6.15; standard patent, $5.75@5.90; low patent, $5.25@5.50; pearl meal, $2.10; cream meal, $2; No. 2 white clipped oats, sacked, 60c; No. 3 white oats, 58c; No. 2 white corn, sacked, 97½c; No. 2 yellow or mixed corn, 95c; pure wheat bran, per 100 lbs., $1.35@1.40; pure wheat shorts, $1.40 @1.55; corn chops, per 100 lbs., $1.75 @1.80; prime 7½ per cent c. s. meal, $27@28; prime c. s. hulls, sacked, per 100 lbs., $10@13; choice alfalfa hay, $22@23; No. 1 timothy bay, $23@24; alfalfa mixed feeds, $28@34.

Notes.

The Cuban Molasses Co. shipped two solid trainloads of blackstrap to St. Louis on the 25th. Altogether, nearly 800,000 gallons have been shipped this week. Steamer is now in port discharging her cargo.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 26, 1914.

There has been practically no change in the flour situation here the past week. Some jobbers who booked heavily at the beginning of the advance and are now working on their old contracts, report business good, while others who have to buy at the prevailing high prices report business not so good. This, however, is due to the fact that the first named jobbers are able to quote prices that will interest the retail trade. The trade in the Birmingham district is holding its own, as the coal mines and iron ore industries are running full time.

Quotations: The better known Illinois and Missouri brands of flour, $6.10@6.40; Colorado soft wheat flour, $5.55@5.65 delivered.

Notes.

T. B. Parker, representing Eagle Roller Mills, New Ulm, Minn., was calling on trade here last week.

It is said by the jobbers that there have been fewer flour salesmen in this market for the past month than has ever been known.

Fleischmann Manufacturing Co., Peekskill, N. Y., has received the Nordyke & Marmon Co. equipment ordered a short time ago, and has placed an additional order for special angle iron reels, elevators, etc.

George L. Bartlett, Easton, Md., has just contracted with Nordyke & Marmon Co. for an entirely new, up-to-date 125-bbl. capacity flour mill.

J. W. Dunzu, Wetumka, Okla., recently ordered a complete new Nordyke & Marmon Co. Buhr mill outfit.

C. W. Cheney Co., Eau Clair, Wis., has placed order for Nordyke & Marmon Co. feeder equipment.

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Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 28, 1914.

The wheat market here today is again lower, closing at 97½c@$1.03, and receipts are again smaller, only 48 cars being reported in.

Conditions in flour are about the same as last week. Prices are firm and the general quotation in most parts of the state is $6 for best patent. In this city millers and jobbers quote $5.50@5.80 to their general trade, supplying bakers on a basis of $5.30.

Business is reported good and most mills are running either extra hours or full time.

In mill feed bran is piling up and jobbers here report business is very slow. They are offering from $16@17 for bran in carlots, with shorts around $20@22. Interior mills hold bran at $22 and shorts at $24@26.

Freight rates on wheat and corn shipped into Omaha, South Omaha and Council Bluffs over all the lines operating in that territory were attacked before the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Omaha Grain Exchange. Demand was made that a rate of 14¾ cents per 100 lbs. on wheat and 13¾ cents on corn be put into effect from all stations in the territory to the three destinations. This would mean a reduction in the rates of approximately 10 per cent.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Walter V. Macartney, sales manager of the York Milling Co., York, Neb., has been visiting the trade in Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago.

Corn harvesting has started in parts of Nebraska, and the new movement is expected to be heavy early in October. Corn is about two weeks earlier than last year.

The Elkhorn, Neb., mill, owned by the Updike Milling Co., Omaha, Neb., will probably be placed in operation within the next two months. Plans are now under way for the resumption of operations ao the plant.

The Ravenna Mills, Ravenna, Neb. are operating full time and report being considerably behind on current flour orders. Because of the low water power, the mill is being operated by electricity during the day and by water at night.

Southeastern Nebraska will have a fair corn crop this year, although drouth damage was severe up to the middle of September. An average yield of about 36 bus. to the acre is expected in Richardson County, which is representative of the southeastern part of the state.

That more than one-third of the wheat crop in the eastern part of Nebraska is still in farmers' hands is the report sent out by Lincoln millers and grain dealers. The grain is being held for higher prices. Farmers who did not stack their wheat are renting granary space and are holding every bushel they own for what they consider the inevitable advance.

With wheat below $1 per bu. at all country points in Nebraska, the movement has been reduced considerably, and at some points, where farmers have ample storage facilities, no wheat at all is being marketed. Many are holding for $1 and more, claiming that the general prospect for the immediate future is decidedly bullish.

L. G. Bley has purchased the mill property at Madison, Neb., and will in the near future start on the reconstruction of the dam furnishing the mill with power. In April, 1912, the old dam was washed away, and the mill has been idle since. However, it will be placed in operation as soon as a new dam is completed, which will be within 60 days.

W. H. Ferguson, of Lincoln, Neb., has plans under consideration for the erection of a 200-bbl. mill at Aurora, Neb., to replace the plant destroyed by fire about a year ago. The Hampton, Neb., mill, which was also owned by Mr. Ferguson, burned several weeks ago. Present plans indicate that a plant to take care of the business of both the Aurora and Hampton mills will be built at Aurora.

Sowing of winter wheat in Nebraska is well under way, although considerable plowing is yet to be done. Indications throughout the state are for an increased acreage, in some counties as much as 10 per cent. Quite a number of points in the state report plowing as completed, but farmers are delaying sowing, in order to avoid Hessian fly damage. Rains have put the ground in fine shape and a vigorous growth is expected before the first frost. Many farmers are planning to graze live stock on wheat fields again this year. Grazing proved decidedly profitable last year.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Sept. 28, 1914.

The further decline of wheat prices during the week resulted in a corresponding decrease in flour quotations and left the Indianapolis market dull. A falling off in orders and inquiries has been noted in both domestic and export business, millers report.

Prices of Indiana soft winter wheat flour patent in wood have declined from $5.40@5.60 to $5.20@5.30.

One of the export orders received during the week was for the Akin-Erskine Milling Co., of Evansville, which will ship 20,000 bbls. of flour to Sweden. From Sweden the flour will be sent to one of the countries now at war, it is understood. Another large export order was received by the Garland Milling Co., of Greensburg. It will be consigned to the steamer Kristianiafjord, sailing from Brooklyn, Oct. 6. A letter accompanying the order said that Norway must get all its flour from the United States and Canada.

Feed is also stagnant, having dropped from $24 in bulk to $22@23.

The flour production of Indianapolis mills during the week, as reported by the Board of Trade, was 15,164 bbls., compared with 14,383 bbls. in the preceding week, 14,904 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1913 and 11,925 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1912.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.20@5.30; straight, $4.80@4.90; clear, $4.50@4.60. Quotations on wood basis, f. o. b.

Western Hard Wheat—Patent, $5@5.15.

Bakers' Special Blend—Hard and spring wheat patent, $5.40@5.55.

Northwestern Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.75@5.90.

Mill Feed—Bran, $22@23 f. o. b. Indianapolis; $23.50@24.50 in 100-lb. sacks; middlings, $22@23.

Indiana Notes.

Edgar H. Evans, of the Evans Milling Co., was one of the reception committee appointed for the Roosevelt meeting in Indianapolis Saturday night.

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New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Sept. 26, 1914.

Quotations on the local flour market continued to decline this week with the weakness of the wheat future market, and today are fully 20c per bbl. under the offerings made Monday by mills from all distributing centers. The trade was distinctly bearish in its views, and both city and country buyers were holding off for lower prices when wheat values declined 5@6c per bu. on the Chicago Board of Trade. After that no one wanted to buy, and predictions were freely made among brokers and jobbers that prices would go lower during the coming fortnight. Others thought the prices might go lower but would probably be up $1@1.25 per bbl. within the next 60 days and maintain a high level.

The feature of the week was the strong demand by exporters, or those who represent them, for low grade flour to be shipped to France, Italy, Sweden and the United Kingdom. It was freely reported that the allies and Italy were in the market for another 100,000 bbls. for delivery during the last half of October. The peculiar feature of this business was that the ports of destination were in South America, the West Indies, Spain and Greece. This was shown by clearances, but it was an oen secret they would be changed by pre-arranged agreements at the first port of call. City trade was exceptionally light, as bakers and jobbers said they were well stocked up to Jan. 1. The country trade made strong inquiries, especially from the sugar district, where planters want to stock up before prices go to higher levels. They generally stock up for the grinding season early in December, as some of the plantations bake as high as 3,000 to 5,000 loaves of bread daily, on account of the numbers of field hands and laborers to be fed. Local jobbers expect to sell upward of 5,000 bbls. of flour to this trade within the next 45 days.

Kansas mills were quoting hard wheat high patent at $5.55@5.65 per bbl.; straight at $5.20@5.30 and clear at $4.60@4.70. There was little regularity in offerings, mills being as much as $1 apart for practically the same grade. Trade was light, although inquiry was good. Few concessions were made, except where immediate shipment was wanted. Oklahoma and Nebraska mills were more erratic than Kansas.

The mills of the Northwest were high in their prices and almost stiff-necked in their treatment of requests for concessions. High patent was from $5.75@6; straight, $5.35@5.45; clear, $4.90@5. The low grades asked for export were quoted from $4.40@4.50. There was little local or country trade in spring wheat, but some inquiry from exporters was had, which indicated good South American openings.

Soft winter wheat flour was in better demand than the other grades, extra fancy and straight being given the preference. There was a strong call also for low grade from the macaroni men and from exporters, and Latin America was in the market for clears around $4.50@4.60. Quotations ruled as follows, basis cotton, in carloads, f. o. b. New Orleans: High patent, $5.50@5.60 per bbl.; straight, $5.25@5.35 per bbl.; extra fancy, $4.90@5 per bbl.; clear, $4.50@4.65 per bbl.; low grade, $4.20@4.25 per bbl.

Mill feed demand picked up a little and hard and soft wheat bran were freely offered at $1.10@1.12 per 100 lbs., with shorts at $1.30@1.32.

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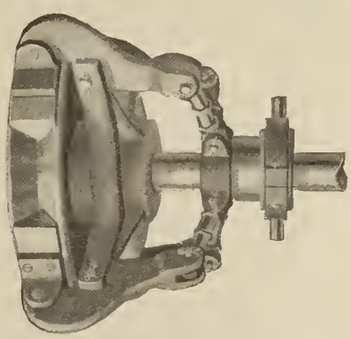

Some sizes as low as one dollar per horsepower. This clutch will carry 25 to 50% overload. Built any size 5 to 100 HP. Write today for circular and discounts.

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Necessities for Your Power Plant

Boiler Cleaner furnished on 60 days' TRIAL with Compound Pump or Feeder free of cost. If Boiler Cleaner does not do the work, put plug in barrel and return and there will be no bill rendered.

One lb. per day per 100 H. P. Boiler at 6½c per lb. does the work or no pay. Will you try a small barrel?

BEST OIL FILTER MADE.

Real Oil Filter, true to its name. Give capacity required and let us quote prices. Always put in on 60 days' guarantee.

Read that top line again.

If you use Boiler Graphite, we have it.

Purest air-floated Defloculated Boiler Graphite; also Pulverized Flake Boiler Graphite. Let us quote you prices on the Purity Brand.

HERE IS WHERE WE PULL.

Missouri Non-Slip Belt Preservative and Recurrier Dressings.

Stick and liquid forms a specialty for flour mills. Always 60 days' trial. No pay if not SATISFACTORY.

Missouri Boiler Cleaner Co.

St. Louis, Mo.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 28, 1914.

Business is about as quiet as it has been for several years in the Southeast. Millers report that buyers are ordering freely on old contracts, but practically no new business is being booked. The cotton situation continues to be the main factor influencing all kinds of business, and there has been a more cheerful outlook the past week. Members of the trade predict that by the middle of October business will take on more life, as it is thought that contracts made before the outbreak of war in Europe will begin to wind up by that time and jobbers will be wanting to look after immediate and future needs. Export interest is mentioned in both New York and New Orleans, and one shipment of 5,000 bbls. for export was made during the week, going to the Atlantic seaboard. The bearish tone of wheat has been a depressing factor, wheat having dropped about 4 cents during the week, and is quoted at $1.06@1.08.

Mill feed continues on the toboggan, with liberal output and moderate demand, and prices down about $1 per ton.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Best patent, $5.70; standard, $5.50; family, $5.20; low grades, $4.70; in wood 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis jute and cotton, 98-lb. bags)—Best patent, $5@5.25.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis jute and cotton, 98-lb. bags)—Best patent, $5.70 @5.90.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Bran, per ton, $25@26; middlings, $27 @29 per ton.

Nashville Notes.

Announcement is made that the new flour mills of Cheek & Hall, at Lynnville, Tenn., have been completed.

Stocks of flour at Nashville Sept. 27 amounted to 32,000 bbls., an increase of 800 bbls., compared with the end of the preceding week.

A stock company has been organized by citizens at Pleasant View, Tenn., to establish a mill with a daily capacity of 50 barrels.

A new dam has been completed at the grist mill of Robert Marchison, at Midway, Tenn. Mr. Marchison leased the plant from James Byron.

The report of the Nashville Grain Exchange shows the receipt of 83 cars of grain at Nashville for the week ending Sept. 26. Stocks same date were: Wheat, 1,152,500 bus.; oats, 1,019,500 bus.; corn, 96,000 bus.

Local grain men are showing much interest in the coming convention of the Grain Dealers' National Association at Kansas City, and it is expected that a delegation of 10 or 15 will attend, headed by President Charles D. Jones.

C. T. Johnson, of the Home Mill and Grain Co., Mt. Vernon, Ind.; Joseph P. Dunlop, of the Dunlop Milling Co., Clarksville, Tenn.; R. L. McKinney, of the Columbia Mill and Elevator Co., Columbia, Tenn., and E. E. McLemore, of the City Mill and Grain Co., Columbia, Tenn., were visitors to the local market the past week.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 28, 1914.

Flour business in and around Memphis this week has been very good and we have heard of several good contracts being made. The jobbers have been able to sell considerable flour and some of them have been able to clean up their old contracts and are now buying as they can use the goods. Brokers and jobbers say that specifications are coming in right along and as a whole, business is very satisfactory.

It is useless to quote any prices except that of one or two mills. Best Indiana patents, wood basis, $5.60; straight, $5.20; best Illinois patents, $5.90, and straight at $5.30; best Colorado at $5.20.

All kinds of "wheat feeds" have been very dull and very much of a drag on the market. Prices were forced down and some of the mills were making "cut throat prices" and then not getting any real volume of business.

The grain and feed business has been very good. All the dealers seem to be well pleased and report that the trade is buying freely and that the month will be a very satisfactory one.

Notes.

Wm. Moon, Jr., member of the grain and feed firm of W. D. Moon & Co., has just returned from a trip West, where he spent the summer for his health.

S. F. Guggenheimer is now representing the Queen Bee Flour Mills Co., of Minneapolis, and was calling on the Memphis trade this week. Mr. Guggenheimer says this business throughout the South is just as good as he could expect.

A. W. Holt, who represents the H. C. Cole Milling Co., Chester, Ill., has just reported to the writer that his people have bought five bales of cotton in Memphis and that they are going to buy from one to five bales in practically every Southern city or hamlet where they have customers who buy direct from the mill. Mr. Holt is a "buy-a-bale" enthusiast.

To Assist Storage of Cotton.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 26, 1914.

For the purpose of assisting the cotton people and carriers of the South in meeting the extraordinary demand for the storage of cotton occasioned by the European war, and for the purpose of providing temporary warehousing space for the storage of cotton, under arrangements approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board, and for the purpose of permitting the carriers to recognize the warehouse as points for the storage of cotton, in order that such points should be given the benefits of transit privileges, the Interstate Commerce Commission today authorized the carriers of the South to publish and file tariffs establishing on their lines, rules, rates, regulations and charges governing this storage of cotton during the year ending August 31, 1915.

Abilene Milling Co., Abilene, Kan., has ordered for their Abilene plant three Nordyke & Marmon Co. self-balancing square sifters.

BEST CLOTH CLEANER

Peterson's Patent Cloth Cleaner

Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.

Write for sample.

CREAM CITY CAN WORKS

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

TO PROMOTE SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 26, 1914.

To develop and promote trade with Central and South America, Secretary Redfield, of the Department of Commerce, has appointed as commercial attaches, three men whose business it will be to bring the Latin Americans into closer business relations with manufacturers and producers in this country.

Those who have been appointed are Prof. Lincoln Hutchinson, of the University of California, whose station will be Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Albert Hale, of the Pan-American Union, Argentine and adjoining territory; and A. I. Harrington, of Ohio, who will be stationed at Lima, Peru.

To this staff more commercial attaches will be added from time to time until the South and Central American countries are fully covered.

In addition to these appointments, Alburtus H. Baldwin, formerly chief of the division of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has been designated to London, England. He will not be sent abroad, however, until some time in the future.

Speaking of the appointments made by Secretary Redfield, Mr. Baldwin believes that the three appointments to South America will be a great step in "boosting trade" with our South and Central American neighbors. He declared that it will be the purpose of these commercial attaches to get in closer touch with the Latins and advise American manufacturers and producers of the ways and means of obtaining business in the South.

"Heretofore," he declared, "it has been impossible for the United States government to aid American producers because their lack of approaching the South American. In this country it is a question of long time credits and a slow building up of business, a matter that is not thoroughly understood by the American.

"The German government," he declared, "had been successful in promoting trade in South America because of the 'parental' influence exerted over the German manufacturers who were willing to wait for their credits."

Just what steps will be taken by the American commercial agents, is not now known. At best, Mr. Baldwin states, it will be some time before American manufacturers can depend upon our commercial agents for new outlets for business or in building up the central and South American trade.

Incidentally, Mr. Baldwin thinks that the European war will not be the great benefit for the development of South and Central American trade, that many Americans think it will. He states that these countries are in very poor financial condition and that it will take months, if not years, to recover from what almost now amounts to financial panic. This is particularly true of the eastern South American countries.

J. M. Harris Sons, Glen Easton, W. Va., has ordered from Nordyke & Marmon Co. a line of collar-oiling roller mills, together with grain-cleaning machinery, etc., to thoroughly overhaul their milling plant.

Atlanta Milling Co., Atlanta, Ga., has ordered additional Nordyke & Marmon Co. collar-oiling roller mills for their Atlanta plant.

National Biscuit Co., Minneapolis, Minn., has placed with Nordyke & Marmon Co. the order for special flour-blending equipment.

M. F. Durazo, Sonora, Mexico, has ordered a complete Nordyke & Marmon Co. Buhr flour mill outfit.

Top Notch Flour Mills, Colville, Wash., incorporated for $5,000.

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Allegheny,: Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Binghamton*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	29.00	38.00
Boston*	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Buffalo*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Cincinnati	17.00	17.00	8.00	18.00
Chicago	12.00	12.00	8.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.50	20.50	11.50	18.50
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Erie, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Indianapolis	16.50	16.50	8.00	16.00
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	32.50
Kansas City			7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky.	17.00	17.00	8.00	19.00
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	35.00
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	10.50	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	28.70	28.70	19.70	25.00
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75		14.00	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	6.00	10.00
Philadelphia*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Portland, Me.	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	25.70	17.50	22.00
Rochester*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Schenectady*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Scranton, Pa.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	29.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00		14.00
Syracuse*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Terre Haute, Ind.	15.00	15.00	6.00	16.00
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.50	20.00	34.00
Toledo, Ohio	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Troy, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Utica, N. Y.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Washington, D. C.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Wheeling, W. Va.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at these points.

Lake and rail points marked with * take a rate two cents less than above quoted rates during lake and rail season.

Before Passing this Page

THINK!

If you discovered a hole in your flour spout that was leaking 50 pounds of flour a day into the feed spout, how long would it take you to have it fixed?

OUR CATALOGUE

will show you that there are leaks in the best mills and also tell you how *we stop them.*

If you are not practical in your milling knowledge, then

Refer this Book to Your Head Miller

In it he will find valuable information and also things not so dry along milling lines. It is his duty to inform you of needed improvements, and to suggest means to obtain better results.

He is the pivot on which turns your profit and loss.

Write us for catalogue and points on what happened at the Buffalo Convention.

THOS. McFEELY CO.

Philadelphia

E. A. Pynch Co., Minneapolis, Minn., N. W. Agents.

Wheat on the Farms
Roads are Impassable
Flour Orders Delayed

Plant of Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kans., Built by

There are many mills which need more wheat storage to carry over the periods when wheat supplies dry up because there is no chance for farmers to deliver wheat. Same condition applies to car shortages.

Concrete re-inforced storage tanks will solve this problem for you.

WHY NOT WRITE TO

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Competition

Requires all successful millers to keep their mills up to date.

The best trade demands flour of highest quality properly aged, whitened and conditioned.

Over three-fourths of the representative mills in the United States, England, Germany and France have installed the ***Alsop Electrical Process*** of aging and whitening flour.

If you have not installed this wonderful invention, you are working under a serious handicap.

Write us for particulars.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 28, 1914.

Flour was slow all of last week, declines in wheat market being the principal adverse influence. Reductions of about 20c per bbl. in flour quotations by all mill agents were reported. Buyers have little confidence in present market values and are waiting for still lower prices. Bakers in the state are making no purchases at this time, many holding their views about 40c below ruling prices. Kansas patents were offered at $5.40 to $5.90 per bbl. at the close of the week. Spring wheat mills were holding established brands at $5.70 to $6, while local Iowa mills were practically on a parity with both Kansas and the Northwest.

Single carlot buyers took some offerings of Kansas flour, but only when their stocks were in immediate need of replenishment. Sales for deferred delivery were out of the question, partly because some mills were unwilling to book for more than 30 days' shipment, but principally because buyers' views were mostly about 40c below prevailings prices on flour for 60 to 90 day shipment.

Kansas agents were still unable to secure open offers from their mills. All prices were subject to return wire acceptance, and most business limited to immediate shipment. Little trouble was experienced by salesmen in securing instructions. Most dealers are anxious to obtain supplies booked, as consuming demand is heavier than they had anticipated.

Iowa mills are running mostly from 18 to 24 hours. Some Eastern business is being done, but most trade of mills is to local and nearby states.

Mill feed was sharply lower the first half of last week, but prices showed a small recovery later. Bran sold $2 per ton lower on Monday and Tuesday, but closing values were only $1.50 off, or at a range of $20 to $21.25 per ton in new 100-lb. burlap bags, delivered Iowa points. Liberal offerings from the Southwest were mostly held too high, wire bids of Southwestern mills being as much as $2 per ton out of line. Iowa mills had some trouble in disposing of their supplies. The trade generally is well booked up on bran and stocks in their warehouses are large. Combined with this, dealers are expecting still lower prices. Standard middlings were quoted at about $1.50 lower for the week, or at $22.25 to $23 per ton. Flour middlings were scarce, and only mixed cars were available. Prices ranged from $26 to $29.50 per ton.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.40@5.90; straight, $5.20@5.70; fancy clear, $4.70; low grade clear, $4.05@4.10.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $5.70@6; family patent, $5.60@5.90; clear, $4.30@4.40; red dog, scarce at $1.85 per 100.

Mill Feed—Bran, $20@21.25 per ton; standard middlings, $22.25@23; flour middlings, $26@29.50.

IOWA NOTES.

The Perry Mill Co., Perry, Ia., was organized last week, with J. O. Holden as owner. Mr. Holden will operate the Perry mill, which grinds both corn and wheat.

Winter wheat sowing is well under way in Iowa, and plowing is nearly completed. Some sections report a slightly increased acreage to wheat, but generally the area is about the same as last year.

The mill at Osborne, Ia., is undergoing repairs and new machinery is being installed. The plant has large orders on hand, and work of repair is being rushed so that operations can be resumed soon.

According to R. W. Cormack, manager of the Quaker Oats Co., Fort Dodge, Ia., the export situation in rolled oats is about on a normal basis. Since the beginning of August export business in rolled oats has been impossible, but matters have been straightened out with foreign importers regarding assumption of war risk and other mooted questions. The Fort Dodge plant started on a 24-hour run last week, as a direct result of foreign orders.

Harvesting of corn has started at numerous points in Iowa, but thus far none has been moved to primary markets. Many points in the state report yields somewhat better than anticipated, and quality is generally good. The big movement will not start until late in October, when winter wheat plowing and sowing will be completed. The movement from Iowa this year is expected to be large right at the beginning of the season. The large crop of forages in the state will tend to make home needs smaller than a year ago, and farmers will be disposed to sell more readily, especially in view of the fact that many are holding wheat and are in need of cash. This is especially true as the views of experts indicate that the chance for price advancement is greater in wheat than in corn.

The flour mill of Martin C. Mortenson, at Cazenovia, Wis., which has been operating for about 50 years, burned down recently.

The Spooner Flour Mill, Spooner, Wis., has been sold to F. R. Monroe of Hammond, Wis. A. C. Henderson will have charge of the mill under the new ownership.

THE I-X-L STEEL OVERSHOOT WATER WHEEL will develop one-third more power than any small turbine using the same amount of water.

Our new Bulletin No. 15 tells why.

FITZ WATER WHEEL COMPANY

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St. Louis, the Market Center

Scene in Cash Grain Department of
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GRAIN, HAY AND GRASS SEEDS
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ED. F. CATLIN
408 Merchants Ex. St. Louis, Mo.
I Make a Specialty of Milling Wheat, Always Ready to Submit Type Samples.

W. C. GOFFE, G. S. CARKENER, G. C. MARTEN, Jr.
GOFFE & CARKENER CO.
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Marshall Hall, Pres.
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W. L. Green
Commission Co.
Hi-Grade Milling Wheat
Kiln Dried Corn
Feeding Cereals.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 28, 1914.

Some weakness developed in the alfalfa products market during the past week, and demand was even slower than in the preceding week. Practically no business is being done with southern or Southwestern states, while nearby territory is taking sparingly, because of the excellent pasturage conditions. Eastern demand is light, being less than at this time last year. The dairying sections of Pennsylvania and the New England states are using some alfalfa mixed feeds, but present high prices are causing them to economize.

Alfalfa meal was quoted at 50c lower to unchanged prices for choice to No. 1 grades. Range was $18 to $18.50. No. 2 sold at $2 per ton less, or on basis of $16 to $16.50 per ton in 100-lb. burlap bags, Kansas City. Demand for meal was scattered, new sales being altogether for immediate shipment. Most of the meal coming to Kansas City was shipped out on old contracts. Some quick-shipment sales were made to Central states.

Colorado is at present the principal source of supply of meal, Kansas City dealers asserting that about 75 per cent of the current receipts of meal comes from that state. Oklahoma and Kansas are shipping very little to this market, while Nebraska is sending only a car or two. Southeastern states are taking some Kansas and Oklahoma meal, but the output in these states is limited at this time, owing to recent rains.

Mixed feeds were generally about 50c lower for the week, and in a few scattered instances $1 per ton lower. Molasses alfalfa mixed feed sold only at 50c lower prices, quotations ranging from $19 to $20 for No. 2 and $20 to $21.25 for No. 1 grades, packed in 100-lb. burlap bags, f. o. b. Kansas city. Mixers would not offer concessions under these figures, blackstrap molasses being steady to strong.

Grain mixed feeds sold in limited quantities to southern Illinois, Arkansas, Missouri and Kansas. Prices were mostly $1 per ton lower. Grain dry mixed feed was held up to $27.50 per ton, while grain mixed molasses alfalfa feed sold at $25 to $26.50, according to grade.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked)—Choice to No. 1 new crop meal; $18@18.50; No. 2, $16@16.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $20@21.25; No. 2, $19@20.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$25@26.50; alfalfa grain dry mixed, $27.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $14@14.50; No. 1, $13@13.50; No. 2, $10.50@11.50; No. 3, $9@10; standard, $12@12.50.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 28, 1914.

The market for alfalfa products showed no change this week. The buyers continue to take hold in lots for immediate use. Locally there is not much life to the market, while the principal buying is being done by the Southern markets. The cash hay market has held a steady tone for the past three weeks, and indications point to a lower market. This is keeping many of the large buyers out of the market for the present, as they look to reductions in alfalfa products.

Quotations are: Grain mixed feed, $25@25.50; alfalfa meal, $26@27; molasses feed, $26.50@27.50.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 28, 1914.

No important price changes were recorded in alfalfa products last week, although most buyers are in the market for heavy contracts on a scale of values about $1 per ton below ruling quotations. Local dealers, however, held offers fairly firm early in the week, but later some concessions were made in prices to obtain sales. Demand mostly was scattered and Eugene C. Dreyer, a prominent dealer, voiced the sentiment of the entire trade when he characterized the market as "distinctively unsatisfactory." The continued easy tone in corn and oats prices, as well as wheat, with excellent weather for pasturage and outside feeding of stock, had a sentimental influence on the market. The large forage crop now being gathered in principal consuming centers and belief in lower prices by many important buyers also operated against values. There is a distinct feeling in the trade that the recent buying and advance in all feeds was largely overdone, as most of it was influenced by a runaway war market, which invariably carries all feed and food products to a level out of line with actual supply and demand conditions. Buying for deferred shipment was practically out of the question at prevailing quotations, as the near approach of the new corn movement makes for belief in easier values on this important feed, which nine times out of ten has a direct sentimental influence on alfalfa feeds. Local buying orders were received mostly in small lots and covered a wide territory. Buying of grain mixed feeds was limited to small lots for prompt shipment. Molasses feeds were in better request from Southern buyers, owing to their relatively lower prices. Reports indicate that Colorado mills are increasing their meal output moderately, owing to improved condition of hay arrivals, and should a turn come for the better some may run full time the first half of October. The East is buying lightly, as dealers there are firmly convinced that lower levels of values will prevail. Alfalfa hay was rather liberally offered right along, with prices weaker and limited quantities taken daily at irregular prices. Quality of offers ran to coarse hay, with a good deal off grade, with the demand almost entirely on outside account. Quote No. 3 hay at $11.50@12.50; No. 2, $12@14.50; No. 1, $14.50@15 for coarse and $16@17 for choice stemmed leafy. Quote alfalfa meal at $16.50 for No. 2, $18.10@18.50 for No. 1 and $20 for choice; alfalfa molasses meal without grain at $20@21.50 and with grain $24@26.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 26, 1914.

Alfalfa products were dull last week and the local trade seemed to be at a standstill. What few sales were made were at low prices and in small lots and there was nothing to give buoyancy to the market. Prices were fully $1 per ton under those of the previous week for some inexplicable reason, and the trade seemed to think they would go still lower. The offerings were free, but it was said the stocks were damaged by rains and not up to par. This applied particularly to alfalfa from Oklahoma and north Texas, but the Colorado and New Mexico stock was not a great deal better.

Quotations on alfalfa were: No. 1 hay, $17@17.50 per ton; No. 1 meal, $19@20 per ton; no choice offered; prime, $17@18 per ton; mixed feeds, $25@30, according to quality and grade.

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VALUE OF CANE MOLASSES.

Penick & Ford, Ltd., New Orleans, La., has sent the following extracts from Bulletin 115, issued by the Louisiana Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, on the relative value of cane and beet molasses for feeding purposes:

There is, perhaps, no stock-feeding material that has aroused so much general interest among stock-growers and feeders in this country as Louisiana low-grade molasses. Due to misinformation, this residue of the sugar-making process seems to have been looked upon as too laxative in its effects for general use, when given in any considerable quantity, and has been usually limited to occasional administration in small quantities to animals for market or for exhibition purposes, and, in some parts of the world, to relieve torpidity of the bowels in cattle.

The writers on this subject have been German, French and others acquainted with the molasses residue from beet sugar. It seems to have been the tendency of these writers on "molasses," as a food for horses, especially, to commend caution in the use of the material on account of "looseness" of the bowels, as well as a diuretic effect induced by potassium salts which beet molasses contains. Lieut. Bausil of the French army writes that "great care has to be taken, as the salts of potash contained in molasses act as purgatives and diuretics." And such seems to have been the general impression, and doubtless the experience of a great many European stock owners who periodically make use of molasses in feeding their animals. Hence, apart from its use as a laxative for cattle, its administration was limited almost solely to that of a condiment to induce horses to consume larger quantities of other food materials, or, in case of convalescence, as a tonic, pleasant to the taste and easy of digestion and assimilation.

To the ordinary purchaser and user of molasses all varieties may look alike, and discrimination never once thought of. But as to composition and physiological effect there is a marked difference between the product of the beet sugar factory and that of the cane sugar factory. And, so far as our judgment goes, it is here that the discrepancy has arisen, giving the impression that molasses, as such, and without regard to its sources, is purgative and diuretic in action and hence requires to be "administered with extreme caution."

Dr. Browne says: "The cane molasses, as compared with the beet, contains 25 per cent more of sugars. Another noteworthy fact is the excess of salts in the beet molasses. This is due to the presence of a large amount of potash salts, which exert a strong purgative action upon the animals."

It would seem that the somewhat general impression that molasses, from any source, is unduly laxative, must have been based upon the effect product by the by-product from the beet factory, and not sugar cane molasses, as there is abundant evidence in our own state of the harmless effect of blackstrap, so far as a purgative action is concerned.

A ration for work horses containing 15 pounds of cane molasses per head per day is known to have been used for nearly two years, with excellent results. It was fed daily to over 400 head of horses, averaging about 1,270 pounds.

The chief value of cane molasses as a food is its economic source of carbohydrates (sugar).

This hitherto considered waste material is rich in the carbohydrate nutrient, and when it is known that these sugars are almost, if not completely, digestible, its enhanced value may still further be appreciated.

The custom of feeding molasses to the work stock on our large sugar estates has been adopted, in anything like systematic manner, only within the past few years. Previously and when the price was extremely low, quantities of the material were run into large iron troughs and the mules allowed free access to it; and to some extent this rather prodigal method still prevails. The true value of blackstrap molasses as a foodstuff has become more apparent of late years, however, and, as the question of feeding economically has become one of considerable moment to our planters, it is being used more as an ingredient of the "balanced ration," and, as a rule, mixed with other concentrates. By itself it is, of course, not a perfect food, as it contains only one of the important elements of nutrition, but the complete digestibility of its sugars, of which cane molasses is practically two-thirds, makes it possibly the cheapest and one of the most valuable foods obtainable. Molasses being such a highly carbonaceous concentrated food, a roughage to feed with and balance it should be more or less nitrogenous, of which alfalfa hay and pea vine hay are good examples.

A great many claim that cane molasses is worth as much pound for pound in food value as Indian corn.

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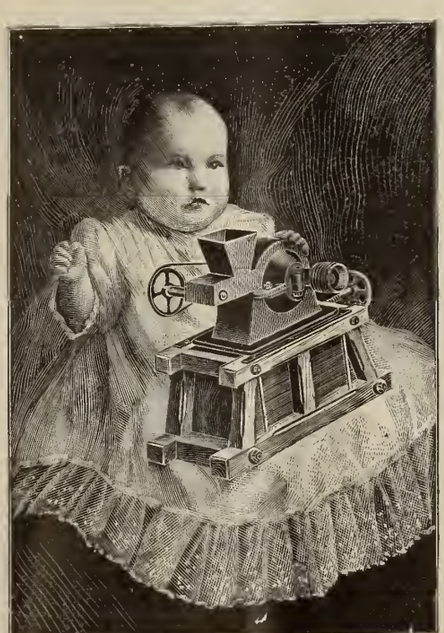

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WANTED—Position as head miller in 75 to 150 bbl. mill. Have had 30 years' experience. Best of references. Understand grinding hard and soft wheat. Have run buckwheat mill. Speak German and English. Can handle custom trade. Charles K. Foster, R. F. D. No. 4. Battle Creek, Mich.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 to 500 barrels' capacity, winter or spring wheat or corn goods. Am middle-aged. Have had 17 years' practical experience in some of the best large and small mills. Can do ordinary repair work and keep mill in the best of running order. References exchanged. Write me for particulars. P. O. Box 474, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—Position as head miller by a sober, competent man of 25 years' practical experience in some of the leading mills of the United States. Can fill the position to your satisfaction in quality, quantity and percentages. Have been head miller here for the past six years, with Cooper & Son, but have resigned, owing to a disagreement. Address John Loughrey, Humboldt, Neb.

WANTED—Position as head miller in good mill of 100 to 500 bbl. capacity. I am thoroughly up-to-date in modern milling, and capable of obtaining the best results in quality and yield. Am married, 30 years of age, have had more than 12 years' experience in different mills. I do not use liquor in any form. Can furnish satisfactory recommendations as to character and ability. Give capacity, make of machinery and wages paid in first letter. Address Head Miller, 710 Ninth avenue, Shenandoah, Iowa.

WANTED—We want a 9x18 or 9x24 3 pr. high feed roll. We have for sale or exchange one 8-inch and on 14-inch American special grinder, one 16-inch N. & M. vertical burr mill, all good as new. One Smith purifier, one 20x8 N. & M. flour dresser. Rohm Bros., Rockville, Ind.

WANTED—Position as head mille in mill of 100 barrels and up. Hav had charge of mills from 150 to 2,00 barrels. Can furnish very best of re erences. Can keep mill in good repai have my own tools. Married. Ca come at once. Wish a situation wher there are good schools. Address Mil ing and Grain News, Box 203, S Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head mille in mill not less than 100 bbls. ca pacity, by a married man 29 year old; 12 years' experience in hard an soft wheat milling. Am sober, indus trious and can build up a flour busi ness that is run down. Can furnis references. Address Box Z, care Mill ing and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

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Export Flour Conditions

ld Contracts Being Filled—Situation Regarding Holland Shipments.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 5, 1914.

Mills are rapidly cleaning up con-acts for export flour, shipments the ıst week being heavy. The foreign tnation is almost normal, regular ıipments being possible at both At-ntic and Gulf ports. Cabling on new ısiness by United Kingdom flour ıporters has been resumed, and sev-ral large sales were effected last eek. With the continued declines in merican wheat markets, views of nglishmen are gradually getting in ne with prices asked by local mills. est demand now is for clear grades, it the scarcity of clear is making ›reigners turn to 100 per cent flour id 95 per cent grades.

All new export business with Euro-an countries is being made on basis New York reimbursement at time dispatch of shipment, although ›me millers are doing business on d basis of 60-day foreign exchange. ocal banks refuse to buy 60-day for-gn exchange and will accept it only ıbject to collection. They report a ir demand for three-day sight rafts, with collection rates high.

Money is easy in the Southwest, hen good collateral is offered as se-ırity. One Kansas City miller re-›rted last week that he had an offer ›m a bank for a loan of $300,000 at per cent. Prevailing rates are be-veen 5 and 6 per cent.

Some contracts with German im-›rters are being diverted to other ›untries, but with this single excep-on mills are filling all foreign orders ı their books. Some trouble has ·en encountered in making ship-ents to Holland, but this is being ·adually eliminated.

Millers are having little trouble in ·curing war risk insurance Rates ·e high, but importers are willing to ·ssume the cost of war risk insur-ıce in order to safeguard their car-›es. War risk rates to the United ingdom are lower than to any other ›untry.

Regarding Shipments to Holland.

The British government notified e Depariment of State at Washing-n last week that it would not inter-re with shipments of flour or grain Holland. Great Britain has also ,reed to release any seized cargoes soon as it is established that their stination is Holland. It is under-ood that Great Britain has im-essed upon Holland that, according her duties as a neutral state, she ust not permit foodstuffs or other rgoes destined to the German army pass her borders.

The Department of State gave out e following statement last week: ı is understood that the British gov-nment intends to revise its procla-ation with regard to contraband and eanwhile, in neutral ships, goods ch as foodstuffs consigned to Hol-nd, in respect to which the Nether-ıds government have placed an em-rgo on exportations, will not be eated as contraband."

The Holland-American Line, under te of Sept. 30, sent out the follow-g notice: "Do not accept any cargo, whatever nature or description, un-ss consigned to Dutch government. ›is applies to grain and all other rgo. Advise shippers of goods en ute to seaboard that cargo cannot sent out unless consigned to Dutch ›vernment."

A. P. Husband, secretary of the Millers' National Federation, sent out the following circular on Oct. 1:

"The situation regarding export shipments of flour and feedstuffs to Holland at the present time presents very unusual conditions. The Holland-American Line declines to accept shipments of foodstuffs for man or animals unless such shipments are consigned to 'The Government of the Netherlands.'

"Several days ago instructions were issued that all such shipments must be accompanied by affidavit to the effect that the goods covered thereby were intended for consumption in Holland, and not for trans-shipment, and such affidavits must be vised by the British and French Consuls at point of shipment. Later it was agreed to accept shipments covered by papers validated by the British Consuls only, but this has been changed and at the present time shipments will not be accepted for Holland unless consigned to the Dutch government as indicated above. Efforts to secure a modification of this order have not proved successful up to this time."

English Wheat Situation.

Broomhall's international wheat market review says: "There are reasons to believe that more wheat is coming forward than merchants and millers can assimilate, but this is not unusual during autumn. Stocks in the United Kingdom are ample, but there is a holding disposition by both British millers and merchants, and this disposition is probably three-fold greater than ordinarily.

"Canada is expected to be a serious competitor from now on, with an additional 800,000 bus. weekly from India, Australia and Argentine. I expect the total weekly shipments, without Russia, for the ensuing three months will aggregate between 7,500,000 and 8,500,000 bus., while the average weekly requirements will be about 10,500,000.

"Australia will have an exportable surplus of 40,000,000 bus., but North America will undoubtedly be the principal source of supply for the next six months."

A New Flour Mill in Kansas

Modern Construction and Equipment of Stafford County Flour Mills Company.

A new ideal in mill construction is realized in the completion of the new 300-barrel flour and 100-barrel cereal mill for the Stafford County Flour Mills Co., of Hudson, Kan., a cut of which is shown herewith.

This building, which was erected by the Burrell Engineering and Construction Co., of Chicago, is of reinforced concrete throughout and is equipped with machinery of the most modern type, furnished by The Wolf Co., of Chambersburg, Pa., through their Kansas City office.

On the first floor, which is also used for flour storage, are located four new-type Wolf friction packers. On the second floor are located seven double 9-inch Wolf ball-bearing roller machines for the flour mill proper and two additional stands for the cereal plant. The flour, meal and tempering bins, of galvanized iron, are also located on this floor. On the third floor are located four Wolf improved purifiers, Wolf perfected dust collector for roll and purifier exhausts and double ball-bearing scourer, also galvanized iron milling bins and stock hoppers. On the fourth and fifth floors are located the Wolf ball-bearing sectional sifters, with equalizing base, upright bran and shorts dusters, centrifugal and round reels, ball-bearing wheat scourer and corn scourer and ball-bearing milling separator. Also Cyclone dust collectors. A Wolf steel-frame passenger elevator makes every floor easily accessible. All machines have been given an extra finish.

All elevator legging, spouting and bins are of galvanized iron painted with aluminum paint, and the interior of the building is painted a pure white, giving the whole a finish seldom seen in a flour mill.

The floors are all well lighted and all windows are solid metal frame with wired glass.

No money has been spared to make this mill the most economically operated plant of its kind. Every possible labor and power saving device has been installed, and it may well be said that it is one of the most up-to-date sanitary flour mills in the world.

At one end of the building are located four reinforced concrete storage tanks having a total capacity of 75,000 bushels. Convenient receiving and cleaning machinery has been provided to receive wheat from both cars and wagons. Wolf power shovel, ball-bearing receiving separator, standard and automatic scales are installed.

The motive power is supplied by a 125-horsepower new Murray Corliss engine housed in a modern brick and concrete structure. A one-story concrete warehouse attached to mill building proper and a one-story office building of brick complete this mill of every convenience. All buildings are electric lighted and steam heated.

This mill replaces the mill of the company burned in October, 1913. After this fire the company was reorganized and money was provided for rebuilding a plant where the fire hazard would be nil.

The stockholders are all living in or near the town of Hudson and it is strictly a home company. Mr. Gustave Krug is the heaviest stockholder and president of the company. His son, William Krug, is the capable operative miller, and another son, Richard Krug, the engineer. Charles Duff, a real efficient manager, who incidentally mentions his office hours as from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., is constantly on the alert for business. The results are self-evident, since the mill, which is now running day and night, finds itself unable to meet the demands of a constantly increasing business. The different brands of flour marketed by the company are "Hudson Cream," "Perfection" and "Diamond-H," leading brands of patent, and "Defender," a Kansas straight grade.

To the above gentlemen must be given the credit for organizing this company and building a plant which stands a model of efficiency in the midst of the Kansas wheat fields, where it is possible at all times to select a superior quality for grinding.

New Mill of Stafford County Flour Mill Co., Hudson, Kans.

Net Weight Law Regulations.

In prosecutions for violations of the national net weight law, the Department of Agriculture held last week that the burden of proof rests upon persons guilty of such violations to show that the products in question were either prepared or imported prior to Sept. 3, when the net weight law became effective. Manufacturers or importers who cannot prove this will be subject to the penaltics prescribed in the amendment.

Another opinion of the department on the extent of the new law states that all flour and grain products, no matter whether shipped in second-hand bags furnished by the purchasers, must contain the correct net weight stamped on the outside of the sack in legible letters. This opinion was in direct response to a query asking whether or not interstate shipments of flour in used bags furnished by bakers, turned inside out, must have a statement of the net weight on the outside.

Interstate shipments of food products that are regarded as unfit for human consumption and have not been denatured will hereafter be seized by federal authorities, no matter what labels they may bear.

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Operation of Feed Laws.

The operation of a law is often entirely different from the anticipated result when the legislature finished the enactment of the measure. As an illustration, the members of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association are being asked to oppose the section of the Kansas feedingstuffs law of 1911, which provides for the payment of a license fee of $10 for each brand of feedingstuffs manufactured and offered for sale in the state. In Kansas there are quite a variety of cereals which the owner of a small feed mill in an elevator may be called upon to grind. When he mixes these different cereals and sells them to a customer he has another license fee to pay for each mixture. A bulletin of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association, in urging the appeal of this provision of the law, states that "as a result of the law quite a number of the elevator owners and operators have discontinued the use of their chop mills, as there is not sufficient profit in the manufacture of chop to justify them in paying the $10 fee."

The law previous to 1911 provided for a tonnage tax of a certain amount per ton, and the substitution of the license fee to be paid annually was made in the belief that it would be more equitable and provide for a revenue for the expenses of the department in charge of the enforcement of the law. If the tonnage tax was unsatisfactory and the license fee has not proven a good substitute, there has not been developed a substitute which will provide the necessary revenue and still satisfy the manufacturers of feed. The revenue must be supplied some way or the law is of no value in protecting the consumers, for that is its purpose.

But the consumer is obviously not benefited by limiting the number of feed manufacturers, as is claimed by the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association. If the buyers of feeds in small rural towns have to ship in feed they must pay the freight. The law was not designed to act in restraint of trade and reduce competition, but the operation of the law would appear to work out that way in this instance.

There are a number of unexpected results in the enforcement of feed laws in various states referred to in an address by Dr. T. B. Wagner before a recent convention of dairy and food commissioners. He points out the case where a commissioner promulgates regulations which are not in the law but which are the ideas of what the commissioner may think the law should be. Dr. Wagner makes a forcible argument against what he terms "conviction by bulletin" when he says:

"Now, the manufacturer is perfectly willing, even anxious, to comply with the law, but what is he to do if he is compelled, not to comply with the law, but to comply with what the food official thinks ought to be the law? The food manufacturer does not wish to break the law, yet he may not want to do something that the law does not require him to do. Upon consulting the law he finds that it directs specifically that when, in the opinion of the food officials, an article of food appears to be misbranded or adulterated such fact should be forthwith certified to the nearest district or county attorney for prosecution. In spite of these specific directions, does the food official always act in conformity therewith? Rather, does he not instruct his inspectors to see the retailers and tell them that certain articles of food which the retailer has on his shelves are illegal and must not be sold? And does he not go further and punish in the 'bulletin' of his department his 'findings,' branding therein publicly this particular article of food as illegal and holding the manufacturer up to public scorn? In other words, the food official in such a case acts as the prosecuting attorney, judge and jury. 'Illegal' means contrary to law, not in conformity with the law, outlaw; and under our constitution the question as to whether an act is within or without the law is delegated to the courts to determine. The decision as to whether an act or a thing is legal or illegal is left to a person who is trained in and conversant with the law. I do not believe that anyone will contend that the food official is a person clothed with that authority, and yet we find in ever so many bulletins a steady reference to certain articles of food as illegal. Is it fair, is it right, that a pure and wholesome article of food be classed as illegal and the manufacturer be held up to the public scorn as a law-breaker, without having had his day in court? Is this not against our spirit of fair play? If a man undermines the credit of another by circulating false reports about his financial responsibilities, such an act is an offense in the eyes of the law. Yet is it a greater offense than undermining the standing which a manufacturer of food products enjoys in his community and among his trade? I remember a case a few years ago in one of our Western states, where the Food Commissioner or his deputies served notice upon a small manufacturer that at a certain hour of a certain day they would enter his place of business, seize certain articles of food and dispose of them, as they claimed 'according to law,' without the manufacturer having had his day in court. Is this not a flagrant violation of the fourteenth amendment of our constitution? Needless to say, the property never was destroyed as proposed, because the courts intervened by injunction and not only prevented the destruction of the property, but went further and, upon hearing the merits of the case, gave the property a clean bill of health."

Dr. Wagner proposes a remedy for such conditions which is similar to the new policy recently announced by the federal Department of Agriculture in relation to the enforcement of the food and drug act. It is that the manufacturer be notified of the attitude of the commissioner and be given an opportunity to be heard on the subject. If they can agree upon the change to be made in the product or the label the manufacturers will gladly comply with the views of the commissioner. But should the manufacturer still feel that the commissioner is wrong, and should he wish the courts to pass upon the matter, it is the duty of the commissioner to prosecute and secure a fair adjudication instead of driving the product from the market by prejudicial bulletins.

The speaker emphasized again what is recognized as absolutely essential to a manufacturer's success: that it is true that the manufacturer desires more than the food officials, or even the consumer, that his product shall be pure and wholesome and that it shall be truthfully labeled. When both approach the subject of an alleged violation of the law in a "get together spirit" there will be less of difficulty for the commissioner and less of hardship and inconvenience for the manufacturers.

Food Supplies of British Isles.

The outbreak of a great European war, in which the British Empire has become involved, renders acute the problem of the food supplies of the British Isles and of the extent to which these can be furnished by the over-seas dominions.

During peace the question has received much consideration at different times, and so lately as June 18, 1914, the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce adopted the report of a special committee on food supplies in time of war. The committee made six specific recommendations in favor of (1) an adequate navy, (2) the stimulation of home production, (3) the retention of surplus stock of imported grain, (4) government distribution and control of food supplies during war, (5) construction of the Channel tunnel and (6) a scheme of national insurance or indemnity.

From statistics carefully compiled, the Census and Statistics Monthly states that the total annual wheat requirements of the United Kingdom are, in round figures, about 288 million bushels, of which quantity only about 58 million bushels, or one-fift are produced at home. With its fr food markets, practically all t wheat-producing countries send the surplus of wheat to the United Kin dom, and this so works that a shortage from one country in any pa ticular year is made good by the su plus supplies from other countrie But, though the countries thus la under contribution are numerous, t chief sorces of supply are practical limited to six countries, viz., Canad British India, Australia, the Unit States, Argentina and Russia, t first three countries being within t British Empire and the last thr closely bound to the United Kingdo by ties of kindred, friendship and i terest. The supply from Russi amounting to from 10 to 39 milli bushels, according to season, must, is feared, be greatly curtailed if n entirely cut off, owing to the war. any rate, the supply from that sour cannot now be certainly count upon. The supplies from Germa and Austria-Hungary necessari cease and FrFance rill retain all h produce; the Roumanian supply al can hardly be relied on; so that total deficiency of from, say, 22 to million bushels will have to be fu nished from countries other th those mentioned.

Can this deficiency be made either by countries within the empi or by other friendly countries? If assume that of the quantities now e ported to countries other than t United Kingdom by Canada and Au tralia 10 million bushels can be verted by each of these countries the United Kingdom, 20 million bus els of the British deficiency can th be supplies, leaving only the sma balance of from two to five milli bushels to be furnished by non-b ligerent countries.

Although this year, owing drouth, the yield of wheat in Canad may not equal the excellent out-tu of 1913, the reports of crop prospec in the United States are this ye particularly favorable, both as r gards increase in area sown and a ticipated yield. It has been stated some quarters that the countries the British Empire are in a positi to supply the whole of the grain su plies required by the United Kin dom. This, it will be seen, is n borne out by the tables. It is, ho ever, likely that higher prices f grain will stimulate greater produ tion, and wheat will probably repla other crops to a considerable exte —Canadian Miller.

Fer. Ponce & Co., Peru, South Ame ica, have placed with Nordyke & Ma mon Co. the order for a new Bul flour mill outfit.

$150,000,000 Cotton Pool

Plan to Raise Fund for Cotton Loans and Improve Business.

The creation of a pool of $150,000,000 to lend on cotton at not to exceed six cents a pound was approved by nine leading bankers of the South and representatives of nine St. Louis wholesale houses at a meeting at St. Louis on Monday. It is planned to complete the pool within two weeks.

Should the plan be approved by Secretary McAdoo and the Federal Reserve Board, committees will be named throughout the country to receive subscriptions from banks and business houses.

Although no formal request has been made, it is understood 10 St. Louis wholesale houses have agreed to subscribe $100,000 each. It is thought J. Pierpont Morgan or some other New York financier will be asked to direct the movement from New York.

Plan Laid by Wholesalers.

The folowing statement was given out last night by Chairman Festus J. Wade:

"On Friday, Sept. 25, a meeting was called at the Mercantile Trust Co. of the wholesale merchants of St. Louis. A plan was submitted to them looking toward the raising of a cotton loan fund of $150,000,000 to loan in the cotton states and cotton manufacturing centers to farmers, merchants, manufacturers and others.

"The general terms of the plan met with the unanimous approval of the gentlemen present and was submitted to W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, and to the Federal Reserve Board in the city of Washington last Thursday and Friday by Festus J. Wade and George W. Simmons.

"After due consideration, it was decided to invite the bankers from the cotton-growing states to visit St. Louis and discuss the plan and report to Secretary McAdoo, first, as to whether the plan would meet the situation in the South, and, second, whether they thought it would be feasible to raise the fund.

Would Make Crop Liquid Asset.

"It must be distinctly understood that this is not a movement for the purchase of cotton; simply a movement to make available a fund of $150,000,000 to loan on cotton at not to exceed six cents a pound, middling basis.

"The establishment of this fund will make the cotton crop a liquid asset, stableize its price, give confidence to the exporter and spinner to purchase and thus bring about normal business conditions in all lines of trade and commerce.

"It is expected the fund will be raised by subscriptions from national and state banks and trust companies and mercantile and manufacturing corporations and firms.

"The amount to be raised by each financial center will be apportioned by the committee in charge at a subsequent meeting to be held in the near future, provided the general plan meets the approval of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and the Federal Reserve Board."

Urge Support of Moss Bill.

The Federation committee on grain standardization and inspection, Mr. Fred J. Lingham charman, has made a careful study of the provisions of the Moss bill (H. R. 17329) "for securing the uniform grading of grain, preventing deception in transactions in grain, and regulating traffic therein."

While the convention at Old Point Comfort went on record as favoring federal inspection, the McCumber bill, which provided for federal inspection, was defeated in the Senate, largely as a result of lack of interest on the part of millers, and there is little prospect of a new bill receiving further consideration during the present session of Congress.

Under the circumstances, the committee feels that the provisions of the Moss bill, providing for federal supervision of inspection, offers an opportunity to secure this legislation before Congress adjourns, and, while going on record before the House Committee on Agriculture as favoring federal inspection, the committee has advised Mr. Moss that his bill, with a few suggested changes, meets with the approval of the committee, which will work for its passage, feeling that it is a step toward federal inspection.

The committee, through its chairman, respectfully suggests that you advocate in your columns the passage of the Moss bill, as tending to benefit both the miller and the farmer, suggesting to all millers that they write at once to their senators and representatives in Congress, urging them to vote for and support the Moss bill.

A. P. HUSBAND,
Secretary.

Blames Failure to Embargo.

That the embargo on wheat and other grain at all Gulf ports caused its failure was the declaration of the Ft. Worth Elevator Co., Wichita, Kan., in its petition in bankruptcy, filed in the federal court at Wichita. Officers of the company assert that up to Aug. 1 the affairs of the company were in good condition, but the effect of the war on business and the railroad embargo on wheat shipments wiped out the profit and resulted in disaster to the company's affairs.

The bankruptcy petition shows assets of $5,396.96 and liabilities of $25,540.80. Among the claims listed are those of W. L. Scott & Sons Grain Co., Wichita, $1,100, and that of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Wichita, $9,022.

E. G. Sadler & Son, Shrewsbury, Ky., has contracted for a Nordyke & Marmon Co. 30-40-bbl. daily capacity new flour mill outfit.

Some Large Flour Sales

Foreign Governments Buy Round Lots—Importers Also Make Purchases.

Reports were current last week that several large foreign orders were placed in the Southwest, but confirmation of these reports was not possible. It is understood that a representative of the Greek government while in Kansas City last week placed an order for 20,000 bbls. of flour with one Kansas mill, shipment before the close of the present year. This flour is intended for use in Greece, and was purchased with federal funds of the Greek government. In payment for this flour the representative of the European country had gold on deposit in New York City.

The most noteworthy sale of the week was that of the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., St. Louis, Mo., who, it was reported, sold 110,000 bbls. to one of the European belligerents for use in its army. The order called for the "Rex" patent made by the mill, with shipment as soon as possible specified in the order. The flour will be made from Kansas hard wheat. This sale was the largest single order ever made by a St. Louis mill. Shipments will start soon. Flour will be sent to New York, where it will be cleared for export. The identity of the country making the purchase was not disclosed by the mill.

Regular importers abroad are active bidders for flour, but are taking little from the Southwest. One mill in Kansas City sold 3,000 bags of straight flour to the United Kingdom, but declared most other bids were out of line. Canadian and Northwestern spring wheat mills are the most successful bidders now for foreign business.

The T. H. Bunch Co., of Little Rock, Ark., was placed in the hands of a receiver on Oct. 3 on a petition filed by the Exchange National Bank. The bank alleges indebtedness of $35,000.

NEW RATES ON EXPORT FLOUR.

The following export rates are announced by George A. Gamble, commercial agent Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., St. Louis, effective Oct. 5. Rates quoted are on flour, per 100 lbs. in carloads, via lake and rail from St. Louis, East St. Louis and Alton. December rates are all rail.

PORTS.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Aberdeen	42.00	42.00	46.00
Alexandria	**32.96		
Amsterdam (Hol. Am.)	41.00	42.00	45.00
Bordeaux	**40.00		
Bristol	41.00	43.00	47.00
Baltic Basing (Norway)	45.00	47.00	
Baltic Basing (Sweden and Den.)	45.00	47.00	
Christiania, Proper	47.00	47.00	49.00
Copenhagen, Proper	47.00	47.00	49.00
Bergen-Stavanger, Proper	47.00	47.00	49.00
Christiansand, Proper	47.00	47.00	49.00
Aalesund, Proper	50.00	50.00	52.00
Drontheim, Proper	50.00	50.00	52.00
Christiansund, Proper	50.00	50.00	52.00
Cardiff	46.00	46.00	48.00
Cork	48.24		
Dublin	40.00		
Dundee	42.00	42.00	46 00
Genoa-Naples	**47.75		
Gibraltar	**49.17		
Glasgow	38.00	38.00	42.00
Havre	*40.00		
Hull	35.00		
Leith	39.00	39.00	43.00
Limerick	47.77		
Liverpool	36.00	36.00	40.00
London	37.00	37.00	41.00
Londonderry	46.62		
Malta	*55.68		
Marseilles	**45.00		
Manchester	36.00	36.00	40.00
Naples	**47.75		
Newcastle	42.00		
Rotterdam (Hol. Am.)	40.00	41.00	44.00
St. Johns N. F. (Via N. Y.)	35.20		
Swansea	46.00	46.00	

All rail rates 2c per 100 lbs. higher.
**Prepaid current rate exchange. *Prepaid.

The War Tax Bill.

The proposed war revenue bill, now being considered by Congress at Washington, does not contain any provisions for taxing bleached flour, although Dr. Wiley, of anti-bleaching fame, obtained a little publicity in the press dispatches by suggesting that such a tax ought to be embodied in the bill. However, Congress did not at any time seriously consider "Doc" Wiley's suggestion.

The proposed bill, designated as a means for increasing the revenues of the country, which have fallen off because of the decrease in imports, does not tax railroad shipments. Among the taxable things included in the bill are the following: 25c per horsepower on automobiles and $1 per horsepower automobile selling tax on manufacturers; a tax on all checks and on theater tickets.

Weather Favorable for Seeding.

Weather continues highly favorable for winter wheat plowing and seeding, and a large acreage is promised. Much wheat is up and shows a good stand for this season. Farmers show a tendency to hold grain in the Northwest, but a more liberal movement is looked for following completion of fall plowing, which is slightly backward.

Under date of Oct. 3, Frank Foltz, of the Oklahoma Millers' Association, writes: "Country deliveries of wheat are reported very light. The farmers are all busy sowing wheat and are disposed to hold their wheat for higher prices. A return of the $1 price to the farmer would undoubtedly cause a free movement of wheat in the country. Mills generally report both Eastern domestic and export business very quiet during the past 10 days. However, several mills reported this morning that they were receiving cable inquiries again from the other side."

According to information collected by the Canadian Pacific Railroad Co., 75 to 90 per cent of the Manitoba wheat crop has been threshed; the outturn from threshers continues better than anticipated from standing crops; recent rains have put the land in excellent condition for plowing; in Saskatchewan the weather for most part has been favorable; in Alberta rains have fallen and will do a great deal of good—fall plowing is completed to the extent of 5 to 10 per cent.

American exports of wheat and flour in past three months, according to Bradstreet's, show 95,473,000 bus., compared to 73,562,000 bus. in 1913, 49,137,000 bus. in 1912, 40,332,000 bus. in 1911, 22,054,000 bus. in 1910 and 32,558,000 bus. in 1909. But American exports for past three weeks alone, according to Broomhall, were 25,534,600 bus. and 30,674,000 bus. in past four weeks by the domestic authority.

The feature of the trade news last week was the enormous exports of wheat and flour. The total for the period was 9,963,000 bus., the largest on record for a single week. Since July 1 total exports of wheat and flour from this country equal 95,937,000 bus. This is also a new high record for this period of the year.

The Russian official crop figures were bullish, the total yield being placed at 778,000,000 bus., or 200,000,000 bus. less than last year. The rye crop was 116,000,000 bus. short and oats showed a loss of approximately 300,000,000 bus. In view of the war situation, these shortages will be acutely felt.

W. B. Rutherford, of Belleville, O., has purchased the mill formerly owned by Justus Kerbaugh.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 5, 1914.

Dull reports were general among mills in Kansas City and the Southwest, the continued declines in wheat last week making trade almost impossible with Eastern markets and large buyers in Central and Southwestern states. Jobbers apparently cannot be interested in present flour prices, as their views anticipate further declines of 20c to 30c per bbl. However, there appears to be no general heavy stocks in any of the consuming centers, and a reaction in wheat would stimulate new purchases, as distributors are bullishly inclined on the future. Mills report that bakers and jobbers, almost without exception, expect flour to again reach the recent high level, but before this reaction further losses in prices are looked for.

Large lots of Kansas 95 per cent flour were offered to local jobbers at $4.40 to $4.70 in new jutes, delivered Kansas City, representing reductions of about 20c from the quotations of a week ago. Clears were quoted at 10c to 15c lower prices nominally, but mills were not offering clear, most of the current output having been sold.

Although there are no exceptionally large stocks in Eastern markets, merchants in New York, Pennsylvania and the New England states did not show any interest whatever in quotations of Southwestern mills. Most of the large jobbers in the East have current needs already bought, and are principally interested now in deferred contracts. Spring wheat mills seem to be in command of this situation. They are underquoting the Southwest on long-time contracts about 20c to 30c per bbl., shipment up to February and March of next year. Bids from the East last week were on a basis of about $4.25 for straight in new jutes, Kansas City.

Even the established trade in the Southwest held off to some extent on the declining flour values. However, flour stocks are moving into consuming channels slower now than 15 to 30 days ago, and carlot buyers are not replenishing frequently.

Clear grades continue exceedingly scarce, with most of this kind going for export. Cabling by the United Kingdom was active last week, and some sales resulted, but foreigners are about 10c to 20c per bbl. too low, as a result of the better offers made by Canadian mills and the Northwest. Largest sale of the week was for 3,000 bags, by a Kansas City mill to the United Kingdom. Several smaller lots of clear were worked.

Soft wheat mills are not in such a good position as hard wheat flour makers. Although they are quoting soft wheat patents at practically on same basis as hard wheat flour, their trade territory is not in as good financial condition. Southern dealers are slow in sending directions on old orders, due probably to the fact that much flour they have booked was purchased at a much higher level than the prevailing one. Most mills are asking around $5 to $5.40 for extreme short patents.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for October shipment, $4.40@4.70 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $3.75@4 per bbl., according to quality and grades; second clear, $3.40@3.60.

Mill Feed Slow and Weaker.

Heavier offerings by country mills caused a sharp loss in mill feed prices last week, bran falling five to six cents per 100 lbs. and shorts not so much. Mills were eager to obtain feed orders, and had all the supplies jobbers wanted for quick or prompt shipment. Not a few mills stored their surplus of feed last week, rather than sell below 90c, but this storing tendency was not of sufficient volume to materially affect the market.

Southwestern mills are not disposed to offer feed for anything but prompt shipment.

The few mills who were willing to book for deferred delivery are asking stiff premiums over quotations for quick shipment, but jobbers are not willing to pay more than present prices. Spot bran in Kansas City sold at 86c at the close of the week, while mills accepted offers of 85c for shipment next week.

Shorts were not as weak as bran, although the demand was slow. Mills sold most of their output in mixed cars at fairly steady prices, but straight cars sold at somewhat lower prices. Best demand for shorts came from Missouri and local territory of mills. Brown shorts are quoted at 98c per hundredweight in new burlap bags. Gray shorts sold at a range of $1 to $1.05, while fancy white shorts are quoted at a premium of four cents over gray. Straight cars of middlings were not available, mixed-car trade of mills taking all of output of this grade. Red dog is scarce at steady prices.

Northwestern mills have a large surplus of feed on hand, and are practically in control of the Eastern feed trade. They are offering bran for delivery any time up to the close of the year at ruling prices. Jobbers in Kansas City are willing to buy bran for deferred shipment at ruling prices, because they expect a smaller output later and much larger consumption.

Compared with a year ago, present prices of bran are about 12c to 15c lower.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 85@86c per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, 98c@$1.03; white shorts, $1.05@1.07; fancy white middlings, $1.20@1.35; red dog, $1.50.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jutes, $4.80@5.30 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $4.60@5.10; first clears, $4@4.10; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5@5.30 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $4.30; corn meal, 40c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $2.20@2.30 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $2.15@2.25; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $2.15@2.25 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $2.10@2.15; graham flour in small sacks, $2.15@2.50 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $2.55@2.70 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 85@86c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.50; white shorts, $1.10.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5.30@5.40 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5.10@5.20; bran, 90c per 100; mill run, 95c@$1.05; brown shorts, $1@1.10; white shorts, $1.15; corn meal, 40c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $5.60 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.40; bran, $1; mill-run bran, $1.05@1.10; standard shorts, $1.15@1.35; corn meal, 40c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.60 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5.60@5.90 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.30@5.60; corn meal, 17-lb. sacks, 40c; bran, $1.10@1.15 per 100 basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $5.80@6.20 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $5.50@5.90 per bbl.; bran, $1.20 per 100; shorts, $1.40; corn meal, 80c per 35-lb. sack.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Kansas City mills made 58,900 bbls. of flour during the past week, or practically at full capacity. Output in the preceding week was 58,400 bbls., two weeks ago 49,000 bbls. and 48,700 bbls. a year ago. Reports from country mills indicate that they are operating about 95 per cent of full time. Some of the mills are running on Sunday in order to keep up with orders already booked.

The Wheat Situation.

Kansas City elevator stocks now total 7,294,872 bus., or approximately 1,000,000 bus. less than the holdings a year ago at this time. An increase of 712,129 bus. was recorded last week. Local elevator men say that stocks are expected to increase considerably within the next month, as the export demand for wheat is light. Until the Northwestern and the spring wheat movement decreases in volume, stocks here will probably increase. Foreigners are taking spring wheat now, and will obtain most of their supplies for the next 30 days from the Northwest and from Canada.

Reports from the country indicate that many elevators are full of high-priced wheat—that is, grain bought above $1 per bu—and that elevator operators will not sell this grain until the price advances to the recent high level. This might result in a sharp contraction in receipts at the winter wheat primary markets, especially in view of the bullish tendency in wheat at the close of last week.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

H. E. Hanna, of the Russell Milling Co., Russell, Kan., was a visitor on the Kansas City Board of Trade Oct. 2.

The annual kafir corn carnival at Eldorado, Kan., opened on Oct. 1 and continued for three days. F. M. Corbin and James Russell, of the Kansas City Board of Trade, attended.

The Grant mill, Larned, Kan., will be converted into an elevator. The mill machinery will be taken out. John Stephans, the owner, will continue as head miller for the Larabee Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kan.

James T. Bradshaw, head of the Missouri State Grain Inspection Department, has sent out official notice to the grain trade that after Nov. 1 the Missouri Grain Inspection Department will grade feterita on the same basis as kafir.

Receipts of wheat at Kansas City last week were 2,013 cars, compared with 1,868 cars in the preceding week, 342 a year ago and 1,239 cars in 1912. Arrivals of corn were 115 cars, against 77 last week, 324 last year and 93 two years ago.

J. D. Bowersock, of the Bowersock Mill and Power Co., Lawrence, Kan., while in Kansas City last week, reported that his company had a good domestic demand for flour. "All of our clear grade is moving for export," Mr. Bowersock said. "Kansas acreage to winter wheat this year will be as large as last year. Very little seeding has been done in our country, but an area at least equal to that of last year will be sown."

L. R. Jewell, flour broker at Kansas City, who has just returned from a trip through Missouri, says that small carlot dealers are in unusually good financial condition and are not feeling the effect of the war to any extent. "Carlot buyers are replenishing their stocks more frequently than under normal conditions," said Mr. Jewell, "indicating that farmers and country housewives are laying in flour for the entire winter, anticipating higher prices."

Army awards for Kansas hard wheat "issue" flour for delivery by Oct. 15 were obtained by F. M. Kaul & Son, Glen Elder, Kan., 54,448 lbs. for Ft. Leavenworth, at $2.10 per 100 lbs. in double sacks, f. o. b. mill; Hays City Milling and Elevator Co., Hays City, Kan., 53,018 lbs., at $2.20 per 100 lbs. in double sacks, f. o. b. mill; Alfred Weston & Co., bidding for Washburn-Crosby Co., Minneapolis, 53,998 lbs. of Northern flour at $2.40 in double sacks, f. o. b. Minneapolis.

A discouraging situation in export wheat was painted last week by E. W. Shields, of the Simonds-Shields Grain Co., Kansas City. "No wheat can be sold to Holland, except to the government," said Mr. Shields, "as the British government is unwilling to take the risk of having private dealers in Holland pass the grain on to Germany. Antwerp is the only port in Belgium in a position to take wheat and flour. England and France are pretty well supplied, and not much is going to other European countries. Domestic trade appears to be well filled up temporarily, at least."

Southwestern exporters are beginning to make settlement on export wheat contracts which were canceled at the beginning of the European war, owing to difficulties in securing war risk and non-sailing of steamships on scheduled time. Settlement is being made on the basis of allowing foreign buyers about five to seven cents per bu. These allowances are based on the increased prices at which the grain was resold to other countries, particularly England and France. No settlements are reported on sales made to Germany, as shipments to that country have been impossible within the meaning of the war cancellation clause of the contracts. This means that Southwestern exporters will not have to pay German importers the difference between the reselling price and the original contract price of the grain.

C. E. Harris, Vermilion, Ill., has placed with Nordyke & Marmon Co. order for two-pair high mill equipment.

The Lundt feed mill, at Powers Lake, N. D., is installing new machinery and making repairs.

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St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 5., 1914.

Flour values were easy last week ith the market reported as dull, but nsiderable business was worked d quotations showed less inclina- n to follow wheat prices than in ny weeks past. Especially was is true on the advance, which the ars claimed indicated that the pres- t price level is high enough and ore than discounts war conditions d the statistical position of the arket. Fresh domestic sales were ght but shipping directions were od and mills are grinding close to pacity. Stocks are not excessive in stributing centers, despite the avy milling of the past month, and though demands are mostly for cur- nt needs from local buyers, there s been some good inquiries in the arket for future bookings at prices ightly below the present level.

Export sales are being recorded ily, but details are not being given t, and the truth of the matter is at a big volume of business has en worked with very little said the sellers, as wheat is relatively gh enough compared with flour quo- tions. That there is a big export mand was reflected in a record le for immediate or quick shipment the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., of 0,000 bbls. of hard patent at a ice said to be highly satisfactory, t figures and destination were with- ld. It was reported on the Mer- ants' Exchange that other mills had ade large sales for export. The eek's exports of wheat and flour om North America was large which cording to Bradstreet's figures, oke all records at 9,964,000 bbls. gainst 6,859,000 bbls. the preceding eek and 6,214,000 bbls. last year.

In domestic trade, clears were in ightly better request than straights patents, the latter being freely of- rred. Trade with the South con- nues extremely dull and although ocks there are light, mills are mak- ttle effort to sell dealers, owing to or trade conditions. Eastern buy- s are holding off, but are willing contract up to the New Year at scounts of about 25 cents a barrel nder present values. Despite the eavy milling operations, stocks of our in St. Louis are comparatively ght, the Merchants' Exchange report owing 49,451 bbls. on Oct. 1, against 2,000 on Sept. 1, and 60,000 bbls. on ct. 1 last year. Inspections on the xchange in September were 15,892 bls. During the week sales of soft w grades were recorded at $3.50@ 95 jute; clear, $3.90 jute; good ex- a fancy, $4.25 jute; patent (in s. h. acks) at $4.65 jute; Minnesota pat- nt, $4.60 jute; hard first clear, $4.25 ute; 95 per cent patent at $4.35@ 50 bulk and $4.80@4.90 jute; and n orders at $4.75@4.85 bulk for 95 er cent and $4.95 bulk and $5 jute r high patent.

Output of flour at the following ills was 95,200 bbls. last week, gainst 91,400 bbls. the previous eek, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling o. (City), 13,000 bbls.; Stanard-Til- on Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and allas, Tex.), 20,000 bbls.; Kehlor lour Mills Co. (E. St. Louis, Ill.), 1,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., nd Terre Haute, Ind.), 14,000 bbls.; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600 bbls.; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 5,000 bbls.; Camp Spring Milling o. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,000 bbls.; Hezel Milling (E. St. Louis, Ill.), 2,600 bbs.; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 1,000 bbls.; Bernet, Craft & Kaufman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.),10,000 bbls.; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,000 bbls.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute) —Patent at $4.75@5; straight, $4.40@ 4.60; extra fancy, $4.15@4.25; fancy, $3.90@4.10; low grades, $3.50@3.60.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute) —Patent at $4.85@5; straight, $4.60@ 4.75; first clear, $4.15@4.30; second clear, $3.70@4; low grades, $3.40@ 3.60.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.20@5.30 and clear at $4.70.

Rye Flour—Quote pure in a jobbing way at $5.10 jute and $5.35 wood.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote hard wheat bran at 98c; soft, $1@1.01; brown shorts, $1.08 and grey, $1.12@1.15; ; soft middlings, $1.20@1.35; mixed feed, $1.03@1.08; white hominy feed, $27 per ton; oat feed, $15 per ton; alfalfa meal, $16.50 for No. 2; $18.10@19 for No. 1 and $20 for choice. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.03@1.05 and middlings, $1,25@1.40.

Mill Feed Is Dull.

The mill feed market was unsettled and lower last week, with shorts and coarse feeds under more pressure than bran. The demand was scattered and almost entirely for current needs, and very few contracts are being placed for future shipment. The large output at the mills continues to influence bran quotations, as stocks are being replaced where desired without cutting down the supply in first hands materially, and there is nothing in the outlook to indicate that a lighter grinding will prevail for some time to come.

The South continues to buy very little and the open weather has interfered with demand for all feeds. Quite a few mills are storing their surplus bran, on the theory that production on the second half of the crop will be very light, compared with the present, and that high prices for wheat, corn and other feeds will cause a return to recent high levels in the mill feed markets. Quotations were merely nominal as the week closed, as no sales were reported at the final session.

St. Louis Cash Grain.

Cash wheat followed futures rather closely last week and consequently were higher in the early markets. Later there was a pronounced reaction and all gains were lost. Final quotations were two to four cents off from the preceding Saturday. No. 2 red wheat was relatively firmer than No. 3 and No. 4, and millers were buyers on soft spots. The small speculation in futures, compared with several weeks ago, and the ease with which prices change without any apparent reason, has made the trade hesitate over buying extensively on the hard spots. Elevators have fairly heavy stocks, as compared with a year ago. The country is offering wheat less aggressively, and many well-informed grain men predict that later on the crop receipts will be of record-breaking lightness, as the early high war prices have been a great inducement for farmers to sell. Considerable wheat is being fed to stock, but the volume is not as heavy as was expected, owing to the excellent weather for pasturing. Quote No. 2 red wheat at $1.03@1.05; No. 3 red, $1@1.02; No. 4 red, 96c@$1.01; No. 2 hard, $1.02½@1.05½; No. 3 hard, $1.02@1.04.

St. Louis Notes.

Deliveries of wheat on September contracts on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange totaled 250,000 bus.; corn, 30,000 bus.; oats, 50,000 bus.

Thomas P. Lahey, of the T. E. Price Commission Co., St. Louis, brought back a nice string of bass from the Gasconade River last week. He also brought back a good coat of sunburn and the belief that wheat ultimately will sell at $1.50 a bushel.

Frank B. Waddock, of the O'Connor Market Reporter Co., St. Louis, was married last week to Miss Florence Ewing Wilkinson. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. John Cabell Wilkinson of Woodlawn and a belle in both Kirkwood and St. Louis society.

Wm. A. Gardner, who makes his headquarters in Chicago, was on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last week, and announced that he will close his St. Louis office. Mr. Gardner is very well known in local grain circles, and the trade is sorry to lose him.

J. S. Bemis, head of the Bemis Bros. Bag Co., St. Louis, returned from a trip to Europe last week. Mr. Bemis has many interesting experiences to relate of the war. He says trade conditions in the countries at war are remarkably normal, all things considered.

Charles Hezel, Jr., of the Hezel Milling Co., St. Louis, made a business trip through the South last week. He reports conditions in all lines of industry as quiet, but declares that sentiment is being favorably influenced by the "buy-a-bale" movement to sell the cotton crop.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 92,820 bbls., against 89,940 bbls. the preceding week. Since Jan. 1 2,566,300 bbls., against 2,438,935 bbls. last year. Shipments last week, 109,900 bbls., against 99,410 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 3,095,765 bbls., against 2,859,245 bbls. last year.

Among the visitors on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last week were Bryan Haywood, of the Haywood Alfalfa Warehouse Co., Kansas City; P. S. Wilson, of Steeleville Milling Co., Steeleville, Ill.; William Reed, secretary of the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, of Oxford, Mich., and M. E. Casto, secretary of the Business Associaton of Wichita, Kan.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 675,048 bus., against 853,653 bus, the preceding week. Shipments were 508,890 bus., against 482,070 bus. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 3,063,141 bus., against 2,167,645 bus. last year. Of the present stock of 19,282 bus. are No. 1 red wheat; 2,084,991 bus. No. 2 red; 4,892 bus. No. 1 hard winter and 69,109 bus. No. 2 hard winter.

John T. Milliken, well-known commission man on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, is reaping "golden grain." Mr. Milliken is president and chief stockholder in the famous Golden Cycle Mine at Cripple Creek, Colo. During the month of September the mine, according to officials of smelters and mills at Denver, produced $560,000 in gold, or nearly half of the total for the district, which was $1,091,071.

The Missouri State Board of Agriculture has sent out the following bulletin: "Oct. 1 is the deadline on danger from Hessian fly in north Missouri, and Oct. 15 in south Missouri. Millions of fly maggots are working in volunteer wheat now in many sections. Sowing earlier than the above dates invites trouble. All volunteer wheat should be turned under at once. Wheat for pasture, sowed early, is the king of Hessian fly incubators."

C. D. Milleson, president of the Allneeda Mills Co., last week declared before Walter Grant of Danville, Ill., referee in bankruptcy, at a meeting of the mills' creditors, that if he were allowed to continue operation of the plant that he would be able to pay dollar for dollar. East St. Louis creditors supported Mr. Milleson and expressed their confidence in the affairs of the company being worked out. Chicago creditors caused the bankruptcy proceedings. Referee Grant will make a ruling on the matter in a few days.

The movement to select St. Louis as the place for holding the first convention of the Foreign Trade Council, which will convene early in January, received additional impetus last week, when it was announced that James A. Farrell, head of the United States Steel Corporation, who is president of the Council, which is made up of thirty-five nationally prominent merchants, manufacturers, bankers, railroad and steamship men, looks with favor on St. Louis having the convention, owing to its central location, its easy accessibility from all points and its superior railroad facilities. The convention will formulate plans for increasing trade with foreign countries, especially with South America, which is of distinct interest to the St. Louis milling trade, as the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., the Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co., the George P. Plant Milling Co., and other important firms already are industriously working to build up business with the Southern countries.

Urge Margins on Future Trades.

The Regina Flour Mills Co., St. Louis, in a summary of trade conditions on Oct. 1, says:

"We have had a very unsettled wheat and flour market during September, at times wild, but rather keeping within bounds at the close of the month. In the early part it was said that Wall Street speculators, idle by the closing of the New York Stock Exchange, turned to the Chicago grain market and were the cause of the big boost then experienced. False reports of serious German reverses in the present European war, caused a sharp tumble in prices, from which, however, there was also a quick recovery. Since then heavy primary receipts, continued financial stringency and at last very large increases in the commercial visible supply tend to depress the market, but it is yet very sensitive, and fluctuations of one cent to two cents per bushel occur from one day to the other.

"There had been frequent complaints in the past—mainly by farmers—of the cotton and grain exchanges of the country, and demands for their suppression by law have been made. Their necessity is now in evidence in the case of cotton, which exchanges are closed and result in the greatest variations in prices, there being no market quotations. In our opinion, the abuses of these exchanges could be eliminated or greatly lessened by a federal law compelling proper margins in all sales for future delivery by buyer and seller to be deposited within 24 hours, under severe penalties.

"Primary receipts of wheat during September were 70,135,000 bus., against 49,026,000 bus. in 1913. Exports of wheat and flour since July 1 (estimating September exports which are not yet officially published) will approximate 82,000,000 bus. The commercial visible supply is 45,382,000 bus., against 49,026,000 bus. last year.

"The flour market is now dull. Domestic trade is supplied for near wants. The South, however, buys very sparingly, being unable to market their cotton crop because of the European war. Cash terms are the rule. Present prices are looked upon as safe statistically. Higher prices are expected if the European war is prolonged. European governments have been spasmodically in the market for round lots of flour. Farmers who rushed their wheat to market during the September bulges are now indifferent sellers.

"Conservatism in trade is still the safest."

Brown Molasses Feed Co., Anderson, Ind., has ordered a Nordyke & Marmon Co. bran packer.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 2, 1914.

There was no material change in the flour market during the week past. The volume of business was only moderate, in fact somewhat smaller than that of the previous week, the majority of the large dealers pursuing a more conservative policy and preferring to reduce their already liberal stocks instead of adding to them. What new business was booked was mainly to go abroad, Chicago mills being particularly fortunate in this respect, and a number of fairly good-sized sales were made at satisfactory prices. Local mills are still very busy and running at maximum capacity getting out old orders, and shipments consequently continue very liberal. Although prices show no material change from a week ago, they are a shade easier, possibly, for deferred deliveries. Interior mills, in some instances, are disposed to grant some concessions on large orders for forward loading, suggesting that they are catching up on old business and desire to keep well booked ahead. The city retail business, in less than carlots, was also quiet this week. Small bakers and the grocery trade being liberally supplied for their immediate needs and the recent decline in values has had the effect of curtailing the demand from these sources. The large pie and cracker manufacturers likewise are said to have good stocks on hand or coming forward, and purchases during the week were only moderate. The majority of dealers appear to be skeptical regarding the prevailing prices and appear to have the disposition to await further developments before taking hold with any freedom.

There was an apparent lull in the export wheat trade this week. It is the consensus of opinion among some of the big factors on the Chicago Board of Trade that Great Britain is looking to Canada for her wheat supply and that she is directly facilitating and promoting the grain trade with Canada. The Canadians were liberal in their offerings of wheat to England, and as a consequence Great Britain is said to be taking steps to finance the entire western Canadian grain crop, to encourage the farmers to sow a big acreage the coming year and to help out farmers whose crops were greatly reduced. However, it is equally certain Great Britain cannot afford to ignore flour shipments from the United States.

At no time since the European war broke out has the cash wheat situation been as dull on domestic account as has been experienced the past week. But little wheat was wanted by millers from outside markets, as the states tributary to Chicago have been amply able to secure supplies at home. The decline in the premiums reflected the dullness in the cash market here and indicated that the export situation is not as active or strong as for several preceding weeks. Farmers do not show anxiety to sell their wheat, although the movement to points of distribution continues large, as shown by primary receipts from day to day. Receipts for the week at primary markets were the largest in the history of the grain trade, but this movement included a great deal of wheat that was sold prior to the breaking out of the war.

Rye flour appears to have reached a value that has reduced the consumption. Those who handle rye are of the opinion that when the commodity reaches the level of prices of hard winter or spring wheat the demand falls off. However, the millers in Wisconsin report a very satisfactory export trade in rye flour.

There is a material improvement in the mill feed situation. The demand has ruled active on both local and shipping account. First clears are in active demand. This is true of the domestic trade, but especially so with reference to export. Foreigners are free bidders every day and are willing to pay reasonable prices, and it is stated by an authority in this market that it is more than likely that clear will be a free seller within 25c of patent.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $6.30@6.50; standard patent (basis jute), $5.25@5.50; first clear (basis jute), $4.70@4.90; second clear (basis jute), $4@4.20.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5@5.20; straight, $4.75@4.90; clear, $4.50@4.70; low grade, $3.90@4.10.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4.95@5.20; straight, $4.65@4.85; clear, $4.40@4.60; low grade, $4@4.20.

Mill Feed (100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $20.50@21; middlings, $20.50@21; middlings, $20.50@21.50; red dog, $30.25@30.50.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $4.65@4.85; dark, $4.20@4.50; blended rye, $4.30@4.50.

Coast Flour—Patent, $5.10@5.30; straight, $4.90@5.10.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.95 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots delivered. Yellow corn meal is quoted at $1.85 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots delivered.

Chicago Notes.

A. L. Goetzmann, manager of the Listmann mill, La Crosse, Wis., was a visitor in Chicago during the week.

Arthur S. Cain, president of the Cain Milling Co., Atchison, Kan., was in Chicago the last few days, calling on the trade.

John A. Heusner, formerly president of the Heusner Baking Co., Chicago, died from heart disease in Portland, Ore., Sept. 21.

Henry Piper, president of the H. Piper Co., one of the leading baking companies here, died on Sept. 28 at his home in Chicago. Mr. Piper was 74 years of age.

The Biscuit and Cracker Manufacturers' Co., New York City, announces that it will open a branch office in the Postal Telegraph Building, Chicago, very shortly.

The Cragin elevator, at Chicago, was destroyed by fire Sept. 29. The loss is estimated at approximately $350,000. The elevator contained 250,000 bus. of wheat.

H. P. Newman, a Hamburg importer, was in Chicago last week, making purchases of cereals. B. Jaine Sommerschield, of Christiania, Norway, was also a buyer of food products in Chicago during the week.

The Chicago Board of Trade will be officially represented at the Grain Dealers' National Association convention in Kansas City on Oct. 12, 13 and 14 by Joseph P. Griffin, H. N. Sager, C. B. Pierce, George E. Marcy and F. J. Delaney.

Joseph Gregg, Sr., of Atlanta, Ga., was in Chicago this week, en route to the North, seeking relief from hay fever. Mr. Gregg states that the Southern market is not particularly active at the present time, on account of uncertain business conditions in the South.

The elevator of the town of Hayes, Ill., owned by James C. Roe, was recently destroyed by fire. The loss on machinery amounted to about $8,000. This elevator will not be rebuilt, as it was used only in the rush season and Mr. Roe owns another elevator in Hayes.

As a consequence of the sinking of six British ships, five of which had cargoes of burlap, much of which was destined for New Orleans and points on the Atlantic coast, England has ordered an embargo against ships sailing from Calcutta. It is understood that this embargo will last until the safety of shipping is practically assured. This is taken as an indication that as long as there is an active condition of war burlap bagging for millers' packages will be practically eliminated.

C. H. Canby, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, says: "The Chicago Board of Trade, in conjunction with the grain dealers' associations of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Oklahoma and the chambers of commerce of St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis and other centers, has filed a vigorous protest with representatives and senators of the United States against the enactment of that portion of the revenue bill which would impose a tax on every car or any quantity of grain sold in the organized market places of the country called boards of trade, on the ground that the proposed tax is unfair and discriminatory.

A meeting of the directors of the Association of Outside Members of the Chicago Board of Trade was held in Chicago on Sept. 26. These members are the active workers for business, both cash and futures, in the country and the association is about one year old. After going over the situation from every point of view, the directors adopted a resolution asking the board to formulate and adopt a rule providing a more equitable division of the commissions than now prevails. The members of the association rather generally approve the proposition to increase the commissions, although no formal action of that character was taken, as a minority of them do not approve.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 5, 1914.

While no change was made in prices of winter wheat flour, indications point to a lower level. The cash wheat market has broken sharply during the past 10 days and is now down to $1.07, the lowest point in many weeks. Millers here are buying wheat freely on the declining market, as they fear the market may react at any time.

Kansas flour was steady this week. Large baking concerns are buying rather sparingly, owing to the easy tone of cash wheat. Many of the buyers also have supplies on hand now to last them for the next few months, as they bought heavily about a month ago, fearing that prices would go higher.

Spring wheat flour shows an easier feeling. Buying this week was on a light scale, as a great portion of the trade have laid in large supplies. Those who have not entered the market continue to buy for immediate use, and they look for lower prices.

The cash rye market displayed a firmer tone this week, and flour prices are also firm. Cash rye is up three cents. There is a good demand for all grades of rye flour. Many of the large buyers entered the market this week and bought in large lots.

The mill feed market is dull. Little buying was done this week. Prices declined 50 cents, and the continued break has kept the buyers out of the market. Outside buyers are practically the only buyers taking hold.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $5@5.20; fancy, $4.65@4.90; family, $4.25@4.40; extra, $3.80@4; low grade, $3.60@3.80.

Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.65@6.05; straight, $5.20@5; clear, $4.20@4.60.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $6@6.15; straight, $5.30@5.55; clear, $4.35@4.75.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $4.90@5; city pure, $5@5.20; city blended, $4.90@5.10.

Mill Feed—Bran, $22.50@23.50; mixed feed, $24.50@25; middlings, coarse, $26.50@27.50; middlings, fine, $28@29.

Ohio Notes.

Frederick Koehler, 46, prominent grain merchant of Cincinnati, died at his home in Hyde Park Tuesday, after a lingering illness. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

The receipts of flour at Cincinnati this week amounted to 25,762 bbls., compared with 24,862 last week and 26,762 the corresponding week a year ago. The shipments this week were 23,762 bbls., compared with 21,872 last week and 20,987 a year ago.

Bert Ball, secretary of the Crop Improvement Committee of the Council of Grain Exchanges of America, in an address before several hundred grain and flour merchants at Cincinnati, on the subject of the importance of commercial organization encouraging agriculture, pointed out that fully one-half of the tillable land of the United States was not being used for agricultural purposes. Millions of dollars are lying underground waiting to be turned up by the plow, he added.

W. C. Culkins, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce at Cincinnati, defended the grain inspection department of the Exchange from charges made at a hearing made before the Ohio State Agricultural Commission at Columbus. Mr. Culkins stated that the inspectors of flour, grain and hay are making careful inspections, and that the department has always been upheld by the government in cases of dispute. It is likely that a special committee will be appointed by the board of directors to visit Columbus and place the local situation before the state board.

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Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 5, 1914.

Our wheat market was a little stronger Saturday, closing from 2@3c higher, No. 2 hard being quoted at 97½c@$1. Receipts, however, are still light, only 54 cars being reported in Saturday.

Quotations on flour have been reduced generally 20c a bbl., $5.80 now being the general quotation. In Omaha mills and jobbers are quoting to their trade $5.40. Trade is reported good and every mill seems to be getting its share of business. While little direct exporting is being done, there is no doubt that large quantities of Nebraska flour are finding their way to foreign ports.

Mill feed is increasing in quantity in this market and jobbers report several cars here on consignment.

Quotations are running around $17 @18 for bran in carlots, shorts $21@22. Interior mills are quoting $21@22 for bran, $25@26 for shorts

Nebraska Notes.

Indications of Hessian fly in the stubble of wheat fields are reported at various points in the state, but farmers are either burning the stubble or plowing it under.

The use of cotton bags for feed, in place of burlap, is being agitated. As cotton goods are now cheaper, it would seem reasonable to suppose that cotton bags will be substituted.

Ben Hagerman, the miller injured in the Black Bros. mill when the dust explosion occurred on Sept. 22, is in a very serious condition. His recovery is considered doubtful, as he suffered severe burns and internal injuries.

Burlington crop agents' reports state that about 50 per cent of the plowing has already been done. Final estimate of corn crop follows: Omaha division, 97 per cent; Lincoln division, 80 per cent; Wymore division, 89 per cent; McCook division, 88 per cent.

A concerted effort is being made among all the mills in the state to bring about arrival draft terms. This effort has been started several times within the last quarter of a century, but somehow has always failed. This time the matter looks more promising and is likely to be successful.

The Nebraska corn crop is past danger from killing frosts, according to the Burlington Railroad crop report issued last week. Weather during the past few weeks has been very favorable for maturing the corn and a large yield is expected. An average of more than 25 bus. to the acre is expected in some of the larger producing counties.

The Aurora Commercial Club, Aurora, Neb., adopted a resolution at a recent meeting assuring W. H. Ferguson, of Lincoln, Neb., the financial support of the business men of the town in rebuilding the plant of the Aurora Milling Co., which burned to the ground more than a year ago. Mr. Ferguson has plans under way for the erection of a 200-bbl. mill, but has not decided as to when he will start building.

Everywhere in the state of Nebraska indications are that a greatly increased acreage will be sown to winter wheat, especially if present favorable conditions prevail for the next 30 days. Farmers throughout the state are busy plowing and sowing, but many are delaying seeding. With the corn crop below normal, farmers are putting more confidence in wheat, especially in view of the prospect for record prices next year. Many counties report an increase of 10 per cent in the winter wheat acreage, and in some sections farmers are sowing a 25 per cent large area.

F. G. Endelman says the Nebraska corn crop will be a disappointment, following a trip through the principal producing sections of the state. "Many of the husks have no ears worth gathering," he declared. "I believe that about 60 per cent of the Nebraska wheat crop has left the farms. However, country elevators are full of high-priced grain, which is being held for another advance in the market. Wheat purchased at above $1 per bu. by country elevator owners would show them a big loss if shipped to market now, but many are holding, confident that prices will climb back again to the high level."

Conditions in the Nebraska flour trade are exceedingly bright just now. Most of the larger mills in the state are running full time and report good business. Only a few of the mills in the state had export contracts on their books when war was declared, and therefore were not bothered by the resultant disturbed conditions in export trade. Most of the smaller mills have fairly large domestic bookings on hand, and expect business to maintain its present volume up to the close of this year. With a continuance of the European war into 1915, some millers believe that there will be no let-up in flour trade, as importing countries will take so much that exports, combined with domestic needs, will keep Southwestern mills on full-time runs.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 5, 1914.

The flour buyers report that more flour men have called on them this week than since the first of the big wheat advance. A number of mills have changed their representatives and a great many new men are calling on the trade. They seem to be putting their efforts in the hard coal region especially, as this is the time of the year that region starts up full, but up to this writing the mines have not worked over three or four days a week. The operators say business is dragging, and, although stocks are not big, they do not expect the usual demand, as money is very hard to collect.

Flour stocks are large and the trade is dull, as the retail trade loaded up on the first flurry and this will last well until Christmas, when there will be general buying. The bakers report bad business, as most of them are running about half of what they did a year ago. Most of them report the mills as shipping very slowly, some of the cars that should have been started a month or so ago not yet being on the way.

The buying this week has been confined to one-car lots for quick shipment. The mills have a big range in prices for the same grade flour and are asking for bids much under their limits.

We have had very dry weather and a great many water mills are unable to run over half time.

The farmers are still holding their wheat and receipts are not large. It is bringing around $1 a bu. at the mill doors. Buckwheat about $1.50 per 100 lbs.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full and mixed cars:

Spring Patent (basis wood), $5.50@5.75; straight, $5.10@5.40; clear, $4.75@5.05; low grade, in sacks, $33@36.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$5.25@5.60; straight, $4.90@5.15; clear, $4.60@4.85; extra, $4.15@4.40.

Kansas Patent (basis 98-lb. cotton)—$5.20@5.45; straight, $5.05@5.30; clear, $4.50@4.75.

Western Rye (in sacks)—$5.10@5.50; Pennsylvania, in wood, $5.05@5.45.

Feed—Spring red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $30.25@31.25; flour middlings, $28.25@29.50; middlings, $24.25@24.50; bran, $23.25@23.50; Kansas middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $27.75@28.50; bran, $24.25@24.50; winter middlings, bulk, $25.25@26.25; bran, $24.25@24.50.

Buckwheat Flour—$3.65 in 100-lb. sacks.

Notes.

John Z. Hertzler, a miller of Narvon, Pa., died.

Joseph C. Graul, a baker of Wernersville, Pa., died, aged 51 years.

The new plant of the Dickinson Milling Co., at Salisbury, Md., was started and is running smoothly.

The large steam flouring mill at Belle Grove, Md., owned by N. F. Swain, burned with a loss of $5,000.

The Mauser Mill Co., of Treichler, Pa., has bought the Hower mill, at Howerville, Pa., making five plants they operate.

Shuck & Seibert, an old established flour house of Philadelphia, have quit business and are closing out. Their warehouse has been bought by the Bakers' Mutual Association.

John P. Fisher, owner of the flour mill at Griesemersville, Pa., has bought the feed business of John C. Egolf, at Douglassville, Pa.

The Pennsylvania State Millers elected the following officers: President, A. T. Collins, of Mt. Pleasant, Pa.; first vice-president, W. T. Knecht, of Parvin, Pa.; second vice-president, P. M. Brooks, Chestertown, Md.; treasurer, E. J. Eshelman, of Lancaster, Pa.; directors, H. V. White, E. C. Hutchinson, John M. Hays, B. F. Hartzel and George V. Dayton.

A Nordyke & Marmon Co. differential blending reel has been ordered by Carpenter Baking Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

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It is quicker, more reliable, less costly, than steam drying. The grain is dried more evenly because the constant stirring motion compels an equal amount of heat to reach each grain.

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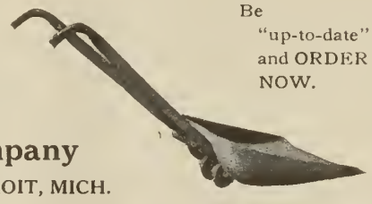

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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 5, 1914.

Reductions in prices were general in corn products trade of Kansas City and Missouri River mills, quotations prevailing at the close of last week being about 10c to 20c lower than the opening values. Cash corn market in Kansas City showed a loss of five cents per bu. during the week, with a continued light demand and arrivals heavier than needs. Feeders are using little corn in the Southwest, preferring to pasture their stock until new corn from local fields is ready for harvest. Weakness is still apparent in the cash market, corn millers asserting that quotations on corn will show a reduction of at least 10c in the next three weeks, when the new movement will be under way.

Meal trade was limited, and sales were made only to scattered points in the Southwest. Southern and Southeastern markets are demoralized as far as new sales are concerned. The uncertain situation in the South and the outlook for lower prices in meal made jobbers withhold purchases. Consumption of meal in the South is light at this time, especially in cotton sections. Plantation owners are not stocking up to any material extent.

Texas is not buying Northern meal, because of the lower prices quoted by its mills. New corn has been available in that state for several weeks, and meal made from new corn is being offered about 10c to 15c per 100 lbs. less than offerings from this market.

Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Kansas were the best purchasers of meal last week. Sales to these states, however, were light, in comparison with the orders placed a year ago. The nearness of the new corn movement, with its resultant weakening effect on the corn products market, is a factor that tends to make buyers go slow.

Corn meal sold at $1.65 to $1.70 per 100 lbs. in small sacks, prompt shipment. A few carlots were sold on a basis of $1.60 per 100 lbs., but the general price was five cents above this figure. Hominy grits are quoted at $1.60 per 100 lbs., but there is no demand.

Chop had only a limited demand, even at the decline of 11c in prices. Chop made from No. 2 yellow corn sold at $1.40 per 100 lbs., while No. 2 mixed chop brought $1.33 in new burlap bags.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.65@1.70 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.65@1.75 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, buriap bags, natural, $1.60@1.70; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.33@1.40 per 100; corn bran, in 100-lb. bags, 95c@$1 per 100.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 3, 1914.

Domestic consumption of corn products was the largest factor in this market. Exports were shut off except to Central America and Mexico, which took during the month of September 190,042 bus., mostly of No. 2 yellow. Householders continued to take corn goods in preference to flour, on account of the higher prices of flour in local retailers' hands, irrespective of jobbing prices. Both the city and country were heavy consumers of corn meal, grits and cream meal. Sugar districts are making inquiries for quantities of corn meal and grits preparatory tothe cane cutting and grinding season, and a big business is expected in the next 30 days from that source. Jobbers' prices were down 10@15c per bbl., and several round lots were put in by wholesale groceries. Ruling values were as follows, basis carloads in cotton and jute sacks, f. o. b. New Orleans: Cream meal, $4@4.05; corn meal, $3.90@4; standard meal, $3.70@3.85; grits, $4.20@4.30; hominy, $4.30@4.40; unbolted meal, $27 per ton; chops, $1.62@1.65 per 100 lbs.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 5, 1914.

The cash corn market broke three cents this week, and corn products were lowered in sympathy. Corn products are down five cents. Corn millers are laying in large supplies of corn, owing to the easier tone of the market. One of the local corn millers said: "Some time ago I predicted that the corn market would tumble. It could not remain at the sensational high prices that prevailed some weeks back. The crop is the biggest in the history of the country, and as soon as good weather set in it would tend to break the market, which it has done this week. The market should go much lower." There is a good demand for corn products. Some large orders were received by the trade here, since the market dropped. The receipts have not been very large, but the grain elevator interests are not buying very much corn. The corn mills are taking fully three-fourths of the corn arriving. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.55@1.60; corn chops, $1.50@1.55.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 5, 1914.

The downward trend of corn continued the past week, prices dropping one to two cents, quotations being 81@85 cents, according to grade. There was only a moderate demand for both corn and products. Bolted meal is quoted $2 per 96-lb. bag, and pearl meal and grits are quoted $2.10 per 96-lb. bag.

New York, Oct. 5, 1914.

The corn goods trade continued to mark time and trading was very inactive. Prices were practically unchanged from the previous week.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $4.10 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.80@2; coarse, $1.80@2; hominy, $4.45; granulated yellow, $4.45; corn flour, $2.95. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.91; grits, $1.89; flakes, $2.20.

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A. W. ESTABROOK
Cereal Chemist
Kansas City, Missouri

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Oct. 3, 1914.

Further reductions in the quotations of flour of all grades were made last week and the market showed pronounced weakness. Millers were making concessions and all sorts of inducements to get business, and the difference of 5@10c per bbl. was sufficient to turn a trade. Local buyers were hard to swing, many of them having stocked up until January, and the best offerings the mills could make would not bring an order, except in a hand-to-mouth quantity of some particular brand they might be short on. Business was moving in spite of these dull signs, but it was for export and all handled by a few firms.

Kansas flour was down 15@20c per bbl. on the week's quotations. High patent ranged from $4.90@5 in cotton, with straight at $4.70@4.80 and clear at $4.40@4.50. The biggest demand for export was for low grades at about $4.10@4.20, and reports were current that considerable quantities of Kansas low grade were sold to brokers representing the French and British governments. Some country merchants were in the market for November-December delivery and the mills were quoting them at prompt shipment prices. The local trade bought sparingly, mostly clear and low straight. Nebraska and Oklahoma mills did some business with Cuba and Central America at prices 5@10c per bbl. over Kansas.

The Northwest quotations were down 30@35c per bbl., with the local trade indisposed to take any offerings. The sales manager of a Minneapolis house heard that the allies were in the market for 100,000 bbls. of clear to be shipped through New Orleans. Jobbers and exporters denied that any such orders were afloat, but their smiles indicated the contrary. Local sales were insignificant and the country was out of the market. High patent was quoted at $5.50@5.60 per bbl. in cottons, with straight and clear proportionately lower.

Soft winter wheat was also down 20c per bbl., with patent at $5.20@5.30 per bbl. and straight $5@5.10 and no extra fancy quoted.

The mill feed market was down locally, and nothing was moving. Offerings of bran were scarce and quotations were down 3@5c per 100 lbs. Ruling values were $1.05@1.08 for both hard and soft wheat bran, and shorts $1.25@1.30. The dairy trade took limited orders of shorts.

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New Orleans Notes.

Theodore Brent, formerly third vice-president of the Frisco, in charge of traffic, has been offered the general managership of the Central Traffic Bureau of New Orleans.

J. J. Vath, a baker of 1403 Bourbon street, died last week at his residence of septicaemic plague. This was the second case of that deadly form of the malady here and was the result of a flea bite.

September was the largest month for the export of wheat from New Orleans in the history of the port. The record was 5,283,178 bus., or 4,144,869 bus. more than September, 1913. Twenty-one full cargoes were in the month's business.

Record shipments of flour for export from New Orleans are shown from the Board of Trade statistics for the month of September. Fully 250,000 bbls. of flour, mostly low grades, were shipped to Europe during that period. This is by long odds larger than has been known here since the port has handled a flour movement.

Wheat Acreage in Oklahoma.

The official state report of conditions in Oklahoma, issued on Oct 1, shows an increase of 25 per cent in the winter wheat acreage over last year. Increased sowings were due to the high prices farmers in the state secured for their grain and the prospect for still higher prices next year, as a direct result of the European war. The corn crop is 54 per cent of normal, as compared with 35 per cent last year.

Ground or Whole Wheat.

Experiments conducted by the Nebraska Experimental Station indicate that a big saving can be effected by grinding wheat for fattening hogs, three lbs. of soaked ground wheat producing as much grain as four lbs. soaked whole wheat. The feeding test extended over a period of 12 weeks, and in every instance the ground wheat showed up much better in producing fat than the whole grain.

Enterprise Utility Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., has placed order for Nordyke & Marmon Co. differential reel equipment.

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New York

New York, Oct. 5, 1914.

There were persistent rumors dur-g the week that a large flour busi-ss had been turned over in this arket on the wheat decline. While ere is no doubt that the trade took old to some extent on the lower nge of prices, it was not confirmed at any exceptional quality of flour as booked. The extreme weakness the wheat market during the entire eek, without any sign of rallying wer, was not very reassuring to the ur trade, and although prices were ry much under values at which they d flour booked, they were not anx-us to add much to their lines. When ur prices about a month ago were om 75c@$1 per bbl. higher, mills their advices to the trade were ex-emely bullish and in a number of ses were very emphatic in their as-rtions that flour around $6 jute ould very shortly appear cheap. As ey were so decidedly wrong, the ade are not paying much attention hen they are told that the present the time for them to get aboard. ere is still a very large amount of ur to be purchased in this market r fall and early winter shipment and the wheat market should show any gns of strength, it is very probable at there will be some very large ying done.

Spring patent on the break at the tter end of the week was sold as w as $5 jute for shipment lake-and-il, and such business as was put er was booked at from $5@5.15 jute. me mills were somewhat firmer in eir ideas and would not quote under .25@5.30 jute, although these were the minority. There was a fair nount of business put through at the wer range of prices, although buyers ere not especially anxious about aking purchases.

Kansas straight was offered during e week as low as $4.90 jute for lake-nd-rail shipment and a moderate siness was reported at $4.90 and $5 te. Prices on Kansas flour being actically on a par with spring, nat-rally threw the bulk of the business the Northwestern mills, and if the uthwestern mills are to get their are of the business there must be a idening in the differences between ansas flour and spring patent.

Spring wheat clear was in fair de-and and prices were held at $4.70@ 90 in sacks for fancy brands. Kan-as clear was offered rather freely ring the week by mills and prices ere held at $4.50@4.70. There were me sales effected, although the de-and was rather restricted.

There was no special demand on oft winter wheat flour during the eek, even though mills were inclined accept lower offers. Straight was ld at $5@5.10 in wood.

Mill feed continued very dull, al-ough prices were steadily held dur-g the week. City bran in bulk was oted at $22.50 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at hich the trade could purchase in acks, and include brokers' commis-ons, or receivers' profits and harges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.30 5.60 in bbls.; straight, $5.20@5.30 bbls.; clears, $5.00@5.10 in bbls.; w grades, $4@4.40.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $5.40 5.60 in bbls.; straights, $5@5.10 bbls.; clears, $4.65@4.85 in bbls.; w grades, $4@4.35.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $5.40@5.60; raights, $4.90@5.25; clears, $4.50@ .70; low grades or low clears, $4.20 4.40.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western pring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, 23.50; standard middlings, $23.50; our middlings, $31.50; red dog, to ar-ive, $34; oil meal, $33@33.50; city feed, bulk bran, $22; 100-lb. sacks, $24; middlings, $22.e0@33.50; red dog flour, $33.

Notes.

O. F. Oleson, of the Red Star Mill & Elevator Co., Wichita, Kan., was a visitor on 'Change during the week.

T. G. Sinnott, who has been confined to his home for some time past on account of illness, was welcomed back on 'Change this week.

It was reported during the week that there were quite a few inquiries in this market again on some large lines of flour for export, although it could not be confirmed that any deals of consequence were closed. It is quite evident, however, that the European countries will continue to purchase flour very liberally and any day now it is quite probable that some big deals will be consummated.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 5, 1914.

The revelation of the extent to which wheat and flour have been going abroad in spite of the war had its effect on the Indianapolis market late in the week and added strength to a situation that previously had not shown much life. Flour prices dropped on an average of 20 cents during the week, following the decline in wheat, but recovered half of this at the close of the week.

Indiana mills in general have been producing more in the last two or three weeks than in the corresponding period of last year or the year before, and many have expressed themselves as quite content to store part of this, if necessary. Their belief in the certainty that large exportations would begin at once seems borne out by the week's developments. Added to the showing by Bradstreet has come the assurance of the British government that it will not interfere with foodstuffs intended solely for neutral countries. Orders from several European countries were received during the week by Evansville millers.

Feed continues weak, as the warm weather has added to the length of the period of good pasturage.

The flour production of Indianapolis mills for the past week, according to the Board of Trade report, was 18,350 bbls., compared with 15,160 bbls. in the preceding week, 13,026 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1913 and 12,911 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1912.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $5.10@5.20; straights, $4.70 @4.80; clears, $4.50@4.60. Quotations on wood basis, f. o. b.

Western Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.90@5.05.

Bakers' Special Blend—Hard and spring wheat patent, $5.30@5.45.

Northwestern Spring Wheat Flour—Patents, $5.65@5.80.

Mill Feed—Bran, $22, f. o. b. Indianapolis; $23.50 in 100-lb. sacks; middlings, $22.

The Wagner Milling Co., Pedro, O., incorporated for $10,000.

B B

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Railroad Urges Use of Cotton Bags.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 5, 1914.

Even the railroads are enlisting actively in the movement to substitute cotton bagging for jutes and burlap. Everywhere in the Southwest different industries are soliciting the promises of mills to use cotton bagging wherever possible, and to use just as little jute bagging as necessary. J. A. Groves, commercial agent here for the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad, is especially active in this work.

The A., B. & A. has joined the National Cotton Consuming Association, organized to stimulate the substitution of cotton for jute, burlap and like materials in the manufacture of bagging or bags for covering cotton, cotton goods, etc., or for shipping grain, grain products, fertilizer, meal, peanuts, potatoes, onions, etc. Some of the reasons cited by Mr. Groves as to why all interests should help bring about the desired results are the following:

That the welfare of Southern farmers, manufacturers, merchants and carriers are all tied up in securing a fair price and an early market for the South's cotton crop and that it is estimated that a million or more bales of cotton could at once be utilized if cotton was substituted for jute and burlap in the manufacture of bagging and bags.

That if this were done it would keep at home an immense amount of capital formerly sent abroad, materially relieve the present strained situation and afford employment to a large number of unemployed.

That cotton has always made a better covering or bag than either jute or burlap, and that the lower cost of jute and burlap were their only recommendations, and that the increase in price of the latter articles has wholly or in part removed this advantage.

That even at a slightly higher initial cost it is both economical and expedient to use cotton, for the reason that farmers and consumers are generally willing to pay more for goods in cotton bags or bagging because said bags or bagging can be used more than once, or for other purposes. Again, a slight sacrifice now for the common good will ultimately result in benefit by tending to restore normal conditions.

If any increase in the consumption can be brought about it will be to the interest of the cotton-growing section and ourselves if everybody will discuss this subject with manufacturers and shippers, with a view of getting them to substitute cotton bags and bagging for jute or burlap and also getting the farmers, consumers and jobbers, in placing orders, to specify that cotton bags or bagging must be used in making shipments, the whole country will benefit.

Frank Bolton, of Lakeville, Minn., has been appointed superintendent of the Hubbard Milling Co., Mankato, Minn., to succeed E. C. Veek, who is going to the Eagle Roller Mills, New Ulm, Minn.

The Caughey-Swift Co., Detroit, Mich., whose elevator was recently destroyed by fire, will probably replace the wooden structure with a concrete elevator of larger capacity.

The elevator belonging to G. W. Carter, at Hepburn, Ia., burned with a loss of $7,000. The elevator will be rebuilt immediately.

Johnson Anderson has bought a two-thirds interest in the Flandreau Roller Mills, Flandreau, S. D.

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Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 5, 1914.

"Flour trade in the Southeastern territory has been sick this past week," is the way a Nashville miller describes the situation. Distributors continue to give shipping instructions on old contracts, but are booking very little new business. Nashville mills did not issue any new quotations on the irregular and declining wheat market, though it was known that if any buyers had been in the market for large quantities of flour, they could have secured important concessions in prices. What was at times 2@3c lower, and was quoted in this market at the end of the week at $1.04@1.05. Inquiries have continued from export buyers, but not at values that met the ideas of the millers, and no large business has been closed. It was the opinion of one miller that when the cotton trade becomes adjusted to the new low level on account of the war in Europe, trade will improve materially in the Southeast, and he predicted much better business for the last half of October.

The mill feed situation has been unsatisfactory, with a further decline of $1 per ton in quotations, and demand moderate.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Best patent, $5.70; standard, $5.50; family, $5.20; low grades, $4.70; in wood 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis jute and cotton, 98-lb. bags)—Best patent, $5@5.25.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis jute and cotton, 98-lb. bags)—Best patent, $5.60 @5.75.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Bran, per ton, $24@25; middlings, $27 @29 per ton.

Nashville Notes.

Stocks of flour at Nashville Oct. 3 were 31,900 bbls., a decrease of 100 bbls. compared with the end of the preceding week.

There has been a heavy shipment of red oats to the Carolinas and Alabama, the shipments last week amounting to probably 150 cars.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange shows the receipt of 84 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks Oct. 3 were: Wheat, 1,062,000 bus.; oats, 856,000 bus.; corn, 55,000 bus.

There was a movement in Nashville to organize an association of master brokers, to take steps on account of the unsettled situation brought about by the war in Europe, but one of the largest companies declined to enter, and the movement failed.

The Cherokee Mills are now using a new warehouse just erected by the company on Harrison street, between Third and Fourth avenues. The capacity of the warehouse is 800 bbls. C. K. Evers and E. C. Faircloth are at the head of this company, which has a rapidly growing wholesale business.

Homer G. Maddux has filed suit in the chancery court against Charles T. Williams, seeking to recover $2,500. Complainant avers that defendant induced him to buy stock of the Greenwood Mill & Elevator Co., against which company a general creditors' bill was filed several months ago. Complainant seeks to recover a house and lot involved in the transaction.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 5, 1914.

Flour business has been very good this week and most of the jobbers seem well pleased with the movement. Being right after the first of the month, the demand was better, but there seems to be a better tone to the market. Both brokers and jobbers say they are not having any trouble in getting specifications, but there has been very little new buying as far as the jobbers are concerned. Still the jobbers do not seem to be so bearish as to prices, but simply prefer to play the waiting game, more on account of "taking it easy" for a while than from fear of the market.

The "buy-a-bale" movement has helped a very great deal to lighten the load that the farmer, the retailer, the jobber and the banker are carrying, as this movement has taken several hundred thousand bales of "distress" cotton. Quite a few of the largest manufacturers and shippers of all kinds are using cotton bags, and this will amount to as much or more than the bales that are bought.

Prices are practically unchanged for the past week. Best Illinois patents, wood basis, $5.90, and straight, $5.30; best Indiana patent, $5.30, and straight, $4.90; best Colorado patent, $5.10; pure soft winter wheat bran, $21.60; shorts, $24.60.

The feed business has been very good and all the dealers seem to be well pleased with the present business and the outlook is very good for the future months.

Notes.

The Memphis travelers, the Arkansas, the Tennessee and the Mississippi travelers were here Friday, Saturday and Sunday in full force. Friday was travelers' day at the Tri-State Fair and the boys surely had a good time and the people of Memphis did a magnificent job of entertaining.

The Taylor Grain Co., of Memphis, who lost their elevator by fire recently, have just completed their new warehouse and are practically ready to take up their business on hay and all kinds of sacked products, but it will be some time before their elevator will be complete. Therefore, they will not be able to handle bulk goods until that time. Mr. Wood Taylor is at present in charge of their business, in the absence of Col. Taylor, who is in the West looking after their hay business.

L. M. Hooper, buyer for C. W. Hooper & Son, Selma, Ala., and vice-president of the Southern Wholesale Grocery Association, has just returned from a trip to Washington and New York. Mr. Hooper has been East in the interests of the cotton movement plans.

Thompson Machine Co., Belleville, N. J., has ordered from Nordyke & Marmon Co. two flour-blending reels.

BEST CLOTH CLEANER

Peterson's Patent Cloth Cleaner

Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.

Write for sample.

CREAM CITY CAN WORKS

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Alabama

Mobile, Ala., Oct. 3, 1914.

Business along all lines is decidedly dull. Especially is this true in regard to country shipping. Stocks are very light, and will doubtless continue so, as jobbers will not carry stocks of any size. It is noted that several mills now having trade here have offered flour during the week at reductions under prices asked. Something material will have to be done in regard to the cotton crop before a reaction sets in. The "buy-a-bale" movement is gaining impetus all over the country every day, and if it proves to be far-reaching enough will be the greatest boon possible to this section of the country as well as the entire South.

Mill feeds continue inactive, with little or no interest shown. Demand is very light, and prices incline to lower levels.

Jobbers' quotations, basis soft winter wheat, wood, are: Highest patent, $6.15@6.25; standard patent, $5.90@6.15; low patent, $5.30@5.50; pearl meal, per 96-lb. sack, $2.10; cream meal, 10c less; No. 2 white corn, sacked, 94@96c; No. 2 yellow or mixed, 92@94c; No. 2 white clipped oats, sacked, 56@58c; No. 3 white oats, 55@57c; pure corn chops, per 100-lb. sack, $1.67@1.75; wheat bran, $1.25@1.35; pure gray shorts, $1.45; standard shorts, 5c less; prime c. s. meal, 7½ per cent am., $26; sacked hulls, per 100 lbs., 50@60c; choice alfalfa hay, $21@23; No. 1 timothy hay, $23@24.50; mixed alfalfa feeds, $29@34.50.

Notes.

Mr. Kavanaugh, representing International Sugar Feeds, has been calling on the local trade during the week. He reports business as exceedingly dull.

"Molasses Egg Mash," put out by St. John & Co., is "bringing home the bacon." Orders are coming in freely from wide sections of the South. This is only one of the many brands of mixed feeds put out by this concern, who report a very active demand for their products.

Selma, Ala., Oct. 3, 1914.

There is no improvement in business here. If anything, the demand for flour, feedstuffs and grain is less than it was a week ago. Jobbers are reducing stocks to a minimum and putting available cash out to farmers, who are shipping in cotton to be held for higher prices. Some jobbers have reduced working forces materially. Everybody seems intent on making collections and not anxious to sell except for cash.

It is thought there has been more cotton raised in this section than ever before; conservative parties state 20 to 25 per cent more than last year's crop. This will make up to a certain extent for the lower prices. When the cotton exchanges have resumed and a stable market is established cotton should begin to move from the warehouses and business in the cotton states assume a more normal condition, but until a readjustment of things is brought about business will be dull and apathetic in this section. Some mills are making considerable discounts from present market prices for immediate shipment orders, but buyers here are not taking hold at this time. Some flour will probably have to be bought here during October, though.

Following prices obtain at this time: Soft winter wheat fancy patent, $5.50@5.65 wood; standard patent, $5@5.25 wood; standard bolted meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.74; pure soft wheat bran, 100s, $24; shorts, $26.25; No. 2 white corn, 140-lb. sacks, 94c; No. 2 white oats, 160-lb. sacks, 53½c.

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary. Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Allegheny,: Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Binghamton*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	29.00	38.00
Boston*	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Buffalo*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Cincinnati	17.00	17.00	8.00	18.00
Chicago	12.00	12.00	8.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.50	20.50	11.50	18.50
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Erie, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Indianapolis	16.50	16.50	8.00	16.00
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	32.50
Kansas City			7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky.	17.00	17.00	8.00	19.00
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	35.00
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	10.50	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	28.70	28.70	19.70	25.00
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75			14.00	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	6.00	10.00
Philadelphia*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Portland, Me.	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	25.70	17.50	22.00
Rochester*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Schenectady*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Scranton, Pa.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	29.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00		14.00
Syracuse*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Terre Haute, Ind.	15.00	15.00	6.00	16.00
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.50	20.00	34.00
Toledo, Ohio	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Troy, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Utica, N. Y.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Washington, D. C.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Wheeling, W. Va.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at these points.

Lake and rail points marked with * take a rate two cents less than above quoted rates during lake and rail season.

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THINK!

If you discovered a hole in your flour spout that was leaking 50 pounds of flour a day into the feed spout, how long would it take you to have it fixed?

OUR CATALOGUE

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Refer this Book to Your Head Miller

In it he will find valuable information and also things not so dry along milling lines. It is his duty to inform you of needed improvements, and to suggest means to obtain better results.

He is the pivot on which turns your profit and loss.

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E. A. Pynch Co., Minneapolis, Minn., N. W. Agents.

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Roads are Impassable
Flour Orders Delayed

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There are many mills which need more **wheat storage** to carry over the periods when wheat supplies dry up because there is no chance for farmers to deliver wheat. Same condition applies to car shortages.

Concrete re-inforced storage tanks will solve this problem for you.

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Requires all successful millers to keep their mills up to date.

The best trade demands flour of highest quality properly aged, whitened and conditioned.

Over three-fourths of the representative mills in the United States, England, Germany and France have installed the ***Alsop Electrical Process*** of aging and whitening flour.

If you have not installed this wonderful invention, you are working under a serious handicap.

Write us for particulars.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 5, 1914.

Continued declines in wheat were reflected adversely in the flour trade throughout the state during the past week. Jobbers in the state could hardly be interested in flour for prompt or deferred shipment. The buying trade expects a sharp reaction in prices—that is, they look for flour values to reach previous high point—but before this reaction buyers anticipate further losses in prices. Most mills reduced their values 10c to 40c per bbl. A few bakers in the state bought small lots for their current needs, but no large contracting was done by salesmen for either spring or winter wheat mills.

Iowa mills are running on longer schedules than at this time a year ago. Mills are running mostly on old orders. Current business is light to outside territory, with established trade practically the only buyers. The steady declines in prices last week were in line with the views of jobbers, who are waiting for still lower prices.

Iowa mills held patents at a range of $4.90 to $5.30, with some mills asking as high as $5.50, delivered any part of the state in cottons.

Northwestern mills are offering new crop spring wheat flour for delivery up to the close of the year at $4.95 to $5.40 for standards patents. Little business was done for deferred delivery, as most buyers hold their views at around $4.60 for spring wheat standard patents delivered Iowa points, while mills refused to offer concessions. Single carlot sales from established buyers made up most of the business done by Northwestern mills.

Nebraska and Kansas shipped large quantities of flour on old sales, but volume of new business was light. For the first time in several weeks, open quotations were made by mills, but most salesmen were instructed to ask for new prices when bullishness appeared in wheat. Nebraska and Kansas were offering 80 per cent patents at $5 to $5.40, and in some instances up to $5.60.

Mixed car trade was light last week, because of the slow demand for feed.

Mill feed was weak throughout, and sharp declines were recorded on several days. Undertone in trade is still bearish, heavy offerings from the Southwest and from the spring wheat mills demoralizing the market to some extent. Spot bran is offered at 90c per 100 lbs., while quick shipment bran from mills is offered below $18 per ton. Jobbers are well supplied in the state and are showing no interest in the market. Some have October contracts on hand. Standard middlings are quoted at $21 to $21.50 per ton.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $5@5.50; straight, $4.80@5.30; fancy clear, $4.10; low grade clear, $3.80.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extremely short patent, $5.10@5.50; family patent, $4.95@5.40; clear, $4@4.20; red dog, scarce at $1.75 per 100.

Mill Feed—Bran, $18@18.50 per ton; standard middlings, $21@21.50; flour middlings, $24@26.50.

IOWA NOTES.

The Farmers' Elevator Co., Ida Grove, Ia., is erecting a 60,000-bu. elevator of reinforced concrete construction. It will be completed before the close of the year.

The Burrell Engineering and Construction Co., Chicago, obtained contract last week to build 60,000-bu. elevator for the Schaller Produce Co., Schaller, Ia. Contract price was $17,000. New elevator will be of reinforced concrete and will replace structure destroyed by fire several months ago.

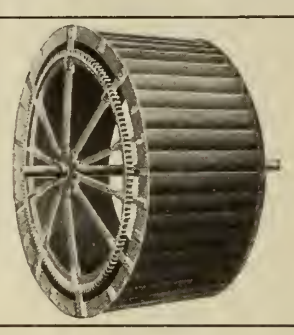
Offerings of mill feed by outside mills in the state are unusually heavy at this time. Both spring wheat and Southwestern mills appear to have a large surplus of feed for both quick and deferred shipment, and are offering at low prices. However, with most Iowa mills operating on full-time schedules and the supply of feed, including corn and roughage, large, the demand for outside feed is very light. Local mills in the state are having some trouble in disposing of their output. Bran is below the $20 per ton level, with the undertone in the market weak. A better demand for shorts and other heavier mill feeds than bran is apparent.

Not Required to Furnish Sites.

An opinion handed down by Deputy Attorney-General Ayres of Nebraska states that a railroad company cannot be compelled to furnish elevator sites on its right of way, even though it has previously granted such sites to other elevator companies. The United States Supreme Court has twice ruled to this effect, and the Nebraska court has also decided that it is a matter of a railroad's wish whether or not it should grant an elevator company a site on its right of way.

Although a discrimination, railroads are allowed to grant sites to certain parties and to refuse them to others.

However, there is a provision in the Kansas law whereby a railroad may be required to build a switch to an elevator on property adjoining its right of way.



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St. Louis, the Market Center

Scene in Cash Grain Department of
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I Make a Specialty of Milling Wheat, Always Ready to Submit Type Samples.

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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 5, 1914.

Uncertainty surrounds the alfalfa products market, with a bearish feeling general on the part of buyers, who are refusing to make any purchases on the prevailing level of prices. Declining grain markets, the cotton situation in the South and the strain in the general financial situation are affecting the alalfa meal and mixed feed market to a material extent. Prices were steady all of last week, but buyers insisted that the lower prices on grain and the weakness in alfalfa hay ought to be reflected in lower quotations on alfalfa mixed feeds, but mixers were not making any concessions.

A quotation on choice alfalfa meal was established last week, sales of this grade being made at $19 per ton in new burlap bags, f. o. b. Kansas City. However, the supply of choice meal is light, with mixers not especially anxious to pay top market prices. No. 1 meal sold at $18 per ton and was in fair supply. No. 2 sold principally at $16, although range of prices on this grade is $16 to $16.50.

Colorado started shipping meal in large volume last week. Several large handlers here believe that a heavy movement at this time will overload the market and demoralize prices. With the present light demand and uncertainty as to the future, consumers of meal cannot be persuaded that the present is the right time to stock up. Many expect to buy meal at $2 to $3 below prevailing quotatons, and are deferring purchases.

Most mills in Colorado and Nebraska have fairly large October contracts on hand, on which shipping instructions are somewhat slow.

Southern trade in alfalfa feeds is entirely lacking. Dealers in Southeastern states report consuming demand as very small. They are carrying fair stocks, but there is no demand for the feeds they have on hand. Fair pasturage conditions are reported throughout the South, which, in connection with the light operations of plantation owners, is reducing the consumption of all mixed feeds. Uncertainty as to prevailing prices is also having its effect on the demand from Southeastern and Southern states.

Molasses alfalfa feed was held at $21 for No. 1 in 100-lb. burlap bags, while No 2 was quoted at $19 to $19.50 per ton, f. o. b. Kansas City. Business in this feed is limited to immediate Southwestern states. Northern Arkansas is taking some molasses alfalfa feed, but Southwestern Missouri, Oklahoma and Kansas are the principal purchasers now. However, they are taking only when their stocks are at a low point.

Some grain mixed feeds are moving to Eastern states, but not in equal volume to the movement a year ago at this time. Grain mixed molasses alfalfa feeds are quoted at a range of $27.50 to $29 in 100-lb. bags. Grain dry mixed alfalfa feed is held up to $31, but demand is light.

Kansas City Hay Market.

Notwithstanding a decrease of 50 cars in receipts, quotations on alfalfa hay in Kansas City last week showed losses of 50c to $1.50 per ton. The better grades declined only 50c, but no demand was apparent for the poor offerings, and closing prices on No. 2 and lower grades were $1 to $1.50 lower. Even at this level, the demand was light, and alfalfa seemed a drug on the market. Shippers were not active. Southern and Southeastern states are not taking any alfalfa, expecting prices to go lower. A large surplus was left unsold at the close of the week. Total receipts were 213 cars.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked) — Choice, $19.00; No. 1, $18; No. 2, $16@16.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)— No. 1, $21.00; No. 2, $19.00@19.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$27.50@29.00; alfalfa grain dry mixed, $29.00@30.00.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $13.50@14.00 No. 1, $12.50@13.00; No. 2, $9.00@10.50; No. 3, $7.50@8.50; standard, 11.00@12.00.

Importance of Color in Alfalfa.

The Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co., Wichita, Kan., is sending out a leaflet entitled "Tobacco Cured Alfalfa Is Best." Otto Weiss, president of the company, is one of the leaders in the campign to eliminate color in the grading of alfalfa. The leaflet says:

"Why is it that most all inexperienced feeders want to buy the very prettiest green alfalfa they can find, when at the same time they can get more fat and protein from alfalfa that is of brown color caused by siloing in the stack or whae is known as 'tobacco cured' hay.

"If cut when the plant is about one-half bloom and left in the window to dry, it will bleach before it became dry enough to stack. This bleached alfalfa has not the strength that non-bleached has, but on the other hand, place this alfalfa in the stack before it becomes perfectly dry and it will stack-burn, retaining its strength, but losing its color. Color, however, does not put on fat. Alfalfa cut when about one-half in bloom is difficult to cure. The stem has all the natural strength in it and does not become woody, but is palatable to stock at all times.

"Say the farmer is stacking this alfalfa for market. He will let it get into full bloom and perhaps let the seed pod begin to form. By this time the strength has left the stem to form the seed, leaving the stem dry and woody with a white hollow center. The alfalfa drys quickly without bleaching and goes into the stack dry, to come out dry, a pretty green color, but lacking the feeding qualities of the brown alfalfa, and with fair greater loss, because the stock will not eat the dry stems. Then there are the different cuttings of alfalfa to be taken into consideration. Continual feeding of alfalfa has proven beyond doubt that for the horse the first and second cuttings are the best, for the cow and sheep the second and third cuttings, while the fourth is safe feed for hogs and chickens, but not good for horses and cows, because it is too laxative.

"A large feeder from Illinois last year stopped at a feeding point in the alfalfa belt and said that he had come out to buy green alfalfa. He met a gentleman who was a feeder, but who had alfalfa to sell. He examined the alfalfa and found it to be green as he wanted it to be. On examining some that the feeder was saving for himself, the buyer saw that it was brown, and when informed that this brown alfalfa was not for sale even at a higher figure, he began to think and ask questions. The consequence was that he was converted from color to feed and today is shipping and feeding alfalfa that the average inexperienced feeder would refuse to unload were he to receive a car of such hay."

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 5, 1914.

There is not much life to the alfalfa products market. What little buying that is being done is for immediate use. The buyers here are of the opinion that the market will come down. The hay market displayed an easier tone, and the trade use this as a basis for lower alfalfa products. Locally, the demand is extremely light. Southern points are taking hold in fairly large amounts, but nothing like they did some weeks back. The trade look for a reduction in the market during the coming week. Quotations are: Grain mixed feed, $25@25.50; alfalfa meal, $26.50@27; molasses feed, $26.50@27.50.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 5, 1914.

Trade was unsatisfactory in alfalfa products last week and although prices at the close were nominally unchanged from a week ago, there was an easier feeling in the market. Buyers and sellers have difficulty in getting together except at sharp price concessions, which holders are disinclined to make following the recent strong markets. Weather conditions generally have been against values, as spring-like days have ruled over the entire country and pastures have been available for stock, owing to recent general rains. An easier tone in corn, oats, mill feeds and other feed products early in the week made for bearish sentiment, but this was somewhat counteracted later by recoveries in the coarse grains.

Trade with the South is practically at a standstill on meal, and dealers see no signs of better conditions in that section for some time to come, owing to stagnation in cotton markets. The Eastern demand for meal also is light and under last year. New England is using some alfalfa mixed feeds for dairy purposes, but high quotations operate against heavy purchases. Receipts of good meal, except from Colorado, are light, which dealers assert may indicate a shorter supply in first hands than the trade recently banked on. Stocks are not excessive in the principal distributing markets and any return to activity in the wheat and mill feed markets would be quickly reflected in alfalfa products. Grain mixed feeds and grain mixed molasses feeds continue in light request with small sales to Kansas, Illinois and Missouri points.

Early alfalfa hay prices were easy on a good run of receipts, but on Thursday 50 cars were placed with local millers, part for shipment, and this stimulated the closing markets, especially for top grades. No. 1 to choice grades continue scarce. Late sales of No. 2 hay were at $13.50; No. 1 scant, $14; No. 1 at $15.50; No. 1 choice, $16. Quote alfalfa meal at $16.50 for No. 2, $18.10@19 for No. 1 and $20 for choice; alfalfa molasses meal without grain at $19.50@21.50, and with grain, $24@27.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 5, 1914.

Alfalfa planted in a corn field in July and furnishing a crop of hay in September is the latest news from this Alfalfa field.

New Orleans, Oct. 3, 1914.

Steady declines in quotations of alfalfa hay and its products were noted on the local market last week. Prices were down $1 per ton on hay and alfalfa meal and on mixed feeds, the demand was so slight that buyers could get stock almost at their own figures. Sales made were in hand-to-mouth quantities because the local trade expects prices to go much lower and is refusing to restock until the bottom is reached, or near it. Mill feed manufacturers were having a hard time getting black strap last week, because sugar planters did not want to sell it at values placed by the feed mixers. They are not discouraged, because they feel certain that with the increased demand for live stock there will be created a demand for mill feed so as to give the cattle a well-balanced ration. Quotations on alfalfa hay, meal and mixed feeds were from $1@2 under those of the previous week.

Lilly & Reed, Spanishburg, W. Va., lately contracted with Nordyke & Marmon Co. for a new 30-bbl. flour mill outfit.

F. W. Pelletier, Upper Modawaska, Me., has ordered a Nordyke & Marmon Co. buckwheat flour mill outfit.

The grain and feed warehouse of the Caughey Swift Co., at Detroit, Mich., was burned.

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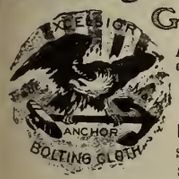

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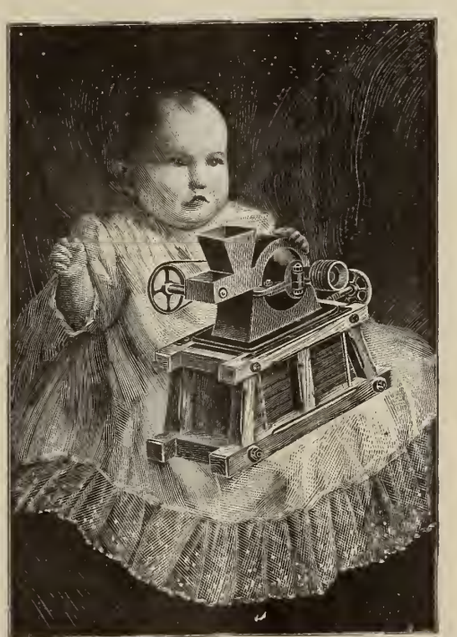

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WANTED—At once, position as packer by young single man, in any sized mill. Go anywhere. Prefer Missouri, Kansas or Nebraska. State wages paid in first letter. Address Wayne, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 barrels and up. Have had charge of mills from 150 to 2,000 barrels. Can furnish very best of references. Can keep mill in good repair, have my own tools. Married. Can come at once. Wish a situation where there are good schools. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 203, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 to 500 barrels' capacity, winter or spring wheat or corn goods. Am middle-aged. Have had 17 years' practical experience in some of the best large and small mills. Can do ordinary repair work and keep mill in the best of running order. References exchanged. Write me for particulars. P. O. Box 474, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—Position as head miller in good mill of 100 to 500 bbl. capacity. I am thoroughly up-to-date in modern milling, and capable of obtaining the best results in quality and yield. Am married, 30 years of age, have had more than 12 years' experience in different mills. I do not use liquor in any form. Can furnish satisfactory recommendations as to character and ability. Give capacity, make of machinery and wages paid in first letter. Address Head Miller, 710 Ninth avenue, Shenandoah, Iowa.

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Volume Twenty-four | TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1914. | Number Twenty

1915 Wheat Acreage

Larger Acreage in United States and Reduction in European Countries.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 12, 1914.

Increased areas being planted to wheat in the Southwestern winter wheat belt are demanding all of the farmers' time, and from almost any section of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas reports received indicate a 5 per cent larger acreage to wheat than a year ago, when wheat producers sowed the largest area in the history of this country. Many wheat growers have delayed their sowing operations up to the present, but with chances of Hessian fly infestation eliminated seeding is making rapid progress, with prospects for the entire acreage in the Southwest being sown by the close of this month. More than 75 per cent of the area will be seeded before the middle of October.

Particularly in the western counties of Kansas, farmers are increasing the area given over to wheat. This section had to borrow money last year with which to buy seed, and many farmers were compelled to sign over half of their prospective yield for the seed wheat they were furnished. This reason these farmers are in an independent position, and a full acreage will be planted there this year. This means an increase of 5 to 10 per cent over the area sown a year ago. Everywhere in the state of Kansas, where more than 9,000,000 acres were prepared last year, farmers are going into wheat strong, the likelihood of decreased production abroad and high prices next harvest being the principal inducements.

Another factor that is inducing farmers to sow a larger acreage is the success they had last year in wintering cattle on wheat. Fred A. Forsha, formerly operating the St. John, Kan., mill, but now devoting most of his time to wheat and live stock, while in Kansas City last week, declared that the good luck he had in wintering about 600 head of cattle on wheat last winter induced him to plant a much larger acreage. Mr. Forsha declared that a great many other wheat growers were increasing their acreage because of this same fact.

"Last fall we were clear out of seed," declared Mr. Forsha, "and farmers were puzzled as to what could become of their stock. We had put in considerable wheat all over the country and it grew rapidly. We turned our stock on it, and these cattle were fatter in the spring than in the fall. I had 1,000 acres in wheat last year, but I am putting in this fall 2,200 acres. Farmers throughout the state are increasing the area sown to wheat." There is a belief among some millers that the acreage figures will reach 10,000,000, or a gain of 10 per cent over last year.

The official Oklahoma state report on the wheat area stated that an increase of at least 5 per cent was being planted by farmers in the state. Some sections of Missouri report an increase of as much as 30 per cent, but the average gain in production for the state is not expected to exceed 8 per cent. Nebraska, too, promises to sow an area about 5 per cent larger than a year ago, and this estimate is considered conservative.

The Northwest Situation.

Plowing of wheat land has not been interfered with to any material extent by unfavorable weather conditions. Rainfall has been ample and good progress has been made in the plowing operations. Those farmers who have stacked their grain are leaving it there and are devoting their time to the preparation of the ground for next year's crop. There is a general feeling among the wheat producers of Minnesota and the two Dakotas that prices next year at this time will be higher than now, and this factor is influencing farmers to plow on a larger scale than last year. It is too early yet to ascertain the extent of the increase.

Foreign Wheat Sowing.

Reports from official German circles state that preparations for seeding the new crops are progressing, with the weather favorable. Peasants and prisoners of war are being utilized for this work, and some reports state that the intention is to increase the area largely, says Broomhall in his weekly cable. The scarcity of horses and dryness in some sections is militating against agricultural operations.

In the United Kingdom plowing for new wheat is making fair progress, but rain is wanted. Weather is unfavorable in France for wheat seeding. People, however, are hopeful that a fair acreage will be planted and the government is making official efforts along this line. Delay now is unavoidable.

Belgium reports war damage to crops at about 10 per cent, and says the German invasion will surely prevent plowing to any appreciable extent. In Russia the weather is unfavorable for the new crop, but complaints are not serious. A semi-official report confirms the shortage in the spring wheat crop of that country and places the total yield of wheat at 104,000,000 bus. less than last year.

Harvesting results in Austria-Hungary are worse than expected and prices are extremely high. There is no indication yet of the seeding of the new crop.

Seeding prospects in India are very good. Weather and crop news in Argentine are favorable, while Australian advices are that the crop will be short.

Food Price Probe Still On.

Investigation of advanced food prices because of the pretext they were effected by the war has not been dropped by the Department of Justice, according to a report from Washington last week. It is going ahead vigorously—but without brass band publicity. Several indictments of food dealers have been made and more are in prospect.

Administration officials feel that the investigation has already accomplished a large part of its aims in being launched at a time to prevent price increases which were imminent when the government intervened.

Trend of Rye Market.

Continued heavy buying of both rye grain and rye flour for export has limited the loss in the price of Wisconsin rye to eight cents per bus. from the high point, as compared with a loss of 20c in the price of wheat. Scandinavian countries will be forced to fill their requirements for rye grain and rye flour in this country during the continuance of the war, and we are still of the opinion that rye will eventually equal the price of wheat and possibly command a premium.—The Blodgett Milling Co.

South American Trade

Trade Expansion Needs Personal Work, Says Argentina Diplomat.

"Proper perspective is the first essential for the manufacturer in the United States who seeks to build up a trade in South America."

This is the advice that Romulo S. Naon, Ambassador from Argentina, is giving to American manufacturers who seek to build up trade relations in South American countries. He says:

"The producer who goes into these Latin-American countries seeking markets must remember that he is endeavoring to supply countries now suffering from a financial stringency, to be true, but potentially wealthy; populated by a people highly cultured, whose desires cannot be satisfied by shoddy goods, but demand the best that is to be had.

"Few Americans in the United States probably are aware that there are only two cities here as large as Buenos Aires; fewer still that the Banco de la Nacion Argentina, the national bank of Argentina, has more deposits than any single institution in the United States. Scattered throughout the southern continent are other capitals and commercial centers which compare most favorably with your best cities."

With imaginations fired as to the opportunitics offered in the field, many American manufacturers probably are giving little heed to anything other than the mere getting of salesmen to "drum up" trade in South America. But the selection of a salesman to canvass the territory is an important factor. The first requisite is that he be a salesman; the second, Ambassador Naon states, is that he possess courtesy, tact and gentle breeding. The Latin-American has inherited the manners of his South European ancestors, he is suave and courtly and takes neither kindly nor quickly to the brusque-mannered salesman.

Personal contact, the diplomat avers, is a necessity. In the past this territory has been flooded with American catalogues the impotence of which has been demonstrated. Frequently the manufacturer had not even ascertained the language of the country. Brazil has been canvassed in this manner with catalogues written in Spanish, whereas Portuguese is the language spoken.

That the market is there for American goods is proved by the fact that it imports over a billion dollars' worth of merchandise annually. At present, however, according to a bulletin issued by the Department of Commerce, the United States is sending to South America only about 15 per cent of these goods, or about $150,000,000 worth, while Europe's trade amounts to about $850,000,000.

Argentina in 1912, the bulletin states, bought five times as much merchandise from Europe as from the United States. The United Kingdom sold that country $115,000,000, Germany $62,000,000, France $36,000,000, Italy $31,000,000 and the rest of Europe $40,000,000, while the United States sold only $72,000,000.

The preference for European merchandise on the part of Brazil was equally marked. Other countries in South America maintained their preference for goods from countries other than the United States.

"If the American manufacturer needs a spur to drive him after this trade he should find it in the fact that the greater part of the South American purchases from Europe consist of goods which the United States manufactures," declared Secretary of Commerce Redfield.

The Jute Bag Outlook.

The Indian government forecast, just issued, estimates the acreage in jute at 3,358,737 acres, indicating a probable yield of 10,443,924 bales. In the present circumstances of the world's trade, reports from Dundee, Scotland, the largest jute market in the world, indicate that there is more than enough jute to supply the world's needs throughout the season, but the difficulty is to get it exported. Shipments are stopped from Calcutta, because of their liability to seizure by German cruisers.

The area to jute in India represents an increase of 447,777 acres over a year ago. The indicated harvest shows an increase of 1,560,036 bales. However, reports from India state that there will be a much larger carry-over into the new crop, as consumption of the raw jute in that country has practically stopped, because of inability to export. Very few shipments are being made to the United States, where the supply of jute is light and where a shortage is already threatening the users of jute bags. In Dundee, Scotland, where the largest consumers of raw jute are located, a supply that will last several months is reported to be on hand, but this supply is usually carried, and unless shipments are resumed soon prices are expected to advance sharply. Dealers there report "the position is quite an anxious one."

An Asset to the British Trade.

Most of the prominent members of the British milling industry and a majority of the smaller millers have agreed to the resolution passed by the National Association of British and Irish Millers which provides that no flour shall be sold for anything but prompt delivery during the life of the present war, and in no instance shall mill products be sold for more than 21 days' delivery. This action was taken because of the sharp fluctuations in wheat markets and the likelihood of broken long-time contracts.

"Milling," of Liverpool, comments on this resolution: "One great asset the milling trade at any rate has now which it has not had within living memory. Flour is now being sold by a great majority of the members of the trade on a sound commercial basis. Millers need not be hampered by forward contracts. This will, we are sure, lessen the many difficulties which will have to be encountered during the months to come. And here there must be a note of warning uttered. There is, it is true, no penalty clause attached to the undertaking millers have started, and if there were it would be next to impossible to enforce it. At the same time we have confidence enough in the good faith of millers to believe that those who have signed the undertaking will adhere to it, no more and no less rigidly than they would had there been inserted an enforceable penalty clause."

A fire starting in a pile of cobs in the engine room destroyed the Elmon Fisher elevator at Needham, Ind., together with 18,000 bus. of wheat and some corn. The loss was $14,000; insurance $6,000.

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Larger Margins on "Futures."

The political agitators who would reform everything that they thought needed reformation by legislation have not ceased to introduce bills in Congress to do away with Boards of Trade and Exchanges of prohibit dealings in futures by legal enactment. During the past three months, they have had the most striking illustration of why "future" trading is a necessity in staple commodities and the real service performed by the exchanges organized and conducted to regulate the conduct of business in these commodities.

The contrast between the cotton and grain exchanges furnishes this example, which it would be well for these political doctors to consider before attempting to prescribe their legislative "cure-all" by prohibiting various established business methods. The cotton exchanges promptly closed when war broke out in Europe. There has been no market for cotton nor has there been a price which could he considered as established. While the grain markets have been subject to wide fluctuations and there has been much more than the ordinary excitement, grain was always marketable at a price and the grain trade had, even in the periods of greatest demoralization, some basis upon which transactions in grain or grain products would be negotiated. At a period of most dire necessity, the grain exchanges weathered storm and business chaos which engulfed the stock and cotton exchanges. There has been no more creditable chapter in the history of the grain business in the United States.

There is another lesson, which perhaps has been unintentionally brought about by these conditions and it is that the undesirable and illegitimate trading in grain futures can be lessened by demanding and rigidly requiring an ample margin to be deposited in all trades for future delivery. In the height of the excitement in the markets, the margins which were required by commission houses were excessively large compared with the ordinary deposit. When fluctuations varied from two to ten cents a day in futures, grain commission houses were obliged to demand these margins in self-protection. Unconsciously perhaps, but nevertheless effectively, they limited trading to the legitimate purposes of protecting and facilitating the actual business in the commodities. There was less speculation by the "public," so-called, which is another name for gambling in grain futures by clerks, barbers, country and city people who looked upon grain "option" trading as a means of excitement and an attempt to "get rich quick" which required little capital and had promise of big profits for those who were "on the right side of the market."

To separate this purely gambling element from the legitimate business in futures, has been the object of all those inside and outside the exchanges who have noted the bad features and attempted to remedy them. The experience of the past few months adds much weight to the suggestion of a reform, of which Louis Fulz of the Regina Flour Mills Co., of St. Louis, has been an earnest advocate for years. He believes that the abuses of the exchanges could be eliminated or greatly lessened by a federal law compelling proper margins in all sales for future delivery by buyer and seller, be deposited within 24 hours, under severe penalties.

It would be better for the grain trade and the exchanges, if they would undertake to correct the known evils voluntarily instead of waiting for government action which is sure to come. The exchanges themselves, by mutual understanding, can extend the plan of requiring large margins and if the experience of recent months is continued, government interference can be avoided by removing the necessity for reform. The plan is certainly not as revolutionary as others which have been proposed. If the grain exchanges will do more legislating toward reforms in their own councils, there will be less ill-advised and destructive legislation proposed at Washington.

OPPORTUNITY—Another View.

It took three columns—long and wide columns too—of an esteemed monthly contemporary for a writer to explain a theory about a "War-time Opportunity—One View" which he admits is open to argument. To lead up gently to the plan of capturing trade according to a philanthrophic schedule the case of a baker was cited who won local advertising, commendation and business by heralding that he would continue his big 16-ounce loaf for five cents, even if flour has gone up $1.50 per barrel. "Don't Buy Flour—Buy Bread" was his advice.

But as the article was written for millers to read, it could not stop there. The application must be made to millers. The baker might have actually lived but the miller, who is described, we do not believe exists, at least not to that extent of uncommercial conduct. This is a modern miller for no old-school miller, whatever his many valued sterling qualities may have been, was ever known to spell OPPORTUNITY as this as this writer's dictionary spells the word.

This miller is described as having a local mill, with local trade and local wheat. He has a small stock of wheat and a fair-sized stock of flour when war breaks out and wheat goes up so fast at Chicago that the local miller cannot keep up with the advance. It is not with entirely unselfish motives that this OPPORTUNITY beckons. That is evident. This miller goes before his trade and announces that he is going to sell his flour at old prices as long as it lasts and if he then has to advance his prices, he will do so. But he is going to give his customers and neighbors the benefit of his stocks on hand as long as they last. If these were real prices, we hardly think the stock would last long enough to make that impression on his trade which this miller intended. With every sack of flour, he figured on getting back so much good will that his custom would perpetually continue and he would be more prosperous than ever before. So he was not unselfish after all. While he was busily, hopefully and quickly disposing of his flour from one door of his mill, there would be farmers with what to sell appearing at the other. Not one but knew the very best offer of competitors of this miller, both near and far. There were no opportunities around that way to buy wheat, except at the highest market price. Flour could be sold on that basis but wheat was entirely lacking.

Of course, our friendly miller had lots and lots of trade while his flour lasts. But such an OPPORTUNITY cannot last long and there are other millers within competitive distance. They have tried to follow the wheat market and sold their flour at its value, according to current values, knowing that it would go down in due course of time just as far as it suddenly went up. When the war ends or from any cause, wheat declines, this miller has a small or large stock of wheat and a fair-sized stock of flour and he announces his policy of maintaining old prices while the stock lasts. With every decline which competitors may make, the value of all his stock of good-will vanishes. The stock of flour in the warehouse and wheat in the bins would remain there forever before our miller's friendly customers would find out the merits of his OPPORTUNITY reversed. His competitors would likewise fail to see any reciprocity in maintaining prices at the old level before the decline.

Of course there are millers and flour jobbers, too, who act as if they had made this same interpretation of OPPORTUNITY but they really do not mean to carry out such a theory beyond a little experiment in trade-building.

More About Terms.

There is an organization called the Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers' Association, in comparatively a limited territory in the states of New York and Pennsylvania, which has had a briet existence, but apparently a most noteworthy one. It has been so unusual, in fact, that its methods are worth examining to ascertain why they have been successful. The evil of selling feed on credit terms was the paramount issue with these feed dealers when they met in July. They have evidently adopted and followed a slogan that the way "to sell for cash is to sell for cash," for that is the result which was reported at a meeting late in September.

What is so unusual in the method adopted and the policy pursued in carrying it out was that the constitution compels them to follow the cash system of doing business. They announced the plan openly and gave it as much publicity as possible. When the organization was ready for action a circular was mailed to all the customers of all the members which plainly announced the new policy and gave the reasons which caused the action. There were no half-way measures taken, and the result is said to be practically a cash business in feed in that district.

That these feed dealers have been able to accomplish so much in such a short time is perhaps not so remarkable as the fact that flour millers have done so little in determining how they will transact their business. If the Association of Feed Dealers knew there was a Sherman anti-trust law they evidently forgot all about it or had such good legal advice that they knew they could decide to do a cash business and do it without interference. Prices, either expressed or implied, did not enter into their association affairs.

Millers' associations in many states have been wrestling with the adoption of arrival draft terms for many years. There are some millers, it is true, who have gradually adopted and really enforced payment of arrival drafts on all their carlot business, but more have not hardly attempted to secure such terms with part of their trade. Trade rules and uniform sales contracts serve a good purpose when used, but when not regarded as binding or subject to exceptions they only serve as examples of what good commercial practices should be.

The only reason all millers do not sell strictly on arrival draft terms is because some competitors do not. If there is any other reason we have not been told about it. The only reason all millers do not adopt arrival draft terms is because they do not all decide to do so at the same time. The methods used by the feed dealers in deciding not to sell feed except for

ash and sticking to the decision night be adopted with profit by the our millers. They have meant well ith their good intentions about erms, but their trade has never nown they meant it. By the Feed ealers' Association method the mill- rs would know themselves and, fur- her, their trade would know that ney really meant it.

Why not try the Feed Dealers' As- ociation plan?

A Nebraska farmer who sold his heat before the war broke out akes a rather humorous complaint ecause he did not obtain $1 per ushel. He says: "The two greatest nemies of the farmer are the gov- rnment crop report and the newspa- ers. The government generally over- stimates crop prospects, and the ewspapers cheerfuly magnify the overnment estimates. The newspa- ers are as slow to acknowledge a rop failure as a European govern- ent to concede the defeat of its rmies. Last summer the govern- ent predicted a whopping big wheat rop. The newspapers boasted of the oming flood of wheat. This made armers think that wheat would be old for nothing, and made them an asy prey for speculators." However, ne farmer who made this statement s sowing an enlarged acreage to heat this year.

McPherson (Kan.) Mill Burns.

The plant of the McPherson Mill nd Elevator Co., McPherson, Kan., as completely destroyed by fire on ct. 8, entailing a loss between 15,000 and $20,000. The fire is be- eved to have been started by a de- ective electric wire. About 1,500 bus. f raw wheat, two carloads of flour nd a large quantity of bran were onsumed. The mill had a capacity f 150 bbls., and was in good shape. L. D. Kneeland, of Little River, an., a general merchant, was the wner of the mill, having purchased several months ago. Mr. Kneeland ad made several efforts to dispose f the plant, but later decided to ope- ate it. At the time of the fire the ill was running day and night and as doing a good business. Insurance f about $9,000 was carried in the utual companies.

Mr. Kneeland, the owner, intimated ast week that the plant would not be ebuilt, although he said that this was ot definite.

Missouri Mill to Be Sold.

The Kastendieck-Blades Milling o. plant, Billings, Mo., which became volved in bankruptcy proceedings everal weeks ago, will be sold at ublic auction on Oct. 19. This was greed to by creditors of the concern a meeting last week with John chmook, referee in bankruptcy, at pringfield, Mo. The mill was built everal years ago at a cost of $30,000, nd is in fine shape today.

The Kellogg Roller Mills, Kellogg, wa, have installed new wagon ales, wagon dump and new ma- inery, increasing their capacity ma- rially. They state in a letter to illing and Grain News that they ve been hard pushed to supply the mand for flour and feed, but expect om now on to be able to fill all ders promptly.

Kansas is credited with a crop of 7,000,000 bus. of corn in the October overnment report, compared with a nal estimate last year of 23,000,000 is., 174,000,000 bus. in 1912 and a ve-year average of 130,000,000 bus. klahoma crop this year is placed at ,000,000 bus., compared with ,000,000 bus. last year and 2,000,000 bus. in 1912.

Cotton Pool Approved

Plan of Relief for South Is Making Good Progress.

The plan of raising a $150,000,000 cotton fund has been approved by the Federal Reserve Board and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo. The formal letter of approval, addressed to Chairman Festus J. Wade, of St. Louis, was as follows:

"The Federal Reserve Board has given careful consideration to your suggestion that a fund of $150,000,000 be raised by a subscription from banks, trust companies, bankers and merchants for the purpose of rendering assistance to the cotton growers and merchants of the United States until the present abnormal conditions caused by the European war have been terminated and normal conditions restored.

"I am directed by the board to state to you that while it cannot very naturally express itself upon the details of the plan as to personnel of management, commissions, interest rates, etc., it of opinion that raising of such a fund of the amount indicated, and its administration justly and fairly upon reasonable terms and conditions, would go far toward the restoration of normal conditions and would redound to the benefit, not only of those interested in the production, movement and manufacturing of cotton, but as well to the entire people of the country.

"We note with gratification your assurance that a large number of Southern banks and commercial firms have already signified their willingness to contribute to such a fund, and your expression of confidence that the entire amount will be promptly subscribed.

"The problem involved is not local—it is national, and as well international in its scope and importance and we venture to express the hope that subscriptions to such a fund will be made by banks, trust companies and merchants throughout the country. Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) "C. S. HAMLIN,
"Governor.

"I concur in the views expressed above.

(Signed) "W. G. McADOO,
"Secretary of the Treasury."

Plan of the Pool.

The following is a brief outline of the plan upon which the pool will be organized and operated:

This is to be a loan fund on cotton of $150,000,000, to be loaned up to six cents per pound, strictly on a middling basis. The money is to be loaned to growers, merchants, bankers, manufacturers and exporters. The fund is to be raised by subscription from bankers, merchants and manufacturers.

The movement began a week ago last Friday, and up to this time there is approximately $40,000,000 pledged. The committee named at the St. Louis meeting is actively at work, and with the approval of the plan by the Federal Reserve Board and the Secretary of the Treasury as being practical and feasible, it is expected that other centers like New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis and St. Paul will respond as it is a broad national question.

The raising of this $150,000,000 is on the assumption that the South will raise one-third of the loan. Telegrams we have received tell us they have already raised $31,000,000 and the officers of clearing houses have wired that they would raise their quota. St. Louis started the subscription with $7,500,000, all signed up by bankers and merchants. There will have to be a syndicate manager who will be some New York bank or banking firm yet to be selected.

NEW RATES ON EXPORT FLOUR.

The following export rates are announced by George A. Gamble, commercial agent Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., St. Louis, effective Oct. 12. Rates quoted are on flour, per 100 lbs. in carloads, via lake and rail from St. Louis, East St. Louis and Alton. December rates are all rail.

PORTS.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Aberdeen	42.00	42.00	46.00
Alexandria	**45.94		
Amsterdam (Hol. Am.)	*38.00	39.00	43.00
Bordeaux	*39.75		
Bristol	41.00	41.00	43.00
Baltic Basing (Norway)	45.00	45.00	47.00
Baltic Basing (Sweden and Den.)	45.00	45.00	47.00
Christiania, Proper	47.00	47.00	49.00
Copenhagen, Proper	47.00	47.00	49.00
Bergen-Stavanger, Proper	47.00	47.00	49.00
Christiansand, Proper	47.00	47.00	49.00
Aalesund, Proper	50.00	50.00	52.00
Drontheim, Proper	50.00	50.00	52.00
Christiansund, Proper	50.00	50.00	52.00
Cardiff	46.00	46.00	48.00
Cork	48.24		
Dublin	40.00		
Dundee	42.00	42.00	46.00
Genoa	**47.75		
Gibraltar	**49.17		
Glasgow	39.00	39.00	43.00
Havre	*37.50		
Hull	36.00		
Leith	39.00	39.00	43.00
Limerick	47.77		
Liverpool	36.00	36.00	40.00
London	37.00	37.00	41.00
Londonderry	46.63		
Malta	*48.75		
Marseilles	*45.00		
Manchester	36.00	36.00	40.00
Naples	**47.75		
Piraeus	**43.12		
Newcastle	42.00		
Rotterdam (Hol. Am.)	*37.00	38.00	43.00
St. Johns N. F. (Via N. Y.)	35.20		
Salonica	**45.94		
Sligo	49.84		
Swansea	46.00	46.00	

Scandinavian-American Line rates are 3c higher.
All rail rates 2c per 100 lbs. higher.
**Prepaid current rate exchange. *Prepaid.

National Grain Dealers

Annual Association Meeting Brings Large Attendance to Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 12, 1914.

Pending legislation aimed at future trading in grain promises to take up most of the time of the Grain Dealers' National Association, which opened its ninth annual meeting here today. About 1,000 grain men are in attendance. President Charles D. Jones, in his annual address, pointed out the innumerable bills introduced in Congress providing for the suppression of future trading.

Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, of the national Department of Agriculture, will discuss the government corn grades before the close of the convention, and will outline the work of his department on tentative wheat grades.

The "Buy-a-Bale" cotton plan has been taken up by the organization, and plans are being formulated to persuade all members to take an active part in this campaign to aid the South. President Jones, who comes from Nashville, Tenn., is an especially active worker for the "Buy-a-Bale" movement.

Quite a number of millers from Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma are in attendance at the meeting. Secretary Husband, of the Millers' National Federation, is present.

A trip is being planned by Secretary Smiley, of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association, for the grain men in attendance through the grain and milling belt of Kansas. A special train will leave on Thursday, Oct. 15, carrying the grain men into the principal wheat section of Kansas and through the largest milling points.

Roger Annan, of Annan, Burg & Co., vice-president of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange; John L. Messmore, of Ballard-Messmore rain Co., and President Marshall Hall are the delegates of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange who left St. Louis Sunday to attend the convention of the Grain Dealers' National Association at Kansas City Oct. 12 to 14.

Among the St. Louis delegation attending the convention were Martin J. Mulally, J. D. Parrott, O. J. Wooldridge, Sam Marshall, George Harsh, Alex Harsh, Tom McClellan, Herman Rump, G. A. Turner, Robert Scott, Charles F. Beardsley, T. A. Bryant and John Dower.

The official Ohio report on corn prospects in the state places condition of the crop at 89, compared with 83 per cent. There is a wide differential between the state and government report on the wheat crop. The state report places the total yield at 28,766,000 bus., while the government September report estimated the crop at 39,000,000 bus., or a difference of more than 11,000,000 bus. in the two reports. Oats crop of the state is placed at 44,907,000 bus., while the national government estimate is 51,000,000 bus.

Quite a number of farmers in Illinois have signed agreements not to sow winter wheat this fall, also not to aid in any way, threshing or plowing, those farmers who have sown wheat. This agreement was made in order to stamp out the chinch bug infestations in Illinois, which have proved disastrous to the wheat crop of the state for the past several years.

The Michigan state report on Oct. 1 says the wheat acreage sown this year is 101 per cent of the area planted a year ago. Yield per acre of the last crop was 18.7 bus., compared with 16.8 bus. in the preceding year. Corn yield in the state is estimated at 34 bus., compared with 32 bus. in 1913. Oats yield is 32 bus., last year 30.

Urmston Harting Elevator Co., Walton, Ind., incorporated for $16,000.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 12, 1914.

Weakening wheat prices and uncertainty as to the trend of flour values in the immediate future made last week another dull period in the flour trade of Kansas City and Southwestern mills. Carlot buyers continued to take their needs only as the movement of stocks into consuming channels necessitated replenishment. Large jobbers could not be interested in prices on the present level, as their views are mostly downward for the immediate future. Closing flour prices showed little change from those of a week ago. A few large sales of good standard straights sold at $4.50 per bbl. in bulk, Kansas City, shipment up to the close of the year, while some of the smaller mills in Kansas offered 95 per cent flour delivered Kansas city this month at $4.35 to $4.75 in jutes.

Shipping instructions were about normal last week. Consequently, mills were able to maintain full-time operations. Mills reported the South somewhat slow on directions, especially on contracts for flour booked at a higher level.

Cabling was fairly active during the week, but only small sales were effected. The United Kingdom is the principal bidder now, but competition of Northwestern and Canadian mills is reducing volume of business going to the Southwest. However, importers in Great Britain report heavy stocks of flour, and, as there is no foreign outlet to Belgium, Holland or France of any volume now, needs of Great Britain importers will be very light for some time to come. However, there is a possibility of additional contracts with foreign governments for large lots, but no sales of this character were made last week.

Mills report their entire output of clear grades moving for export. Foreigners are anxious to secure clear flour, and they are bidding good prices. At present there is a scarcity of clear flour, with Southwestern mills holding very little in their warehouses. Certain points in the South are buying clear in large volume.

Eastern business was light last week, particularly with New York and other Atlantic coast states. Eastern markets are inquiring principally for cut straight grades, reporting stocks of straight flour adequate for needs of next 30 days. Some jobbers and bakers in Eastern states have contracts with Southwestern mills for large amounts of flour to be delivered up to the beginning of the new year, but Kansas mills have hardly any flour booked for the new year. Bids of Eastern jobbers last week were on a basis of about $4.70 to $4.80 for 95 per cent flour in jutes, delivered.

Soft wheat mills report only a small volume of new business, especially from all Southern states. So far there has been no apparent improvement in the Southern flour situation. Southern jobbers continue to be handicapped because of a lack of credit. Soft wheat millers report shipping directions slow from cotton sections. Soft wheat patents are held at a range of $4.80 to $5.40 in cotton sacks, Kansas City.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for October shipment, $4.35@4.70 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $3.75@4 per bbl., according to quality and grades; second clear, $3.40@3.60.

Slow Tone in Mill Feed.

Bran prices were unchanged to four cents lower for the week, selling at a range of 82@86c on closing days. Country mills offered freely at 82@84c, but up to Saturday spot offerings on consignment in Kansas City sold at 86c, the same price prevailing a week ago. Demand for feed is light. Southern markets are taking very little, jobbers estimating sales to Southern states at less than 50 per cent of the normal volume. The receivership of a large jobber at Little Rock, Ark., caused a sharp break in feed prices and put that market out of line altogether with Southwestern prices.

Amount of bran being stored now in mill warehouses is rather surprising, but there is a feeling among millers in Kansas that bran is being depressed artificially and that prices will soon rebound. These mills are not offering any bran now, except to their regular trade in mixed cars. Many millers hold their views on bran at $1 per 100 lbs., while others are refusing to sell at below 90c. However, with mills maintaining full-time runs and demand light, jobbers here declare that the market would be much lower if storing of feed had not started among mills.

Brown shorts sold as low as 90c per 100 lbs., Kansas City. Gray shorts are quoted at $1 to $1.08, while white shorts are held at a range of $1.06@1.12. Demand for shorts is fair, Southwestern states being the best buyers. Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas are taking shorts in fair volume, but the demand from Eastern states is entirely absent. Mixed-car dealers are taking feed in liberal quantities, especially in cases when mills are anxious for flour and dealers are thereby able to pinch them on feed prices.

Fancy white middlings sold at $1.25@1.32, with mills disposing of all of their output in mixed cars. Red dog was scarce, selling at $1.40@1.50.

October contracts are being filled by mills, and this is having a tendency among buyers to bid slow on spot offerings.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 82@86c per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1@1.08; white shorts, $1.06@1.12; fancy white middlings, $1.25@1.32; red dog, $1.40@1.50.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jutes, $4.80@5.30 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $4.60@5.10; first clears, $4@4.10; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5@5.30 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $4.30; corn meal, 40c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $2.20@2.30 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $2.15@2.25; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $2,15@2.25 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $2.10@2.15; graham flour in small sacks, $2.15@2.50 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $2.55@2.70 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 82@86c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.50; white shorts, $1.10.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5.30@5.40 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5.10@5.20; bran, 90c per 100; mill run, 95c@$1.05; brown shorts, $1@1.10; white shorts, $1.15; corn meal, 40c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $5.60 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.40; bran, 95c; mill-run bran, $1.05; standard shorts, $1.20@1.25; corn meal, 36c per 17½ lb. sack; corn chop, $1.45@1.55 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5.60@5.70 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.30@5.60; corn meal, 17-lb. sacks, 40c; bran, $1.05@1.10 per 100 basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $5,80@6 per bbl.; hard wheat

Kansas City Flour Output.

Kansas City mills made 59,700 bbls. of flour last week, or an increase of not quite 1,000 bbls. Production last week was 58,900 bbls., two weeks ago 58,400 bbls. and 48,800 bbls. in the corresponding week last year. Local mills are operating on full-time schedules, but the volume of business booked last week was not more than 60 per cent of total capacity of mills.

Dissolution of Union Grain Co.

Judge F. F. Prigg, of the District Court at Hutchinson, Kan., ordered the dissolution of the Union Grain Co. following an investigation of the milling and grain business in Hutchinson. Charges made by farmers and others that the four mills at Hutchinson were in a combination to depress prices of wheat were not sustained.

The ouster decision as regards the grain company was based on the fact that it was illegally formed, in that Judge Prigg decided that there were but four incorporators, while the Kansas law provides for a minimum of five incorporators.

When the decision of the court was first given out newspapers throughout the Southwest printed stories that ousters had been issued against the four Hutchinson mills and also the Union Grain Co. The decision of the court had been misunderstood in some way, but corrections were made by most of the dailies containing the stories.

The Union Grain Co. was formerly the property of the four mills. It was organized about a year ago, with Paul Noble as manager, to buy grain for the mills, but previous to the beginning of suit against the mills on anti-trust charges each disposed of his stock in the company.

W. E. Carr, of the Monarch Milling Co., Hutchinson, Kan., writes Milling and Grain News of the ouster decision as follows: "The Union Grain Co. will be reorganized with the proper number of incorporators and will continue business as before. The whole matter originated in the brain of some misguided and misinformed person, and aided by the press of this city, that the mills and the Union Grain Co. were in a combination to control the price of wheat, which is absurd, as the mills and grain company buy not to exceed 5 per cent of the wheat that comes to this market."

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

The Kansas City Millers' Club will hold a meeting Tuesday, Oct. 13, at the Kansas City Club.

W. C. Booher, who was killed in an automobile accident at El Reno, Okla., was the elevator foreman of the El Reno Mill and Elevator Co.

The Forest Park Milling Co., Ottawa, Kan., is shut down temporarily because of engine trouble in its power plant. Operations will be resumed within a week.

One of the heaviest cars of wheat ever shipped in the Southwest was received by the Monarch Milling Co., Hutchinson, Kan., recently. The car contained 1,824 bus. and weighed a total of 109,000 lbs. The car had a capacity of 100,000 lbs., but it was loaded heavier than usual. It originated at Ransom, Kan.

While the majority of the mills in Kansas are operating on full-time schedules, the output of mills in southwestern Missouri represents only about 60 per cent of full capacity as a direct result of the strained financial situation in the South, because of the inability to sell its cotton crop.

Much of the wheat moving from Kansas City to Canada recently, it is reported in local grain trade circles was ground into flour that made up the 1,000,000-bbl. gift of Canadian millers to the United Kingdom. It was necessary that Kansas wheat be used, because of the scarcity of Canadian grain, owing to the fact that new crop Canadian wheat was not yet moving.

Walter M. Surface, chief engineer of the Kingman Mills, Kingman, Kan., is the inventor of an oil burner that has made a saving of 5 to 12 per cent in fuel oil in tests conducted at the Kingman Mills. This burner is also being used at the Pratt, Kan., mills and has also made a considerable saving in oil at that plant. The Champion Oil Burner Co. has been organized at Kingman to manufacture the burner.

The receivership of the T. H. Bunch Commission Co., Little Rock, Ark., demoralized the feed market at points in that state, according to a local feed jobber. "A number of Southwestern mills had cars of bran and shorts consigned to the Bunch Commission Co., and when reports of the company's bankruptcy petition being filed were heard much feed was sold wherever possible and at prices five to 10 cents under the market."

Several Southwestern mills received a circular last week from the Bureau des Deutschen Handelstages at Berlin, which commented on the fact that Germany is the only nation engaged in the European war that did not declare a moratorium after the outbreak of hostilities. The circular concludes with a statement that Germany has gathered a very good crop and has stored provisions sufficient for her entire population until the next year's harvest.

A joint meeting of Kansas and Oklahoma millers was held in Wichita on October 9, a social dinner being served in the evening at the Wichita Commercial Club rooms. Quite a number of millers from both Kansas and Oklahoma attended the International Dry Farming Congress and Soil Products Exposition, and arrangements were made for a meeting, mostly social in character. All millers reported business as good, with most present reporting full-time runs.

Case was heard last week against the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co. and the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, on a charge of importing nonresidents into the state to act as officers. Mill strikers asked that the two companies be fined $10,000 each. However, the law under which the suit was brought, it is charged, is unconstitutional. The act is an obscure one and has never been enforced, as it forbids a company to protect its own property. Several noted Kansas attorneys have stated that the law would not stand a test before the Kansas state supreme court. Case was taken under advisement by Judge E. L. Fischer.

The Western Lithograph Co.
Wichita, Kansas

Prints letterheads and other commercial work for more than 100 mills in the Southwest, which is an argument for you to give them a trial.

Better Letterheads by

The Western Lithograph Co.
Wichita, Kansas

St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 12, 1914.

The flour market was dull and unsatisfactory last week, and, although values were not quoted much lower, here was an easier feeling manifested in some transactions. Reports of poor demand were general from all important domestic markets, and here was nothing in the news or developments to indicate any immediate chance of improvement. Opinion is generally expressed that considerable over-buying was indulged in on the panic of shorts and eleventh-hour pulls around the high prices made shortly after the war in Europe was declared, and that considerable of these supplies must be sold before the trade again works into a healthy position. The South still is suffering from unfavorable financial conditions surrounding the marketing of the cotton crop, and, although the plan formed by the banks to lend $150,000,000 on cotton at a rate not to exceed six cents a pound will ultimately have a far-reaching and beneficial effect on Southern trade and industry, the influence at present is merely sentimental.

A fair-sized trade was reported with the East in the early week, but this demand also slackened later, and bids were mostly below the market as the week closed, both for near and distant shipment. The domestic flour movement was lighter than in weeks past, with straights and 95 per cent, both hard and soft, pressed for sale more freely in the late business. Clear and low grade were sparingly offered and met a more ready demand at price concessions. For the moment the influence of wheat futures has been lost by the flour market, and this will probably continue to be the case unless speculation forces a wide price change in values from the present level. Best opinion in the milling trade is that wheat ultimately will work higher and that flour will then experience another big, broad advancing market.

Rumors of further large export sales were current on the Merchants' Exchange, but lacked confirmation. Only actual transactions reported were 5,000 sacks (110s) hard patent to the Continent and 1,000 sacks soft straight to the United Kingdom. Assertions were made late in the week that export bids came ½ to 1 shilling too low for acceptance, but there has been so much effort to keep export business under cover that the trade discounts the more bearish reports. The week's final domestic sales were 350 sacks extra fancy to arrive at $4.15 jute; one car Minnesota patent at $5.10 jute; 500 bbls. soft patent direct order by local mill at $5.25 wood; 500 bbls. hard patent and 600 bbls. soft on p. t.

The output of flour at the following mills was 90,190 bbls. last week, against 95,290 bbls. previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Co. (city), 3,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 18,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 21,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 4,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 1,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 5,000; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,000; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 1,600; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 3,200; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,500; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,200.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $4.65@4.90; straight, $4.40@4.60; extra fancy, $4.15@4.25; fancy, $3.90@4.10; low grades, $3.50@3.60.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $4.85@5; straight, $4.60@4.75; first clear, $4.15@4.30; second clear, $3.70@4; low grades, $3.40@3.60.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5@5.20; clear, $4.65.

Rye Flour—Quote pure from first hands at $4.55 jute. In small jobbing way, dealers charge $5.10 in jute and $5.35 in wood.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote hard bran at 95c and soft at $1.01; mixed feed, $1.01@1.08; brown shorts at $1.05 and gray at $1.07@1.12; soft middlings, $1.20@1.35; white hominy feed, $26 per ton; yellow at $25@25.50 per ton; No. 1 alfalfa meal at $18; No. 2 at $16; No. 1 choice, $19.50. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.02 and middlings at $1.25.

Mill Feed Market Dull.

There was an easier tone in mill feed last week, although business was quiet and confined almost entirely to purchases for immediate needs. Prices were a shade lower as the week closed, and the trade mostly bearish, owing to continued heavy grinding operations at the mills. Country mills continue to offer bran rather freely, and the demand, despite the recent drop from the high-price level reached on the first influence of the war scare, has not been sufficient to absorb offerings. Not a few of the mills are storing their surplus feed rather than offer it at this time, and there is little inclination to contract for future shipment even at price concessions. Northwestern mills still have large stocks of feed on hand and have been in a position to supply the Eastern trade at more satisfactory prices than the Southwest. The trade, however, has one thing in its favor. That is that prices average about 10 cents lower than a year ago, while all other feeds are higher and wheat, corn and oats are worth more. Many conservative buyers think that ultimately this factor will materially help the mill feed market. Shorts were steadier than bran, although sales were in mixed-car lots. The city trade in feed was light.

St. Louis Cash Grain.

Cash wheat was irregular last week, following futures closely and ending firm, as the speculative options did. Receipts showed a considerable falling off, and predictions were made that the movement to this market in the near future would be much lighter than recently. Real choice grain was scarce, and at times hard wheat was sought with considerable freedom by millers and also on foreign orders. A good percentage of stocks bought at high prices have been averaged up and worked off, and this has placed the market in a more healthy conditions, and one where it can more readily respond if receipts fall off as promised. Quote on. 2 red wheat at $1.04½@1.07; No. 3 red, $1.02½@1.04; No. 4 red, 98½c@$1.01; No. 2 hard, $1.04@1.05; No. 3 hard, $1.03½@1.05½; No. 4 hard, 97c@$1.01½.

Ask for Lower St. Louis Rates.

The officers of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis applied to the Public Service Commission of Missouri for an order compelling the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City and the Wabash to put in joint rates upon grain and flour, etc., to St. Louis. They allege in the complaint that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City charge more for transporting grain products to St. Louis than to Chicago and Peoria. When grain, flour, etc., is handled into St. Louis over the lines of the Wabash or the Burlington, which intersect the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City and the Milwaukee in north Missouri, a combination of local rates is charged which is much higher than the interstate rate charged to Chicago and Peoria, it is claimed.

The refusal of these roads to establish joint rates to St. Louis constitutes an unlawful discrimination, the Merchants' Exchange officials allege, which the commission should take steps to stop. The effect of the higher rate to St. Louis than to Chicago, it is claimed, is to divert shipments of grain to the latter instead of to St. Louis, its natural market.

High Prices in Other Wars.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 12, 1914.

Notwithstanding the pronounced reaction in wheat values since the high level touched shortly after war was declared in Europe, many of the best authorities in the country are strongly of the opinion that very high prices must certainly prevail if the strife is to continue throughout the winter. Many base their bullish predictions on prices of wheat during other important wars, and on this theory the following tabulation proves interesting.

1775—War of American Revolution. Wheat 93 cents average at seaboard markets in 1788; rose yearly to 1796, with an average of $2.48, the high being $3. Then continued high average, owing to French Revolution, Napoleonic wars and our own War of 1812.

1815—European war. Waterloo ended hostilities and resulted in some break in prices. Average price in 1815 $1.76, then rose to $2.85 in 1817.

1854-56—Crimean War. Wheat, 38 cents in 1852, rose to $1.85 in 1855, which was top. After some decline rallied again in 1857, but upward move was interfered with by panic of that period and failure of Ohio Life and Trust Co.

1860-64—Civil War. Wheat, 62 cents in 1861, rose to $2.28 in 1864, broke with end of war to 74 cents early in 1865, followed by a violent advance to $2.85 in spring of 1867. Made the same high as reached in 1817, just 50 years previous.

1876-78—Russo-Turkish War. Wheat, 83 cents in 1876, rose to $1.76 in 1877, broke to 77 cents at conclusion of war, only to rise to $1.44 in 1882.

1898—Spanish-American War. Wheat 63 cents in spring of 1897. Leiter deal on, prices rose to $1.85 for May and $1.25 for July in May, 1898; collapsed to 63 cents before end of the war, on failure of Leiter deal.

1904-05—Russo-Japanese War. Wheat 74 cents in November, 1903, rose to $1.21 in both 1904 and 1905; broke to 69 cents in 1906, to advance again to $1.60 cash and $1.34 May option, 1909.

1914—General European war. Wheat middle of July 84½ cents for May option; rose to $1.32 early in September, and now $1.15. What next?

The three periods when prices ruled higher after hostilities were those when war continued for a lengthy time and resulted in depleted supplies. In other cases the duration of war or nations involved were on a more restricted scale.

St. Louis Notes.

Cary H Bacon, St Louis representative of the Armour Grain Co, Chicago, Ill., has been elected assistant treasurer of the Neola Elevator Co. The elevator company is controlled by the Armour Grain Co.

While the report was exaggerated that the H. L. Halliday Milling Co. had bought cotton bags for feed and grain equal to 100 bales, the company are substituting cotton bags for jute and find the Southern trade favor the cotton packages this year.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 566,958 bus., against 675,048 bus. the preceding week. Shipments 509,770 bus., against 508,890 bus. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 2,907,867 bus., against 2,018,294 bus. last year. Of the present stock, 19,282 bus. is No. 1 red wheat, 2,107,775 bus. No. 2 red, 4,892 bus. No. 1 hard winter wheat, 79,145 bus. No. 2 hard winter.

The first car of new crop corn was received on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last Saturday. It was shipped to the Elmore-Schultz Grain Co. from Waverly, Ill., graded No. 3 yellow and sold for 68½ cents a bushel. The Wright Grain Co. bought it.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 80,585 bbls., against 92,820 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 2,646,885 bbls., against 2,512,317 bbls. last year. Shipments last week 104,740 bbls., against 109,900 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 3,200,505 bbls., against 2,962,625 bbls. last year.

William Bjornstad, of Rosenberg Co., Christiania, Norway, visited David Weigmann, of J. F. Meyer & Son Milling Co., last Sunday. He was en route from Minneapolis to Kansas City. As flour supplies from Hungary were shut off by the war, they were buying more from the United States.

Theodore Ismert, of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, was in St. Louis last week talking business with C. J. Hanebrink, the mill's representative in St. Louis territory. Mr. Ismert believes that the ebb tide in business and trade reaction has been passed and that the future outlook is bright.

Millers express satisfaction over the announcement that the first convention of the National Foreign Trade Convention will be held in St. Louis Jan. 21 and 22. It is thought that the convention will open the way for much additional St. Louis flour business with South America and other Southern countries.

Wet weather has further delayed seeding of winter wheat, especially in Missouri, where considerable acreage also is held back to ward off Hessian fly. Correspondents' reports indicate that about two-thirds of the Missouri crop remains to be seeded. With good weather a ten per cent increase in acreage in the state is indicated. Most of the other winter wheat states will show at least a corresponding increase in acreage.

With the Merchants' closed Monday, Columbus Day, many of the pit traders came down to the Exchange to receive the returns of the world's series ball game, which came over private wires to many commission houses. Billie Rooke, William T. Hill, B. J. McSorley, Oswald Graves, T. W. Carter, B. H. Milliken, Carl Wright and other traders were on deck rooting for their favorites. There was considerable betting on the game, and at times the excitement was more pronounced than the "curb" market on a busy day.

Thomas K. Martin, of Graham & Martin Grain Co., secretary of the St. Louis Grain Club, believes in better things for the grain market. Mr. Martin declares that his correspondence of the past few days indicates that the financial situation in the territory which has been shipping grain is improving, and that banks which for some time have been demanding their money and forcing many farmers to sell wheat now are in a position of apparent ease. Mr. Martin declares that the money situation has been a material factor in making the farmer sell his wheat, and that, owing to this condition and the attractive level of prices due to the foreign war, supplies have been marketed at an unusual rate. He predicts that the movement of wheat to market on the end of the crop will be of record-breaking lightness.

Harmon (Ill.) Farmers' Grain & Coal Co., incorporated for $6,000.

The Forrest City Gin Co., Forrest City, Ark., has agreed to erect a flour mill at that point if the farmers of St. Francis county will plant sufficient wheat to justify such action.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 12, 1914.

Chicago millers report little change in the flour situation. The demand, if anything, is slower than a week ago, and bookings in the aggregate were smaller. Deliveries on old contracts are liberal, and the mills are gradually catching up on their bookings and appear anxious to keep well sold in advance. This is also the case with interior mills, particularly in the West and Southwest, many having representatives in Chicago this week. The majority of dealers are now supposed to be well stocked for all immediate needs and are not in the market. This is also true with the smaller bakers and retail trade. A fair export business was booked this week, mainly for the Netherlands, but the foreign demand was generally reported as slackening. There was an easier feeling in prices. In some instances outside mills are curtailing production. In the Southwest business is reported rather good on export, but domestic demand is falling off. The week as a whole was rather quiet in so far as new business was concerned, and the market was very quiet the closing days.

The clear situation continues exceedingly firm and the trade who have stocks ordered find it difficult to get mills to make delivery promptly. On the other hand, the mills are overcrowding them with patent.

The demand in the rye market for the week was good, and offerings were taken up daily at established prices. Buying was mainly to supply domestic manufacturing concerns with some buying on speculative account. Millers bought a large percentage of the offerings. Locally there were 25,000 bus. sold for export, and New York reported clearances of 199,000 bus.

Mill feed has been rather steady for the week, after reaching a slightly lower figure. Owing to the heavy production of flour and the consequent heavy production of mill offal, together with a decline in the demand for bran, prices sold to a lower level. There are a number of millers who ship their bran and other mill feed in irregular packages, yet expect to receive as much as those who use regular packages. The greater portion of all the mill feed sold at Chicago is for shipment East, and it is sold delivered on board steamers and cars, in new sacks, which must be of the regulation size.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $6.20@6.40; standard patents (basis jute), $4.90@5.10; first clear (basis jute), $4.70@4.90; second clear (basis jute), $3.80@4.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4.85@5.00; straight, $4.55@4.75; clear, $4.30@4.50; low grade, $3.70@3.90.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.10@5.30; straight, $4.80@5.00; clear, $4.35@4.55; low grade, $3.75@4.00.

Mill Feed (100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $20.25@21; middlings, $20.75@21.75; red dog, $30.25@30.50.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $4.65@4.90; dark, $3.95@4.20; blended rye, $4.25@4.50.

Coast Flour—Patent, $5.00@5.25; straight, $4.80@5.00.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.85 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered. Yellow corn meal is quoted at $1.80 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots delivered.

Chicago Notes.

George C. Christian, president of George C. Christian & Co., Minneapolis, Minn., passed through Chicago Thursday on his way East.

J. F. Garrity, who is connected with the house of A. V. Booth & Co., was admitted to membership on the Chicago Board of Trade this week.

The members of the Chicago Board of Trade voted on the proposition to revise commissions for handling grain, etc., and it was defeated by a vote of 308 to 285.

Aug. J. Bulte, vice president of the Larabee Flour Mills Co., with main offices at Hutchinson, Kan., was a visitor in Chicago on Wednesday, calling on the trade.

Mr. Walsh, of the Platte Valley Milling Co., Gothenburg, Neb., visited Chicago during the week as did also W. H. Yoke manager of the Updike Milling Co. Omaha Neb.

John and E. Leaser, of Bloomington, Ill., have purchased from John L. Eyrse the Delavan cereal mill, at Delavan, Ill., giving in exchange 140 acres of land near Bowling Green, Mo.

A. E. Cross, of Cross, Ray & Saunders, the Board of Trade man, returned from the "Soo" country in Canada with a big catch of fish which he distributed among his friends on "Change."

Secretary S. W. Strong, of the Illinois Grain Dealers' Association, and President Charles D. Jones, of the national association, were visitors on the Board of Trade early in the week. Mr. Jones is from Nashville, Tenn.

The Chicago Board of Trade directors at their meeting on Tuesday adopted the Horsford system of settling and clearing trades. It will require a change in the board's rules which are to be posted for a ballot in the near future.

A rumor was in circulation in the Chicago market this week to the effect that the Armour Grain Co. is to become largely interested in the flour markets of the world. Mr. Armour personally said there was no foundation for the report as given out, but aside from that he refused to be interviewed.

The Weitzmann-Tipp Co. have opened an office at 828 Webster building, Chicago, where they will transact business as miller's agents and handle mill feed, etc. Mr. Weitzmann has been associated with the flour business in Chicago for the past eight years. The new company is seeking various milling accounts.

The J. Rosenbaum Grain Co., of Chicago, an Illinois corporation, has increased its capital stock from $500,000 to $1,700,000. The increase has all been paid in cash. The increase was effected in order to enable the company to have greater working capital with which to handle its greatly increased export business, due to the European war.

Elevator advices received on the Board of Trade indicate that the movement of wheat from farms to market through the Northwest was light last week. Farmers took advantage of the fine weather to rush their threshing, plowing and other fall work and temporarily neglected marketing. It is estimated that at least 90 per cent of the threshing has been completed.

Officials of the Farmers' Elevator Co., at Dana, Ill., deny that they authorized or even knew of the purchase of futures on the Chicago market by Clayton F. Coon, their former manager, who is charged with having embezzled $6,000 from the company. The report that the company would drop the prosecution is also denied, the company holding the bonding company for the amount.

George Petersen, of the firm of Loken & Co., Christiania, Norway, was in Chicago recently in the interest of his firm. He made connection with one of the larger grain houses here and will represent this concern in Norway for the sale of all kinds of grain. He also made connections with one or two of the large millers of the winter and spring wheat belts. Mr. Peterson visited the Chicago Board of Trade, and, while he expected to see a big business there, he was surprised at the activity shown in the various grain pits.

In the District Court of the United States, Southern District of Iowa, Central Division.

In the matter of B. A. LOCKWOOD GRAIN COMPANY, Bankrupt. } In Bankruptcy, No. 2373.

Notice of Sale of Grain Elevators, Flour and Cereal Mills

Pursuant to order of the United States District Court entered Oct. 2, 1914, the undersigned Trustee will expose for sale, at public sale, the following described property, all of which is now being used by the Trustee in conducting the grain and retail business and is located at the following stations situated on the C. & N. W. Ry., C., R. I. & P. Ry. and Des Moines Union Ry. IN IOWA:

AMES—All building and machinery now being used by the trustee in the conducting of the grain and retail business and such part of the real estate as may be needed for the same. This includes a modern transfer and country elevator and storage annex, total storage capacity 125,000 bushels. Also feed warehouse and coal bins for a large retail business.

GILBERT—Modern elevator equipped for shelling corn; together with all machinery, including coal bins and corn cribs, located on land owned by the estate.

ONTARIO—Modern grain elevator equipped for shelling corn, together with all machinery, coal bins, grain warehouse, and corn cribs, located on land partially owned by the C., N. W. Ry Co., and by the estate.

KELLEY—Modern elevator, electric power, equipped for shelling corn, together with all machinery, coal bins, grain warehouse, and corn cribs, located on land partially owned by the C., N. W. Ry. Co. and by the estate.

SLATER—Modern elevator, electric power, equipped for ear corn, together with all machinery, coal bins and corn cribs, located on land partially owned by the C., N. W. Ry. Co and by the estate.

SHELDAHL—Modern elevator, electric power, equipped for shelling corn, together with all machinery, and grain warehouse and corn cribs, located on land partially owned by the C., N. W. Ry. Co. and by the estate.

POLK CITY—Modern elevator equipped for shelling corn, together with all machinery, grain warehouse and corn cribs, located on land partially owned by the C., N. W. Ry. Co. and by the estate.

CROCKER—Modern grain elevator equipped for ear corn, storage annex, with all machinery, corn cribs, lumber sheds and coal bins, located on land owned by the C., N. W. Ry Co.

ANKENY—Modern elevator, electric power, equipped for shelling corn, together with all machinery, coal bins, grain warehouse, and corn cribs, located on land partially owned by the C., N. W. Ry. Co. and by the estate.,,

SHERMAN—Scales, coal houses and corn cribs located on land owned by the Rock Island.

GARDEN CITY—Modern elevator equipped for shelling corn, together with all machinery, including coal bins and dwelling house, with one acre of ground, located on land owned by the Rock Island.

SHIPLEY—Modern elevator equipped for shelling corn, also modern elevator for handling small grain and ear corn. together with all machinery and including coal bins and corn cribs, located on land owned by the Rock Island Co.

CAMBRIDGE—Modern elevator, electric power, equipped for handling ear corn, together with all machinery, coal bins, feed house, and corn cribs, located on land owned by the Rock Island Co. Large retail coal business.

LEE SWITCH—Modern elevator, together with all machinery, located on land owned by the Rock Island Co.

ELKHART—Modern elevator, together with all machinery, located on land owned by the Rock Island Co.

ENTERPRISE—Modern elevator and storage annex, together with all machinery, located on land owned by the Rock Island Co.

COMMERCE—One Standard scale, located on land owned by the Rock Island.

URBANDALE—One Standard scale, located on land owned by the Interurban Ry. Co.

SAYLOR—One Standard scale, located on land owned by the C., N. W. Ry. Co.

DES MOINES—THE SHANNON & MOTT MILLING PLANT. On the Des Moines Union Transfer Railway. The products are widely known; transit facilities for getting wheat are excellent. The Falcon Flour is equal to Northwest's high patent. The Falcon Pancake Flour the highest grade. Good volume unfilled orders—A going business—Bargain.

The sale will be held in the Bankruptcy Court Room, second floor United States Court Building, Des Moines, Iowa, on October 26th, 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. In the meantime, the undersigned trustee will receive private sealed bids on said property, said bids to be opened at the hour of sale. Bids may be made for the property as a whole or in part. All sales will be subject to confirmation of the Referee in Bankruptcy.

M. McFARLIN,
Trustee.

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 10, 1914.

Wheat market here is firm, closing about same as yesterday, making an advance of 5½ cents for the week, No. 2 hard closing $1.01½@1.02. No change in flour quotations has been advised, although doubtless, if the wheat market continues firm, an advance may be looked for early in the week.

Conditions in the flour trade are very satisfactory. While supplies are light and millers' bins are not filling up, sufficient grain is coming in to keep them running. The farmers are holding the grain for $1 a bus. The market hardly justifies that at present.

Many sales have been booked by the larger mills here this week. Quotations generally are unchanged, $5.80 being quoted for best patent both north and south of the Platte, with but few exceptions. In this city millers and jobbers are holding a $5.40 quotation to their general trade and cash stores are retailing on a $5.60 basis.

Trade in mill feed is reported dull, with carlot quotations around $17@18 for bran, $21@22 for shorts. Interior mills are obtaining $22 for bran, $24@26 for shorts.

Good rains still continue, and the ground is in excellent condition for seeding.

Nebraska Notes.

The government report for Oct. 1 gives condition of present corn crop as 67 per cent, with estimated production of 177,400,000 bus.

Reports of Hessian fly near Ravenna, Neb., were investigated by A. R. Kinney, of the Ravenna Mills, who says that no Hessian fly infested the fields, but the common plant louse, a harmless insect, was mistaken for the Hessian fly.

The movement relative to selling on arrival draft terms is meeting with great success among the millers all over the state, and there is every reason to believe that it will be adopted very shortly, as it is being taken up by the clubs of the state.

E. S. Miller, of the Nebraska Corn Mills, Lincoln, Neb., announced last week that the mill of the company recently destroyed by fire at Beatrice, Neb., will not be rebuilt this year. The three other mills of the company in Nebraska will be operated on longer time schedule in order to take care of the established trade of the Beatrice plant.

Hugh G. Powell, rate expert for the State Railroad Commission, has gone to Chicago to attend a rehearing of the case involving an attempt of the railroads to increase flour rates from Nebraska and Kansas City to California points. The present rate is 68 cents, which the railroads desired to raise to 75 cents. Millers of Nebraska are fighting the matter, alleging that the coast interests were only seeking to eliminate Nebraska flour competition, while still anxious to import Nebraska wheat for their own consumption.

Architect's plans for the new building of the Omaha Grain Exchange have been completed, and work will start on the foundation of the new structure soon. The building will be located at Nineteenth and Harney streets, and will be seven stories high. The trading room will be on the top floor, with a ceiling 35 feet high, and floor space 52 by 70 feet. The first floor of the building will be used for stores, but the remaining stories will be occupied by members of the Omaha Grain Exchange and allied trades. The new building will be of fire-proof construction. Its cost is estimated at $235,000.

A test suit brought by the Omaha Grain Exchange to determine whether or not railroads had the arbitrary right to make an inflexible rule as to shrinkage of grain in transit was decided in favor of the exchange by Federal Judge Smith McPherson. Several months ago the nine railroads running into Council Bluffs filed tariffs providing that the natural shrinkage on grain in transit should be one-fourth of 1 per cent on corn and oats and one-eighth of 1 per cent on wheat, regardless of the distance of the haul. Later the shrinkage clause was removed by some of the railroads. The question was laid before the Interstate Commerce Commission, but it was referred back, that body holding that it was a matter for the courts to decide. Case was argued before Judge Smith McPherson, who decided that shrinkage is a matter of proof and that no railroad company can fix a certain specified figure for shrinkage, no matter what the length of the haul. Shrinkage under the rule adopted by the railroads amounted to only recovery of about $2 per car. However, members of the Omaha Grain Exchange kept records of all of their shipments and plan soon to file claims for the additional shrinkage.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 12, 1914.

The flour market in Indiana has seen few changes in the last week. Prices have shown only slight fluctuations in most instances, and in many quarters have not moved at all during the week. The demand has been only fair.

Some indications of the dullness last week is seen in the reported flour production of Indianapolis mills, which was 10,938 bbls. The week before it was 18,350 bbls. Production has been maintained lately.

Feed has also continued dull, in keeping with the warm weather. A hard rain over a large area Friday and Saturday may break the long warm period and bring cold weather, which will strengthen this market.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $5.10@5.20; straights, $4.70@4.80; clears, $4.50@4.60. Quotations on wood basis, f. o. b.

Western Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.90@5.05.

Bakers' Special Blend—Hard and spring wheat patent, $5.30@5.45.

Northwestern Spring Wheat Flour—Patents, $5.65@5.80.

Mill Feed—Bran, $22, f. o. b. Indianapolis; $23.50 in 100-lb. sacks; middlings, $22.

Notes.

Millers at Evansville, Ind., shipped 25,000 bbls. of flour to Europe in two weeks.

The Indianapolis Board of Trade governing committee has voted to declare a dividend of 1½ per cent on all outstanding common stock.

The new Hawkins elevator, at Fowler, which is to have a capacity of 75,000 bus., and to be equipped with electrical machinery throughout, will be ready for business about Dec. 1. It will replace one recently burned.

The wheat exports for the week ending Oct. 1, amounting to 9,963,550 bus., were the largest on record for a single week from this country. They compare with 6,858,638 bus. in the preceding week and 6,213,531 bus. for the same week in 1913.

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Toledo, O., Sept. 10th, 1913.

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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 12, 1914.

Further weakness was apparent in the corn products market last week, reflecting declines in cash corn markets. The weak tone was an unfavorable influence on the demand, buyers withholding any purchases they planned to make. With the new corn crop season at hand, there is a general feeling in the trade that corn will continue on its downward trend for some weeks, and that corn prices will be at least 10c per bus. lower when the heavy movement is under way. Reductions of about 10c per bbl. were made on corn goods last week, although to some sections mills quoted unchanged values.

A scattered demand from Southern states and light sales to Southwestern consuming points represented practically all of the business transacted. Wherever buyers have sufficient stocks on hand to last them for several weeks they are showing no disposition to make new purchases. This is especially true in Southern states, where the poor financial condition of the trade and the expectation that prices will go considerably lower is making the trade wait the market out.

Arkansas and Louisiana were the best buyers of meal last week, but these states only took sparingly and in single carlots. Kansas and Missouri bought some meal from Kansas City and Missouri River mills, but only in scattered cars. Mills are mostly operating on half-time schedules, and country mills are not able to even maintain 12-hour runs, because of their prices being out of line. Kansas corn mills are still shipping in corn from Kansas City and other points, and this is making their quotations on corn products considerably out of line to most points.

Corn meal sold at a range of $3.20 @3.40 per bbl. in small sacks for the cream grade, while standard meal sold at a regular discount of 25c per bbl. less.

Chop demand is unusually light, with the number of carlot sales lighter last week than for some time. This is due, to a large extent, to the good pasturage conditions in the country and the high prices chop is commanding. Corn chop sold as low as $1.28 per 100 lbs. in new burlap bags, but other feeds are being substituted, especially those which are selling at lower figures.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.60@1.65 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.65@1.75 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, burlap bags, natural, $1.60@1.70; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.28@1.35 per 100; corn bran, in 100-lb. bags, 95c@$1 per 100.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 10, 1914.

Corn goods were in strong demand last week. All dealers reported active inquiry and city and country grocers and commissaries were replenishing stocks. Flour is no longer the poor man's food in this section. Records show that corn meal, grits and hominy have taken its place and rice is also enjoying better sales by reason of its cheapness. The only slumps noticeable were in chops and chicken feeds, on account of the stoppage by hundreds of local chicken-raisers by reason of the anti-plague regulations. Prices of corn goods were stationary last week on the basis of the previous week. Cream meal was $4@4.10 per bbl., basis cottons; corn meal, $3.90 @4 per bbl.; standard meal, $3.75@ 3.85; grits, $4.25@4.35; hominy, $4.30 @4.40 per bbl.; unbolted meal, $27 @28 per ton; chops, $1.55@1.60 per 100 lbs. No. 2 yellow Creole corn is selling here at 75@85c per bu., according to the opinion of the buyer and the section from which he comes. Texas pays the higher prices, Illinois the lower.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 12, 1914.

Corn has continued to show an easy tone, with prices about 1 cent lower, quotations being 80@84 cents. The demand for corn products is moderate. Bolted meal, in 96-lb. bags, is quoted $2, and pearl meal and grits, in 96-lb. bags, $2.10.

New York, Oct. 12, 1914.

Corn products were in extremely light demand and prices were nominally unchanged.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $4.10 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.80@2; coarse, $1.80@2; hominy, $4.45; granulated yellow, $4.45; corn flour, $2.05. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.91; grits, $1.89; flakes, $2.15.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 12, 1914.

A sharp break was recorded in the corn market, and corn products declined in sympathy. The fine open weather that is prevailing throughout this section has been responsible for the sharp drop, and the trade here is talking still lower prices. Local corn millers are not in the market for large supplies of corn right now, as every indication points to lower corn. Some large future transactions of new corn were made this week, much below the present price level. The buying of corn products has not been as heavy since corn dropped. Most buyers are taking hold from hand to mouth for the present. Corn meal and chop prices were lowered from 5 to 10 cents. The total receipts of corn this week aggregated 152 cars. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.50@ 1.60; corn chop, $1.40@1.45.

The Cargill Elevator Co. will establish a feed mill at Green Bay, Wis.

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A. W. ESTABROOK
Cereal Chemist
Kansas City, Missouri

New York

New York, Oct. 10, 1914.

Flour business in this market during the past week was stagnant, as the trade appeared to have lost all interest for the time being. As previously reported, it is believed that the trade in this market are not by any means heavily stocked up, but it is quite evident that the majority of them have flour bought at higher levels for nearby shipment and therefore are not in position to take advantage of the lower prices prevailing just now. Owing to the slightly higher wheat markets and the generally firmer tone displayed, mills practically all held their prices at from 10@ 15c per bbl. higher than the previous week. If the mills were willing to make more attractive prices for future shipment, there is no doubt that buyers would take hold to some extent, but the premiums being asked by mills for future delivery are entirely too high when compared with present prices. The jobbers in this market state that the retail baking trade purchased rather heavily at the outbreak of the war, it is not believed that any of them are heavily stocked up now and, therefore, it is almost a foregone conclusion that in the event of wheat showing a stronger tendency retail trade will commence to do some pretty heavy buying again. There was quite a little export inquiry again on flour in this market during the week, and the only thing which blocked the deals was a question of finances, as the prices were entirely in line, but the prospective buyers desired to make the purchases on the basis of 60-day drafts, payable at destination, while the sellers would only consider terms on the basis of f. o. b., New York lighterage free, arrival draft terms.

Spring patent was held at $5.15@ 5.30 jute for lake-and-rail shipment and from $5.25@5.40 jute for December and January shipment. Some mills appeared rather anxious for business nearby shipment and were willing to consider offers at the lower figure quoted. However, the trade were not disposed to buy even at these figures and only a very small amount of business was turned over. There were quite a few inquiries for shipment up to the May 1, but as a rule the prices mills were willing to make for this shipment were not attractive to the trade although it was reported that one of the large Northwestern mills sold a line for shipment up to the May 1 at $5.20 jute.

Kansas flour was decidedly slow and practically no business was transacted on same. Straight was held at from $5.00@5.25 jute for 60 days shipment. Apparently the Southwestern mills are not as anxious for business as those of the Northwest and as there appeared to be no particular pressure to sell prices continued practically on a par with Spring patent.

Spring wheat clear was held at $4.80@5.00 in sacks for fancy brands and only a very moderate amount of business was turned over. Sales of a few odd cars of Kansas clear were effected at around $4.70 jute for fancy grades and the general run of prices was from $4.60@4.80 jute.

Winter wheat flour continued to show a decided lack of demand and prices were practically unchanged from the previous week. Straights were held from $5.00@5.10 in wood.

Mill feed prices were nominally unchanged for the week. Demand was decidedly slack. City bran in bulk was held at $22.50 at mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.40 5.70 in bbls.; straight, $5.25@5.35 in bbls.; clears, $5.10@5.25 in bbls; low grades, $4@4.40.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $5.40 @5.60 in bbls.; straights, $5@5.10 in bbls.; clears, $4.65@4.85 in bbls.; low grades, $4@4.35.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $5.40@5.60; straights, $5.00@5.25; clears, $4.60@ 4.80; low grades or law clears, $4.20 @4.40.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $23.00; standard middlings, $23.50 flour middlings, $31.50; red dog, to arrive, $33.50; oil meal, $33@33.50; city feed, bulk bran, $22.50, 100-sacks, $24; middlings, $22.50@33.50; red dog flour, $33.

Notes.

O. S. Tilton, of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., St. Louis, Mo., was a visitor on the 'Change during the week.'

C. J. Marboe, of the Listman Mill Co., La Crosse, Wis., was among the visitors on the Produce Exchange floor.

V. G. Pickett, of Everett-Aughenbaugh & Co., Waseca, Minn., spent several days in this market during the past week.

R. A. Claybrook, New York representative of the Eagle Roller Mills Co., New Ulm, Minn., has been confined to his home during the past week on account of illness, but the last report stated that he was improving.

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Milling and Grain Trade

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Oct. 10, 1914.

Values of flour on the local market last week were as erratic as during the week previous, and quotations were so irregular that dealers generally postponed their tradng until more settled times. This caused city and country business to fall below the usual volume for this season and made for general stagnation. Practically the only demand was for export, and that trading was sewed up by a few dealers and jobbers. The disclosures in the Wagner deal in New York caused local dealers to be circumspect to a degree, and foreign inquiry had to come well recommended to receive attention. Local stocks are fair and dealers have enough on hand, generally speaking, to hold them until Jan. 1.

Kansas flour did the bulk of the business passing, its values being 15 @20 cents per bbl. under Minnesota or soft winter wheat mills. There was little uniformity in quotations, mills quoting high or low prices as they had individual stocks, some being 10 cents out of line as compared with others but a few miles distant. Patent of a high rating ranged from $4.90@5.25 in cotton sacks, with straight at $4.60@4.80 and clear at $4.30@4.50. Strong inquiry prevailed for low grade at $4@4.20, and it was common talk that brokers for the Allies were seeking 200,000 bbls. Oklahoma mills were 10 cents above Kansas prices, but some Latin-American orders were booked even at the higher figures.

Minneapolis quotations were down 30 cents per bbl., but the trade did not take the bait. Sales made were in hand-to-mouth quantities and mostly to the fancy bakers and confectionery trade. High patent was quoted at $5.40@5.70 per bbl. in cottons and straight and clear flour was in proportion, though concessions were made for prompt delivery of clear. Much inquiry was had for clear and low grade.

Indiana and Illinois mills were holding prices rather stiffly and were not inclined to make concessions. They got some business in straight and extra fancy at $5.20@5.40 for straight and $5@5.10 for extra fancy. St. Louis was in the market strongly and got a good share of the export business, and Louisville was also lucky, especially in the Mexican oil region, with family flour.

New Orleans Notes.

A. D. Lightner, chief officer of traffic and operation of the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railroad, has been appointed general manager of the line by the receiver, J. D. O'Keefe, effective Oct. 1.

Several carloads of flour were shipped to Cuba last week on the steamer Corinto of the new United Fruit Co. service to Los Indies, Isle of Pines, and the northern outports of Cuba. This is new business for New Orleans, the weekly service to Cuban outports having begun last week.

Fully 2,000 loaves of stale bread are utilized daily by the rat-poisoning squad of the United States Public Health Service at New Orleans in preparing their poisons for rat and mice extermination. It is spread with a phosphoric paste after being cut into strips, and more than 150,000 rodents have been destroyed by this and trapping methods.

Rat-proofing and the anti-bubonic plague campaign in New Orleans is falling heavily upon the bakers, cracker factories and macaroni makers of the city. Numbers of bakers have had to mortgage their plants to carry out the mandates of the United States Public Health Service inspectors. There are about 110 bakeries in the city, and the average cost of rat-proofing—that is, laying a concrete floor in the bakery and stable and building and screening the store and all counters and receptacles for handling bread, cakes and rolls—is $500. In addition to this $55,000 expenditure, the bakers have to wrap and seal all their packages of food and keep all refuse in air-tight and animal-proof garbage cans. The 20-odd macaroni factories of the city have to spend about $1,000 each in making their premises rat-free and fly and roach proof, and the cracker bakers must take like precautions. Every grocer or handler of flour and other foodstuffs will have to concrete his floors, place sheet-iron flashing around the dashboards of his floors and tear out furring on the walls and ceiling where it is one-half an inch from the brick wall or over.

Alabama

Mobile, Ala., Oct. 12, 1914.

Very little change is to be noted as regards flour since last week. Prices seem to have eased off quite a little, with hardly any interest shown. Jobbers are carrying very small stocks—the smallest they have ever carried. Business in the grain trade is away off. Generally it is very dull in this line at this time of the year, but now looks as if a record would be established. Mill feed, and in fact all feed lines, continue to weaken in prices, with no interest shown.

No doubt the above conditions will exist until some means have been effected whereby the cotton crop will be taken care of at a price that will not bankrupt the South.

Jobbers are asking as follows: Soft winter wheat, highest patent, $6.15@6.25; standard patent, $5.50@5.90; low patent, $5@5.30; pearl meal, per 36-lb. sack, $2; cream meal, 10c less; No. 2 white corn, sacked, 95c; No. 2 yellow or mixed, sacked, 93c; No. 2 white clipped oats, sacked, 57c; No. 3 white oats, sacked, 55c; pure corn chops, per 100-lb. sack, $1.67; pure wheat bran, per 100 lbs., $1.22; gray wheat shorts, $1.35; standard, 5c less per 100 lbs.; prime c. s. hulls, per 100 lbs., sacked, 50@55c; prime bright 7½ per cent ammonia, c. s. meal, $26 per ton; choice bright green alfalfa hay, $21@22; No. 1 timothy hay, $23 @24; alfalfa mixed feeds, $29@35.

Notes.

Thad Harrison, of McMillan & Harrison, has returned from a trip through the West.

Several local merchants have agreed to exchange goods for middling cotton at 10c per pound, which is considered very generous.

The local Chamber of Commerce has been busy during the past two weeks in the interests of the "Buy-a-Bale" movement. The committee in charge reports the sale of several hundred bales.

Selma, Ala., Oct. 10, 1914.

Business continues dull, but there is a small demand noted along all lines. Jobbers report very large consignments of cotton coming in from their country trade, but very little is being sold at this time, as prices are very unsatisfactory, owing to a lack of demand from spinners.

Old flour contracts are being cleaned up rapidly now, and some buying of flour is noted, but only at very great reductions from market quotations and only for instant shipment.

Practically no demand for grain and feedstuffs. The local corn crop is being harvested, as well as the fourth cutting of the hay crop, and pastures continue luxuriant. Cotton seed products, meal and hulls, are selling on a low basis which is enabling farmers to feed more cattle for the market. This country is becoming quite a cattle-raising section.

The Alabama River has had quite a rise during the past few weeks, and three or four steamers are coming up each week.

Corn and corn products are being quoted here at competitive prices from Mississippi River points, i. e., Natchez, Vicksburg, etc. It is probable much business will be diverted to that section.

The following prices obtain here today: Soft winter wheat flour, fancy patent, $5.50@5.65, wood; standard patent, $5.25@5.35, wood; bran, $24; shorts, $26.25; No. 2 white corn, 140-lb. sacks, 90c; No. 2 white oats, 160-lb. sacks, 55½c; standard bolted meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.73.

The Fullerton Bakery Co., Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital of $2,000; incorporators, L. A. Reichart, L. Meister and E. I. De Diemar.

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The Mid-West Mill & Elevator Exchange, Sargent, Nebr.

Mississippi

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 12, 1914.

There is very little flour moving in this market, while business in general is getting back to its normal stage. The jobbers still have some bookings that were made early in the season, and these, of course, will be used up before any buying is done to speak of. Jobbers report that collections are very good. There is a good demand for flour in the retail trade, and the jobbers claim they (the retail trade) have about used up all their contracts with the jobbers and will soon have to buy again.

Quotations: Fancy patent, $5.85@6.20 in wood; standard patent, 50@60c less. Colorado soft wheat flour, $5.10@5.20 delivered.

Notes.

F. W. Bickelhaupt, representing Koenigsmark Milling Co., Waterloo, Ill., is visiting the trade here.

J. P. Reddock, representing Dahnke-Walker Milling Co., Union City, Tenn., called on trade in this section during the week.

H. E. Foster, representing Aunt Jemima Mills Co., St. Joseph, Mo., was in the city last week looking after the interests of the mills.

T. F. Alexandria, Southern Representative of the J. C. Lyle Milling Co., Leavenworth, Kan., was calling on trade in this section during the week.

A. L. Gilster, vice-president of the Steelville Milling Co., Steelville, Ill., is calling on trade here this week. Mr. Gilster reports business as fair, and is confident flour business will be much improved in October.

The Whole Wheat Milling Co., Williston, N. D., a 25-bbl. mill, has commenced operations, manufacturing only a whole wheat flour.

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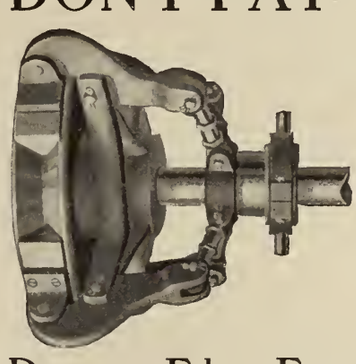

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Stick and liquid forms a specialty for flour mills. Always 60 days' trial. No pay if not SATISFACTORY.

Missouri Boiler Cleaner Co.

St. Louis, Mo.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 12, 1914.

Flour ruled a shade firmer during the past week, though trading continues at a minimum in the Southeastern territory. Millers have shown little disposition to make any price concessions on account of the slow business, being confident that buying will be renewed within the next few weeks. Outstanding contracts will soon be exhausted, and it is known that stocks are light on account of the policy that has been followed. Wheat has ruled steady to a shade firmer, and flour prices have shown a corresponding strong tone. Wheat is quoted at $1.04@1.05. Stocks of flour at Nashville showed an increase of 4,000 bbls. during the week, being 35,000 bbls. Oct. 10. Inquiries continue to come from export buyers, and shipments are being made on old contracts to European countries. The shipments from Nashville to Atlantic and Gulf ports for September amounted to more than 75,000 bbls. Commission men report some improvement in demand for Western flour, with prices about steady.

The mill feed situation continues depressed, on account of pasturage conditions and liberal stocks. A further decline of $1 per ton is noted in prices.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Best patent, $5.70; standard, $5.50; family, $5.20; low grades, $4.70; in wood 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis jute and cotton, 98-lb. bags)—Best patent, $5@5.25.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis jute and cotton, 98-lb. bags)—Best patent, $5.60@5.75.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Bran, per ton, $23@24; middlings, $27@29 per ton.

Nashville Notes.

A. C. Harsh, a prominent St. Louis grain man, formerly of Nashville, was here to see his old friends last week.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange shows the receipt of 110 cars of grain at Nashville for the week. Stocks Oct. 10 were: Wheat, 834,000 bus.; corn, 49,000 bus.; oats, 714,000 bus. Stocks show gradual reduction. There has been a continued good movement of red oats to the South.

A delegation of local grain and mill men composed of the president, Charles D. Jones, E. M. Kelly, J. T. Roberts, W. T. Hale, Samuel Wilkes, Mark Lillard, Thomas Newbill, F. E. Gillette and J. A. Jones has gone to Kansas City to attend the annual meeting of the Grain Dealers' National Association. President Jones has been taking a deep interest in the cotton situation in the South, and in his annual address will devote much time to urging the grain men of the West and Middle West to support the Buy-a-Bale movement.

The annual meeting of the Southeastern Millers' Association was held at the Hotel Hermitage, in this city, last Tuesday, with about 30 millers present from Tennessee, Mississippi, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Georgia and Virginia. E. M. Kelly, of Nashville, was again elected president. Other officers elected were: J. L. Knauss, Evansville, first vice-president; W. L. Sparks, Terre Haute, second vice-president; E. A. Lindsey, Nashville, treasurer. John B. McLemore, Nashville, will be re-elected secretary by the new executive committee, composed of the officers and G. A. Breaux, Louisville; George H. Lewis, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; E. E. McLemore, Columbia, Tenn.; S. H. Campbell, Chattanooga; A. W. Igleheart, Evansville; E. P. Bronson, Chester, Ill.; H. R. Coforth, Knoxville. Routine business was transacted. It was the general opinion of the millers that business will soon revive in the Southeast, as stocks are low and outstanding contracts are being exhausted.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 12, 1914.

The flour business has been very dull this week, and we doubt if there have been any good sales to jobbers. Of course, there have been a few sales of carlots of the better-known brands, and at prices that were about right. The jobbers are not bearish, but simply want to buy just as little as possible. Jobbers report a very nice volume of business to retailers, and also that the retailers are giving specifications right along on their old contracts.

Prices are varied, but seem to average about $5.70 for best patents, $5.10 for straight and $5.30 for best Indiana patents, $4.90 for straights, $5.10 for the best Colorado patents.

Bran and feeds are very dull and can be bought at most any prices. Corn products are moving very freely and seem to be in better demand than wheat feeds.

Notes.

Eugene Grissom, of Tupelo, Miss., was in Memphis in the interest of the Loveland and the Eaton, Colo., milling companies. Mr. Grissom reports that business is only fair.

Thomas Cunningham, the well-known jobber of Aberdeen, Miss., was in Memphis the past week looking after his business interests. Reports that the "buy-a-bale" movement has helped his section very much.

J. Leland Trusty, president of the Merchants' Grocery Co., Water Valley, Miss., was here this week. Mr. Trusty is possibly one of the best-known jobbers in the Mississippi trade and has a host of friends in this city.

Warehouse Bill Fails.

The Lever grain and cotton warehousing bill, to facilitate granting of bank credits on warehouse receipts for grain, cotton and like agricultural products, was rejected by the House of Representatives last week by a vote of 163 to 109, lacking the necessary two-thirds vote. The bill authorized the inauguration of a nation-wide system of warehousing under federal supervision for staple and non-perishable products. Uniform warehouse receipts would be issued on these products when stored in government licensed warehouses and graded, weighed and certified by licensed inspectors. The provisions of the law were not compulsory.

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Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.

Write for sample.

CREAM CITY CAN WORKS

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 12, 1914.

A good number of orders were booked this week for cars of flour and feed for shipment up to Jan. 1, the mills not caring to book beyond that, although the buyers were not anxious to book that far ahead.

The trade have about made up their mind that the best thing to do is to buy for shipment within 90 days, irrespective of what the market does.

Collections have been better this week and business generally has a much better tone. It looks now as if we will have a good winter for business.

The mills seem to be anxious to sell feed for quick shipment.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full and mixed cars:

Spring Patent (basis wood), $5.50@5.75; straight, $5.10@5.40; clear, $4.75@5.05; low grade, in sacks, $32@34.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$5.25@5.60; straight, $4.90@5.15; clear, $4.60@4.85; extra, $4.15@4.40.

Kansas Patent (basis 98-lb. cotton)—$5.20@5.45; straight, $5.05@5.30; clear, $4.50@4.75.

Western Rye (in sacks)—$5.05@5.30; Pennsylvania, in wood, $5.05@5.35.

Feed—Spring red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $30.25@30.75; flour middlings, $28.25@29.25; middlings, $21.25@23.50; bran, $21.50@22.50; Kansas middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $27.25@27.75; bran, $22.50@23.50; winter middlings, bulk, $25.25@26.25; bran, $22.25@23.50.

Buckwheat Flour—$3.65 in 100-lb. sacks.

Notes.

The Ohio Milling Co. mill, at Belaire, O., burned; loss, $30,000.

L. M. Brickler's bakery, at Le Moyne, Pa., burned with loss of $20,000.

H. M. Stratton and H. A. Plumb, of Milwaukee, were visitors in Philadelphia this week.

C. Herbert Bell, of the James Bell Co., of Philadelphia, and vice-president of the Exchange, is sick with typhoid fever.

The new floating grain elevator Commonwealth arrived here this week. Will load 12,000 bus. an hour. She was built for the Harbor Transfer Co., of Philadelphia.

James Rockwell, aged 35 years, employed by Preston & Jaquish in their mill at Troy, Pa., and Mary Casson, aged 13 years, daughter of Miller Levin D. Casson, who works in the Garrison flour mill, near Dover, Del., were both caught in revolving shafts in the respective mills and killed.

Ohio

Cincinnati, Oct. 12, 1914.

Winter wheat flour showed no change this week. Buyers are taking hold very sparingly, owing to reduction in wheat. Grain dealers say millers are inclined to wait, and are taking hold of wheat in small lots.

Spring wheat flour developed a slightly easier tone. Agents here were forced to shade prices slightly in order to make sales. Most of the large buyers have supplies on hand now to last for the next few months and the market is dull.

Kansas flour is steady. Little buying was done this week as buyers declare prices are too high to lay in heavy supplies. Most sales show that the trade is buying for immediate use. The cash rye market displayed an easier tone this week, and rye flour prices were lowered with the reduction in rye, the decline in the market created a better demand for all classes of rye flour, and some large orders were executed during the week.

The mill feed market continues to break as prices were lowered $1 for bran and mixed feed, $1.50. The fine, open weather that has prevailed in this section, has tended to bring the market down to its present level.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $5@5.20; fancy, $4.65@4.90; family, $4.25@4.40; extra, $3.80@4; low grade, $3.60@3.80.

Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.65@6.05; straight, $5.20@5; clear, $4.20@4.60.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $6@6.15; straight, $5.30@5.55; clear, $4.35@4.75.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $4.90@5; city pure, $5@5.20; city blended, $4.90@5.10.

Mill Feed—Bran, $21.50@22.50; mixed feed, $23.50@24.50; middlings, coarse, $26@27; middlings, fine, $28@29.

Notes.

Mrs. Rosa Jula Hubig, wife of Simon Hubig, president of the Hubig Pie Co., and leading member of the Master Bakers' Association, died at her home in Cincinnati this week.

The receipts of flour at Cincinnati this week amounted to 26,762 bbls.; compared with 24,872 last week, and 23,872 a year ago. The shipments this week were 22,872 bbls. compared with 21,872 last week, and 20,982 a year ago.

Ohio's wheat production for 1914 is estimated at 28,766,529 bushels, according to the October crop report of the Ohio State Agricultural Commission. The quality of the crop is estimated at 98 per cent compared with the average. There will be 2,888,167 bushels of rye according to the report. The corn prospects are estimated at 89 per cent, compared with 83 per cent at this time a year ago.

Increased Demand for Bread.

That the coming winter and spring will witness an increased demand for bread in the United Kingdom is the opinion of "Milling," of Liverpool, and the increase will be more apparent as money becomes scarcer and the demand for economy greater among the industrial and artisan classes, whose wants, after all, largely determine the extent of the ultimate demand for bread. Thus, then, it seems that mills are likely to be busy and to that extent the intense stress of competition which occurs when there is a general lack of business should be somewhat relieved.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: F. J. Argast, Moffit, N. D., rake; C. H. Bowen et al., Jasper, Minn., corn crib door; John Edman, Minneapolis, Minn., lock for car doors; E. E. Goar, Stephen, Minn., harness hanger; C. L. Graham, Ashley, N. D., wire stretcher; N. and L. Nilson, Wayzata, Minn., mowing machine; J. F. Oakes, Copas, Minn., bean harvester; G. A. Sebelius, Ocerly, N. D., rake cleaner; A. Ward, Bowbells, N. D., stubble burner.

Postmasters in large cities have received the following notice from Washington: "There appears to be a growing tendency on the part of advertisers, public utility corporations and other patrons to omit street and house numbers from the address on post cards and postal cards. When mailed in large numbers or habitually mailed by the same person or firm with the evident expectation of having the postoffice complete the address, the cards should not be given directory service, but should be placed in general delivery." This rule, however, does not apply to letters.

Hurst & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., incorporated for $200,000 to do a grain business.

Before Passing this Page
THINK!

If you discovered a hole in your flour spout that was leaking 50 pounds of flour a day into the feed spout, how long would it take you to have it fixed?

OUR CATALOGUE

will show you that there are leaks in the best mills and also tell you how *we stop them.*

If you are not practical in your milling knowledge, then

Refer this Book to Your Head Miller

In it he will find valuable information and also things not so dry along milling lines. It is his duty to inform you of needed improvements, and to suggest means to obtain better results.

He is the pivot on which turns your profit and loss.

Write us for catalogue and points on what happened at the Buffalo Convention.

THOS. McFEELY CO.

Philadelphia

E. A. Pynch Co., Minneapolis, Minn., N. W. Agents.

Wheat on the Farms
Roads are Impassable
Flour Orders Delayed

Plant of Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kans., Built by

There are many mills which need more wheat storage to carry over the periods when wheat supplies dry up because there is no chance for farmers to deliver wheat. Same condition applies to car shortages.

Concrete re-inforced storage tanks will solve this problem for you.

WHY NOT
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Opportunities

are of value only to those who take advantage of same.

Millers who have their plants equipped with the Alsop Electrical Process are taking advantage of the opportunity offered by discriminating buyers who demand pure white flour that has been properly aged, whitened and conditioned.

If you have not installed this wonderful process, you are working under a serious handicap.

Write us for particulars.

Alsop Process Company

St. Louis, U. S. A.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 12, 1914.

Buying was erratic last week, with the general run of the trade still of the opinion that the bottom of the market has not yet been reached. However, salesmen reported an active demand on the up-turns in the market from carlot buyers, but as a rule large jobbers and bakers were not interested in current mill prices and continued to use their warehouse stocks. Prices quoted at the close of the week were practically on the same level as the opening values. Although fluctuations of 10c to 20c were recorded. Kansas mills are still quoting somewhat lower than Northwestern mills, but the differential in price is being slowly eliminated.

A good local trade was reported by Iowa mills, with a majority operating full time. Country mills report a good business to adjoining states, especially Illinois and Indiana, but volume of business to the Atlantic coast states is small. Shipping instructions are being received on contract time, and in some instances buyers are asking for earlier shipment than contracts call for. Iowa mills are asking $4.90 for spring wheat patents for family use, while an average discount of 20c is being quoted on hard winter wheat patents of same grade.

Kansas mill agents reported a fair carlot business, but bakers and large distributors had no confidence in present prices. Most mills quoted prevailing prices for 30 to 60 day delivery, and some offered 500 to 1,000 bbl. lots for delivery up to the beginning of the new year at same prices for current shipment. Kansas patents sold at a range of $4.90 to $5.20 in cotton sacks, delivered Iowa common rate points. Straights were offered at a discount of 15c to 25c per bbl. less.

Minnesota mills bid actively for deferred business, and quoted some rather attractive prices to bakers for three and four months' delivery. However, most of the sales made were for prompt shipment, as the buying trade holds the opinion that prices will be lower in the future. Spring wheat patents from the Northwest were sold on a basis of $5.10 to $5.50 per bbl. in cotton sacks.

Feed was dull and weak, with prices about $1 per ton lower for the week. Large offerings from the Northwest and the Southwest are demoralizing the market to a certain extent. Present demand is light, and local mills are able to furnish most of the needs. iDstributors generally are well contracted up on October delivery feed, and are not willing to buy spot offerings. Consumption is light now, because of the fine pastures and cheap roughage. Bran was offered at $18.50 per ton, with some mills asking $1 per ton less on straight carlots.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.90@5.25; straight, $4.70@5.05; fancy clear, $4; low grade clear, $3.80.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extremely short patent, $5.10@5.50; family patent, $4.95@5.20; clear, $4; red dog, scarce at $1.75 per 100.

Mill Feed—Bran, $18@18.50 per ton; standard middlings, $21@21.50; flour middlings, $24@26.50.

IOWA NOTES.

The Carter grain elevator, Hepburn, Ia., was completely destroyed by fire recently. Loss was $7,000, fully covered by insurance. About 1,000 bus. of wheat were destroyed. Origin of fire is unknown. Elevator will be rebuilt as soon as possible.

The mill at Iowa City, Ia., formerly operated by the Hummer Mill Co., has been overhanled and will resume operations under the management of the Farmers' Co-Operative Supply Co. Operations will probably be started at the mill within the next 10 days, or as soon as the reorganization of the Farmers' Co-Operative Supply Co. is perfected.

That the assets of the B. A. Lockwood Grain Co., Des Moines, Ia., which recently went into the hands of a receiver, exceed its liabilities by more than $100,000 is the statement contained in the schedule filed in the federal court. Assets are placed at $381,572.74, while the liabilities are given at $272,006.24. A creditors' meeting will be held soon to determine whether the company should continue in business or the assets liquidated.

Iowa is again the premier corn producer, according to the October report of the national Department of Agriculture at Washington, issued last week. The state is credited with a crop of 379,000,000 bus., compared with a final estimate of 338,000,000 bus. in 1913, a final estimate of 432,000,000 bus. in 1912 and a five-year average crop of 352,000,000 bus. The closest competitor to Iowa in corn production is Illinois, which will harvest a crop of 305,000,000 bus., compared with 282,000,000 bus. last year and 426,000,000 bus. in 1912. For the past five years Illinois has a larger average crop yield than Iowa, its average in that period being 367,000,000 bus.

Creditors of the B. A. Lockwood Co., Des Moines, Ia., have asked that Fred McCall be appointed received to succeed M. McFarlin. Objection is made that Mr. McFarlin holds a claim against the concern.

THE I-X-L STEEL OVERSHOOT WATER WHEEL will develop one-third more power than any small turbine using the same amount of water.

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408 Merchants Ex. St. Louis, Mo.

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GOFFE & CARKENER CO.

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Hi-Grade Milling Wheat
Kiln Dried Corn
Feeding Cereals.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 12, 1914.

Business in alfalfa meal and alfalfa xed feeds showed no material anges of note during the past week, mand continuing dull, with prices the close mostly on an unchanged sis. Southern inquiry is still lack- g, and the demand for meal and xed feeds from immediate South- stern states is very light, much ss than a year ago, and is not up to e expectations of mixers. Good pas- rage conditions throughout the uthwest and in southern states the rge supply of roughage and cheaper eds are factors that tend to de- ease alfalfa mixed feed consump- n. Southern plantation owners are t feeding horses on heavy rations, cause they do not plan to operate such a large scale as last year, and is is limiting the demand for mixed eds from all of the cotton states, hich are generally counted among e largest buyers at this time of the ar.

Meal fluctuated within a margin of c per ton, local handlers quoting a duction of 50c per ton early in the eek, but this loss was regained be- re the close. Choice meal was in ceedingly light supply, and is oted nominally at $19 per ton in 0-lb. bags, Kansas City. Demand r choice is practically nil, as deal- s report that the premium it com- ands over No. 1, in view of the high ices for meal, although small, akes its sale difficult, especially hen No. 1 meal is available.

No. 1 meal sold as low as $17.50 rly in the week, but closing values ere at $18, with local handlers re- sing to make sales on lower offers. o. 2 is quoted at an even $2 discount nder No. 1, sales last week being ade at $16 and early at $15.50. Best mand for meal came from Eastern ates. New York and Pennsylvania ok some meal last week, and indi- tions are that these states will be irly heavy buyers for some time. he South is sending in some orders, t they are so few that dealers re- rt no demand.

Mixed feed trade was quiet all of e week, with prices having a weak ne. But no material changes in val- es were recorded. Southeastern ates are taking very little molasses falfa mixed feeds. Southern Illinois d eastern Missouri are buying me, but even this trade is disap- inting to a certain extent. There is me demand for mixed cars of mo- sses alfalfa, grain mixed and alfalfa eal. There is a general belief among e trade that prices will decline arply in the course of the next few eeks, and all are therefore limiting eir trade to their bare require- ents. Rains have put pastures in od condition, and there is likeli- od that much stock will be pastured r 30 to 60 days, which will affect e feed market adversely.

Grain mixed alfalfa feeds sold up $30 per ton last week for the dry ixture. Alfalfa molasses feed was oted at $19 to $19.50 for No. 2 and p to $21 for No. 1. Grain mixed mo- sses alfalfa feeds in new burlap ags, Kansas City basis, brought 7.50 to $29 per ton.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Cambridge, Neb., reports that al- lfa has averaged as high as five ons to the acre in its immediate vi- inity, particularly in Furnas County, long the Republican River. The of- cial report for Kansas last week tated that putting up of the fourth rop of alfalfa continues in many arts of the state.

Construction work has started on the building to house the alfalfa meal mill at Gering, Neb., being erected by E. Leon Perrine. The capacity of the mill will be four tons per hour to start with, but the building is being so constructed that additions to the capacity can be made with little trouble. The mill will be operated by electricity.

I. L. Edsall, of Superior, Neb., has perfected a portable alfalfa meal mill which can also be used as an ensilage cutter. The portable mill is light and can also grind corn and other grain at the same time it is grinding meal. Although the machine has not been manufactured in large quantities, it is estimated by Mr. Edsall that its total cost ought not to be more than $300. It has capacity of one ton per hour.

Alfalfa seed is selling at $1.50 to $3 per 100 lbs. higher now than a year ago, according to the quotations of Kansas City dealers, who are now asking $9 to $12 per 100 lbs. for seed, according to quality. This year's crop of seed is much lighter, but there was a good carry-over from last year, which will help make up the deficiency. The crop in 1913 was of record proportions, and some sections of the Southwest harvested the largest crop of seed in their history. The demand for seed now is good, fall planting of alfalfa in the Southwest beng on a large scale.

The Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co., Wichita, Kan., in a bulletin being issued to the trade, tells of an experience F. K. Conklin had with green and brown alfalfa hay. The bulletin says: "Last spring I was called before an audience of dairymen. I placed 10 lbs. each of green and brown alfalfa before a horse and the same before a cow. The horse left two lbs. of the green alfalfa stems and cleaned up the brown alfalfa. The cow left 4½ lbs. of the green alfalfa stems and ate all of the brown hay. Both the horse and the cow ate the brown hay first. Does this speak for color or for feed? Mr. Feeder, it is up to us to learn what alfalfa is, and we should do all in our power to protect the feeding of it to make both ends meet. Alfalfa has more feeding qualities than most men give it credit for having. Why will they keep on paying big prices for bran when alfalfa contains as much or more strength and is not nearly so costly. Why pay the enormous price for timothy when alfalfa is cheaper and contains as much fat and protein in one ton as is contained in three tons of timothy?"

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked) — Choice, $19; No. 1, $18; No. 2, $16@16.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)— No. 1, $21; No. 2, $19@19.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$27.50@29; alfalfa grain dry mixed, $29@30.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $13.50@14; No. 1, $12.50@13; No. 2, $9@10.50; No. 3, $7.50@8.50; standard, $11@12.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 12, 1914.

All descriptions of alfalfa products were lower this week. Prices declined $1 and the trade predicts further reductions. The hay market, which had held a firm tone for such a long period, has finally come down, prices descending $1 a ton. Dealers have considerable trouble bringing about transactions, as the buyers are anxious to wait to see what developments will set in. Most buying this week was for immediate use. Even the Southern points, which had been the principal factor on this market, are staying out of the market, in anticipation that prices will go lower. Quotations are: Grain mixed feed, $23.50@24.50; alfalfa meal, $25@25.50; molasses feed, $25.50@26.50.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 12, 1914.

Hay and stock feeds received a big impetus in demand last week when it became known that some 30,000 horses and mules for the French and English armies would be embarked from New Orleans. The first big order came when 8,775 bales of hay, with a number of tons of mixed feeds, were bought last week by agents of the French government to ship with 850 horses loaded on the steamship Raeburn. Orders are being placed for hay by the trainload to fill the demand which will arise in the next three months. With the closing of navigation on the St. Lawrence early in November, the thousands of horses and mules booked to go from St. Louis to Montreal to be embarked for Liverpool and other United Kingdom ports will have to come to New Orleans or Galveston and a big pull is being made to bring them here on account of the short run to Havana, the first neutral port, and because of the superior loading facilities at Port Chalmette. Orders for 100,000 horses and mules have been given at St. Louis and Kansas City, and it is believed 75 per cent of them will go through New Orleans. Dealers in hay and mixed feeds are preparing for a big business and local men made inquiries for round lots of alfalfa hay, meal and blackstrap from Cuba. Ruling prices of alfalfa were stationary on the quotations of the previous week, with No. 1 hay at $20 and meal at $22 per ton. Mixed feeds ranged from $25 to $32 per ton, according to quality and grade.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 12, 1914.

Alfalfa meal markets favored the bears last week, and prices were easier all along the line. Conditions surrounding the trade were rather unsatisfactory from the sellers' standpoint, and nearly all dealers voiced the opinion that quotations would work lower before any material buying was attracted to the market. Temperatures have been high in all directions and the amount of indoor feeds saved by the recent fine weather is unusually heavy for this time of the year. This factor, coupled with poor cotton trade conditions in the South, has worked against values in this market, as the Southern trade is a big item in the business of St. Louis houses at this season. One of the dealers in alfalfa meal on the Merchants' Exchange reports considerable reselling of contracts by some important handlers who were unfortunate enough to buy extensively on the big war bulge, and now are willing to take a loss in the open market rather than hold supplies. Indications are that there was much over-stocking by the trade in nearly all directions, and that a material setback in price must be awaited by many buyers with high-priced stocks on hand, before purchases can be made to strike a favorable average on total holdings.

Colorado has been shipping meal rather freely for the past two weeks, and with the light demand prevalent and an easier tone in corn, oats and mill feeds the entire trade is uncertain over the outlook. The alfalfa hay market also showed the pressure of fairly heavy receipts, with easier quotations, which buyers said should be reflected in lower prices on alfalfa mixed feeds, but mixers were not inclined to make wide enough price concessions to create activity in the trade. Alfalfa molasses feed is moving lightly to Southwestern states and Arkansas, with Missouri, Oklahoma and Kansas buying when stocks run low. The movement of mixed grain feeds to the East is light, compared with a year ago.

On Saturday it was reported on the Merchants' Exchange that a heavy demand for alfalfa hay for export had developed in the West and that one Western concern had taken an option on several thousand cars—latter to be shipped via Texas points. Final sales of alfalfa hay were scant No. 1 at $13.50; No. 1 at $14 and $14.50 and $15; No. 1 choice at $16. Quote No. 2 alfalfa meal at $16; No. 1 at $18@18.50; No. 1 choice, $19.50; alfalfa molasses meal without grain, $19@21, and with grain, $23.50@26.60.

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KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Alfalfa Meal--Haywood Alfalfa Warehouse Co.
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Live Stock Dealers Are Depending to a Great Extent on Alfalfa Mixed Feeds for Their Ration.

Feed Dealers Should Cater to This Demand by Istalling a Stock of Otto Weiss Mixed Alfalfa Feeds.

Otto Weiss Feeds Always Carry a Minimum Protein and Fat Guarantee.

The Digestibility of Otto Weiss Feeds Is Equal to Their Name.

Ask About Our Mixed Cars of Meal, Molasses Alfalfa Feed and Grain Mixed Feeds.

The OTTO WEISS ALFALFA STOCK FOOD CO.
Wichita, Kansas

Cane Molasses

Preferred over the beet by-product everywhere. Increased sales of feed invariably follow the use of CANE MOLASSES in mixed feeds.

Authorities on live stock feeding are continually advising feeders that CANE MOLASSES is much superior to the beet residue for all kinds of live stock.

Penick & Ford, Ltd., with storage for 7,000,000 gallons of CANE MOLASSES never fails to ship out on specified time. P. & F. service is as near perfect as can be made.

P. & F. prices are always in line. P. & F. quality is synonymous with the best.

Shipments can be made on a day's notice any time of the year.

For carlots of CANE MOLASSES or any information about its mixing value, write

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ROLL GRINDING AND CORRUGATING

Workmanship First Class

Southwestern Agents for The Robinson Mfg. Co. Unique Roller Mills and Mill Machinery.

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We make cases to fit any scourer made.

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scouring your wheat bright and clean, ask any miller who uses a SHULTZ PATENT COMPOSITION SCOURING CASE what he thinks of it. If you don't happen to know any millers who use our case, write us and we will send you our illustrated catalog and plenty of testimonials.

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The Trade Mark of

"GOOD BAGS"

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¶ Good bags are indispensable to good flour. And then nobby, attractive printed bags add to the selling value of the flour.

¶ The "Milwaukee Method" of printing is attractive: in fact, it is the criterion by which many millers judge bag printing.

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Standard, X, XX and XXX Quality
Grit-Gauze and XXX Grit-Gauze

EACH UNEXCELLED IN ITS CLASS

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Gate City Steam Generator

Simple, Durable, Efficient.

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whether the crops are good or bad; whether the margin on your milling output is right or wrong; whether your milling yield is high or low.

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built good and strong and with tremendous capacity for grinding everything that comes along, extremely fine or coarse. It will reduce any kind of whole grain, screenings, bran, hulls, alfalfa hay, coal, charcoal, etc., etc., etc.

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to grind any and everything that comes its way.

Let us know your wants and we will send you sample ground into a powdered mass or as coarse as you please.

We have built over 100 Alfalfa and Feed Mixing Plants

We build and equip all kinds of feed millIng plants, and can supply anything required in the feed grinding business, or for the grinding of any by-products.

Send for long list of millers who are using the machine.

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WANTED.—Position by a practical miller with 35 years' experience in milling. Would like a position in a mill of 50, 75 or 100 bbl. capacity. Have milled both hard and soft wheat. Am sober and steady. Can furnish good references. Can do some repairing. Address Box 246, Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Head miller's position in hard or soft wheat mill up to 1,000 bbl. capacity. Twenty-eight years' experience in large and small mills; up-to-date and guarantee best possible results; strictly sober, good habits, married; want steady position. Can come at once. A. Christl, General Delivery, Omaha, Neb.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 barrels and up. Have had charge of mills from 150 to 2,000 barrels. Can furnish very best of references. Can keep mill in good repair, have my own tools. Married. Can come at once. Wish a situation where there are good schools. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 203, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in good mill of 100 to 500 bbl. capacity. I am thoroughly up-to-date in modern milling, and capable of obtaining the best results in quality and yield. Am married, 30 years of age, have had more than 12 years' experience in different mills. I do not use liquor in any form. Can furnish satisfactory recommendations as to character and ability. Give capacity, make of machinery and wages paid in first letter. Address Head Miller, 710 Ninth avenue, Shenandoah, Iowa.

WANTED—Position as head miller by a middle aged man; lifetime experience with all kinds of wheat. Have been head miller here with the Lincoln Mills for the past eight years, but have resigned. Can give best of references, and come at once. John J. Taylor, 3089 Vine St., Lincoln, Neb.

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FOR SALE—One 60" Universal bolter, Vibromotor drive, arranged for 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th break. One 56" Universal bolter, Vibromotor drive, arranged for 1st, 2d, 3d and sizings middlings. One 56" Universal bolter, Vibromotor drive, arranged for 4th, 5th and 6th middlings, 1st and 2d tailings. One two-high 9x18 Allis corn rolls. One No. 3 Invincible milling separator, one No. 3 Invincible scourer, one No. 2½ iron Prinz scourer, one No. 2 Niagara bran duster, one Wegner wheat heater No. 6, one Columbian first-break governor, 40 to 60 bus. per hour. Most of this machinery is practically as good as new and will be sold cheap. The Russell Milling Co., Russell, Kan.

WANTED—Position as superintendent or head miller in a hard or soft wheat mill of 200 to 500 bbl. capacity. Am not out of employment. Satisfactory reasons given for wanting a change. Best of references. Address W. R. Long, Tebbetts, Mo.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has suspended from Oct. 22 until April 22 the operation of certain schedules in tariffs filed by the Rock Island, which provide for the cancellation of commodity rates on grain and grain products in carloads, from points in Iowa and Minnesota, located on the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, to destinations in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Colorado.

The Mitchell Alfalfa Milling and Light Co., Mitchell, Neb., is running on a 12-hour schedule and reports a good demand for meal at this time. Manager W. D. Linden advises that a 100-horsepower engine will be installed in the power plant of the mill soon, which will double the power.

The Moellendorf elevator at Martin, N. D., burned, containing 8,000 bus. of grain. It was only partially covered by insurance.

The Prairie du Sac Dam Co. has bought the L. G. Gesell flour mill at Okee, Wis.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, etc., required by the act of August, 24, 1912, of Milling and Grain News, published weekly at St. Louis, Mo., for October 1, 1914: Editor, W. B. Burns., St. Louis, Mo. Publisher, W. B. Burns, St. Louis, Mo. Owner: W. B. Burns, St. Louis, Mo. Known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities, none.

(Signed) W. B. BURNS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 16th day of September, 1914.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. DAVIS, Notary Public.

My commission expires June 30, 1915.

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HOMINY FEED
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BRAN, SHORTS, MIDDLINGS
CORN OR OATS (Sacked or Bulk)

Plymouth

THE PLYMOUTH MILLERS, Le Mars, Iowa

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business."

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New Export Trade Rule

Draft of Rules Proposed for All Export Flour Sales.

These proposed rules were drafted by a committee of the Southwestern Millers' League at a meeting held at Kansas City Oct. 3, the federation being represented by the secretary. They are submitted by the league for discussion at semi-annual meeting of directors and delegates of the Millers' National Federation to be held at Chicago Friday, Oct. 30.

These rules and conditions shall cancel and supersede all rules and conditions heretofore governing the relation of buyer and seller in export trade.

Conditions printed in codes in use between buyer and seller shall be superseded by these rules and conditions, and in the event of failure of buyer and seller to make specific rules governing their relations, then these rules and conditions shall be the basis upon which settlements of disputes, if any, shall be made.

I.

All orders / offers shall be in accordance with and subject to the following rules and conditions, unless otherwise specified, to-wit:

(a) If type sample has been submitted the same shall constitute a standard; if offers and sales are made on recognized brands of flour prior to the receipt of type samples by the buyer, the quality and grade heretofore furnished under such brands shall constitute a standard, subject to crop variations; and in the event that the buyer claims that the goods received are not a fair tender on the contract the seller shall be notified by cable within five days following the arrval of the goods.

(b) All disputes as to quality shall be settled by arbitrators—one to be chosen by the seller, one by the buyer and a third, if necessary, by the two so chosen. The basis of the condition of the flour to be considered by the arbitrators shall be that it must be in sound, merchantable condition, with the exception that due tolerances for normal variations in clear and low grade shall be taken into consideration, and allowance shall be made for natural bleaching of type samples.

(c) Should flour delivered be found not to be a fair tender on the contract, the shipper shall have the right to demand possession of the goods and the same shall be subject to his order, subject to his payment of demand draft from the buyer if payment has already been made on original documents, and the seller shall have the right to ship within ten (10) days the equivalent amount of the rejected shipment; and the buyer shall have the right to require that shipment shall be so made.

II.

(a) All offers, quotations, purchases and sales shall include cost, freight and ordinary insurance only, it being understood that insurance shall cover all risks except that risk arising from hazard due to a state of war; and should seller, buyer or banker purchasing bill of exchange deem it advisable to protect against the hazard of war, then such war insurance shall be covered at the expense of the buyer and in such manner as will not interfere with the shipment going forward as per contract.

(b) Routing of shipment shall be at option of seller unless buyer specifies routing at time of making of contract.

(c) In event of war resulting in cancellation of freight contracts by carriers and / or advances in rates, the buyer shall assume all freight charges in excess of the price at which freight was originally booked by the seller.

(d) The cost price shall be based upon quantities, to-wit:

To Great Britain—per 280 lbs.

To the Netherlands—per 100 lbs.

To Scandinavia—per 100 kilos.

To other markets—agreed basis of weight.

(e) The term "shipment" is understood to mean forwarding from mill to seaport with trans-shipment by steamer / vessel to destination.

(f) All shipments are to be made to the nearest port of the buyer, providing that if buyer's port has no regular steamer service deliveries shall be considered as made if through bill of lading is issued to the reshipment port with trans-shipment clause inserted.

III.

(a) All offers for acceptance by cable to be open for 24 hours, unless otherwise stated, Sundays only being excepted.

(b) Orders and offers, unless otherwise specified, shall be considered for prompt shipment.

(c) Prompt shipment shall mean that original bill of lading shall be dated not to exceed fourteen (14) days after the receipt of order, if special branding instructions are not required; and if special branding is required such shipment and bills of lading shall be made within fourteen (14) days after complete instructions are received.

(d) Immediate shipment shall mean that the original bill of lading shall be dated not to exceed seven (7) days after receipt of order, if special branding instructions are not required; and if special branding is required such shipment and bills of lading shall be made within seven (7) days after complete instructions are received.

(e) Term shipment shall be according to cable agreement and shall be completed within the specified time, except that should special branding instructions prevent such shipment, then any delays so caused shall serve to extend the contract for an equal length of time after date upon which complete instructions are received.

(f) Where contracts are made covering term shipment, shipment shall be made at seller's option at any time within the whole period; thus, July-August shall mean that seller may ship all or any part within the two months of July and August; but the term July and August shall be understood to mean the shipment of the half of the amount in July and the other half of the amount in August.

(g) In all cases where the seller is delayed in shipping by events or causes beyond his control, such as embargo of railroads to shipping ports, loss of seller's mill by fire, labor strikes and certified-to machinery accidents, a reasonable extension of time shall be granted, not to exceed in any case the actual loss of time due to the causes above mentioned.

IV.

(a) The terms of payment are to be by draft to which shall be attached through bills of lading and ordinary insurance certificates, draft to be drawn at three (3) days sight, documents to be surrendered only upon payment, and such terms of payment shall govern; provided, however, that in the inability of the seller to negotiate such exchange the seller may then require revision of terms of payment to accord with requirements of American bankers.

(b) All marine insurance, free of war risk, is to be effected in America with good companies, unless otherwise specifically arranged. Insurance certificates and bills of lading shall accompany draft; insurance to be engaged for an amount of five (5) per cent over gross invoice value, payable at the agency of the company in London, and in the event of marine loss seller shall be released on that part of the contract covered by the shipment and will not be obliged to replace the flour so lost or damaged.

V.

(a) Neither buyer nor seller shall have the right to cancel any contract except in the event of declaration of war by the nation or nations in which the seller's milling property or the buyer is located; and in the event of such declaration of war by either nation, then either the buyer or seller shall have the right to cancel all unfilled contracts.

(b) Should buyer's destination port be closed for shipments of flour owing to war between any nations and to flour being declared contraband of war when destined to such port or ports, then either buyer or seller shall have the right to cancel all unfilled contracts.

VI.

Should flour be consigned, the following rules shall govern:

(a) Drafts may be drawn at three (3) days sight, attached to which shall be proper bills of lading and insurance papers for such an amount as may be agreed upon between the consignee and consignor.

(b) The insurance papers shall not be for less than ten (10) per cent in excess of the draft or bill of exchange, and in the event of marine loss the insurance money collected shall pay: First, the draft against the consignment; second, a commission to the consignee of not to exceed one and a half (1½) per cent of the amount drawn against the shipment; third, the balance, if any, shall belong and revert to the consignor.

(c) The consignee shall report to the consignor, showing in full detail the price obtained and charges, if any, deducted, and such report shall be considered final.

(d) Flour consigned for sale and delivered to the buyer shall release the consignor from further liability as to quality, condition or price.

VII.

Should buyer or seller fail or refuse to fulfill his or their part of the contracts made under the conditions herein provided, the defaulting party shall be liable to the other party for all loss, damage or expense, as may be allowed to either in court of equity or agreed upon by arbitrators, except that in the event of the failure of either buyer or seller to comply with any of these conditions or the conditions agreed upon between them as governing sales and purchases, then either buyer or seller may cancel contract without penalty.

The application of the railroads of Illinois for leave to increase rates five per cent on interstate grain shipments was denied Oct. 9 by the Illinois Public Utilities Commission.

St. Louis Flour Rate Case

Hearing Before Interstate Commerce Commission Next Week.

The case of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club vs. the Chicago & Alton Railroad Co. et al. will be heard by the Interstate Commerce Commission at the Hotel Jefferson, in St. Louis, Monday, Oct. 26.

The Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club alleges discrimination and undue preference on the part of the carriers in favor of St. Louis millers, to the prejudice and disadvantage of millers in southwestern Missouri, and seeks to have this discrimination removed by the establisbment of joint through rates from Missouri points of origin to territories of consumption east of the Mississippi River.

The Southern Illinois Millers' Associaton has filed petition of intervention with the commission, requesting permission to appear at the hearing and become a party to the complaint. The Illinois millers represent that the condition complained of by the Missouri club extends into southern Illinois, citing the following example: The rate from Sedalia to St. Louis, 188 miles, is 8.5c; from Sedalia to East St. Louis, 13c, a difference of 4.5c per 100 lbs. in favor of St. Louis. As joint rates are in effect from St. Louis and East St. Louis to Southeastern and Mississippi Valley territories, the St. Louis mill can draw wheat from Sedalia and mill it in transit to either of these territories at 4.5c less than the East St. Louis mill.

The Southern Illinois Millers' Association represents that, as the discrimination exists in the rates from Missouri points of origin to St. Louis, by reason of the establishment of state rates which are lower than the rates applicable on interstate traffic, and not in the rates south or southeast of St. Louis, it should be removed by the establishment of a single rate for all grain and grain products from points of origin in Missouri to St. Louis, to apply on both state and interstate traffic.

Kansas Millers Meet.

Twenty-five Kansas millers attended an informal dinner at the Wichita Club during the International Dry Farming congress at Wichita, and discussed various phases of the milling business. Reports of the millers present generally indicated that the current demand for flour, both in local territory and in Eastern markets, was extremely dull and unsatisfactory. Some of the millers reported that they had sufficient flour booked to maintain full time operations for 10 days to two weeks.

It was the consensus of opinion of the millers that business would be very slow during the next 30 to 60 days and that business could not be pushed. Trade so far was reported very satisfactory, and millers plan to follow conservative lines and not force their flour on the markets at losing prices.

Export business continues good, with an improved demand from abroad. The export trade rules formulated by the committee at Kansas City were discussed, but no formal action was taken as to their adoption. This will be done by a general meeting of the Southwestern Millers' League later.

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Financing the Cotton Crop.

Apparently the plan to raise a loan fund of $150,000,000 to assist in financing the cotton crop, until normal demand is resumed, will be a success. This is the most comprehensive and effective plan which has been proposed to carry the South through the period of increased production and diminished consumption of her staple and money-bringing crop. There is merit to other plans as far as they go. The Buy-a-Bale movement, as a popular and patriotic endeavor to assist the South, is reported to have been of great benefit. Not less praiseworthy is the action implied by the slogan "Made in America" that more cotton goods would be consumed instead of imported goods made from other material. In the substitution of cotton bags for jute the flour and feed millers and dealers had their special opportunity, and the quantity of cotton thus consumed will aggregate a large amount, with the additional benefit that the material used will go into consumption rather than only being stored subject to another sale later on, as is the case with the "Buy-a-Bale" movement.

While the South is obviously most directly injured by the cotton situation, the whole country is seriously affected if adequate aid is not given the plans to furnish means of gathering, marketing or storing the cotton crop. The movement to create a fund of $150,000,000 was started at a meeting in St. Louis, and one of the leaders in the movement, Festus J. Wade, has just returned from New York and Washington. The success of the plan seems assured, especially since New York bankers have pledged $50,000,000 of the amount of the pool and promises of liberal support have been made by banking centers in other parts of the country. Referring to the general situation and the fact that this is of national rather than sectional importance, Mr. Wade made the following statement:

"As near as can now be determined, the cotton crop this year will be 15,000,000 bales; the surplus cotton for this year (that is, the decrease of cotton exports on account of war) will be little less than 5,000,000 bales. Therefore, by offering the farmer and plantation owner the opportunity to borrow money at a moderate rate of interest, by which these 5,000,000 bales might be carried over until the end of European hostilities, it is freely admitted that the remaining 10,000,000 bales will sell for as much as the entire crop would have sold for had not this loan fund been provided. Consequently, without this great loan fund the South would lose between $250,000,000 and $300,000,000 on its cotton crop, which would mean its inability to purchase from the East, North and West merchandise for that vast sum, hence the great interest upon the part of the thinking people of the nation as to the necessity of making provision against this threatened national calamity."

It is perhaps difficult to comprehend the magnitude and importance of the trade necessity of opening the channels of cotton marketing, which so closely affects the purchasing power of the South and thus indirectly makes the manufacturer and merchant who sells to the South an interested party. In the 13 states that grow cotton there are more than a million individual planters or cotton producers, or, in other words, more than a million individual firms. At this season of the year the South is generally in debt to the East, North and West about $450,000,000. Therefore, any misfortune or happening that paralyzes or curtails the marketing of the cotton crop not only affects the 27,000,000 people in the Southern states, but also affects every line of human industry from Maine to California and from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian line.

Therefore, in considering the cotton situation of the South one must bear in mind that it is a consideration of the whole commerce of the nation, and not cotton alone. For instance, all railroads running through the South are seriously affected by a decrease of freight and passenger traffic; all merchants and manufacturers selling their goods to the South are most seriously affected, because if you paralyze the selling power of cotton you must necessarily curtail the purchasing power of 20,000,000 people of the South. Therefore, collections are slow, sales of merchandise in the states affected are greatly curtailed, and in the last analysis, unless something is done and done almost immediately, more than 500,000 people will be thrown out of employment by reason of the South being unable to conduct business in a normal way.

Aside from plans to increase consumption and facilitate storage of cotton in this country, the efforts of relief will include the attempt to have foreign governments purchase cotton in sufficient amount at war prices to supply the mills for a year or two after the war has ceased. If the foreign purchases for immediate or future use of cotton and other products in the United States should equal the amount of the trade balance which is against the United States at present, the financial equilibrium of this country would be restored and the menace removed which caused the closing of the stock exchanges of the country. It is obvious that at present low prices of cotton American manufacturers will purchase and store as large a stock of cotton as they can carry. The restoration of normal conditions after the war will find foreign mills, without adequate stocks, at a great trade disadvantage. They can only overcome this by having a stock of low-priced cotton on hand when they commence active competition in the international markets.

The success of the $150,000,000 loan fund was practically assured when the approval of the Federal Reserve Board and the New York banking interests was given last week. Already renewed confidence in business conditions is reported from all sections.

Canadian Wheat and Flour.

Strange indeed are the commercial changes which are least expected and results which appear as a paradox of the events which were predicted but a short time before. Considering recent shipments of wheat prompts a review of what was expected in the event that reciprocity or even free trade was established between the United States and Canada in wheat and wheat products. Canadian millers are reported as purchasing and grinding considerable hard winter wheat in manufacturing the flour which was exported to the United Kingdom as a gift from the Canadian government to the mother country in time of war. The principal crop of Canada had not been harvested and there was plenty of Southwestern wheat available for immediate shipment which was required in the emergency order for this flour.

During all the discussion of Canadian reciprocity and free trade, of which there has been abundance during the past 10 years, we do not recall that anyone surmised any considerable movement of wheat from the wheat fields of Kansas and Nebraska to the merchant mills of Canada for export. There was a great deal of conjecture and debate regarding the result of allowing Canadian wheat and Canadian flour to enter the United States without duty. At that time there was a duty on wheat of 25 cents a bushel, which kept it out of the United States, even when wheat was abnormally high in the United States compared to Canadian prices. The American farmers were the strongest advocates of the continued protection of wheat, which was more or less of a myth if the statement was true that Liverpool fixed the price for both countries. The millers were divided as to the best policy to be pursued. The majority of millers in the United States were at first opposed to any change, believing that Canadian wheat and flour would increase competition in this country without corresponding benefits in enlarging the supplies of raw material. The plan of a drawback regulation which would allow mill feed to be retained in this country, while the flour made from Canadian wheat was exported, had strong adherents.

This question of Canadian wheat was before the millers for many years and nearly every result was predicted, in the event of removal or lowering of the duty, except what has happened so far on this crop. Of course, the sale of hard winter wheat to Canadian mills for export flour shipment is unusual and may not be repeated. It only illustrated that it is the unexpected that happens. If there should be a partial failure of wheat in the United States and a very large crop in Canada it is just as probable that wheat would move from Alberta to Texas for export.

At the very time when wheat was moving so widely out of regular channels there was a proposal in Canada to remove the duty on wheat and flour so that Canadian products could be exported to the United States. The idea was to export both wheat and flour, and the matter was given wide publicity. The Canadian millers apparently were not the ones who wished the American markets opened for their flour if they must at the same time give up first access to the Canadian wheat crop. The Canadian Miller and Cerealist made a strong protest against the plan, which, it stated, would deprive their domestic milling industry and Canadian workmen of much employment. That journal figured that the Canadian mills could grind all the wheat which Canada had to spare without any assistance from the mills of the United States and ended by declaring that the removal of the duty on wheat and flour at the present time would be nothing short of suicidal.

The developments in this situation, as events transpire, remind us of the policy of the late President Diaz, of what was known then as the Republic of Mexico. When Mexico had a crop of wheat it was a governmental habit to place a very high duty on both wheat and flour. When the crop diminished and wheat became scarce in Mexico the duty on wheat was removed and the flour duty still continued in force. The Mexican millers were given a chance to stock up with wheat from the United States or Argentine, but flour was kept out. The consuming public was evidently disregarded. Changing currents of trade and crop production have not superseded broader statesmanship in Canada and the United States in determining the tariff policy of wheat and flour, but the supply and demand and the exigencies of business will always

bring about just such unexpected results as have occurred recently.

Wheat Prospects and Prices.

The wheat market has backed and filled within a narrow range for some time past. There have been indications that the war as a speculative factor has grown stale. That is, however, not true, but might be considered as the opinion of those who have been disappointed because prices have shown a tendency to settle into a rut at a fairly high level. The war is still a powerful price influence in the wheat market, and there is every reason to believe that it will continue to be not only during the war but even after. The price level, now so firmly established in this country some 20 cents above the extreme low before the trouble started, is a reflection of conditions abroad and governs the price position in the international market. There is no doubt that Europe's necessities are great, although they may not be as urgent as they were two or three months ago. There is also no doubt that North America's position in the international market is just as strong as it has been in all this time, and there is every reason for believing that it will continue to be strong during the remainder of the crop year.

If this were not a fact, domestic wheat prices would not be so firmly established above the dollar level. But the demand for wheat must always be considered as relative to the supply. Wheat futures might advance continuously under the stimulus of the European buying if it were in excess of the supply at hand, but such a strained demand situation does not exist, because the United States has a liberal surplus and at the present time it is coming to the primary markets quite freely. The movement from the interior is a check on abnormal prices and a sound one, but, as has been demonstrated, the receipts have not forced the market down to any marked degree, and there is no indication that they will. As a matter of fact, the weight on the domestic market is a temporary one. It will probably increase more before the actual maximum load is reached, but there will come a time when visible stocks will have to be drawn upon and the international wheat situation does not suggest any lull in the buying power from abroad of consequence throughout the season.

Anti-Trust Bill Now a Law.

The Clayton anti-trust bill was signed by President Wilson last week, and it becomes effective at once. The new measure has wide powers, and makes unfair competition in business a misdemeanor. This concludes the trust program of the present administration.

Larger Farm Reserves.

The movement of wheat from the farms of the United States during the past three months was approximately 285,000,000 bus., compared with 224,000,000 bus. for the corresponding period last year, according to compilations of the Daily Trade Bulletin. Wheat used for fall seeding about 60,000,000 bus. Crop reported this year and supply in farmers' hands July 1 about 932,000,000 bus., compared with 764,000,000 bus. for the season of 1913-14. Aggregate quantity of wheat of all kinds on farms Oct. 1 about 581,000,000 bus., compared with about 486,000,000 bus. one year ago. Supply in second hands about 7,000,000 bus. more than one year ago.

Predicts Standard Wheat

Features of Grain Dealers' National Association Meeting.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 19, 1914.

"In another year, wheat grades will probably be standardized, and ultimately the government will have standards on all cereals," was the declaration of Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, crop technologist in charge of grain on all standardization work for the national Department of Agriculture at the annual meeting of the Grain Dealers' National Association. "The grading process used by the government is exhaustive. It traces the grain from the field to the table. The government now operates testing bakeries and laboratories in many parts of the wheat region. Data is being gathered daily for the formation of wheat grades."

The only difference between the government corn grades and the former grades in general use, said Dr. Duvel, is that there are two more grades in the government plan. This addition of two grades was very necessary, in the opinion of Dr. Duvel, but he would not state whether or not the tentative grades for wheat would be limited to the present four standards or an additional two adopted. However, that the government is actively at work on wheat standardization and that its wheat grades would be publicy announced within a year was the assertion of Dr. Duvel to the grain dealers and millers present at the ninth annual meeting of the Grain Dealers' National Association.

Plans to combat the grain tax in the war revenue bill now being considered by the Senate at Washington were made at the meeting. President Charles D. Jones asked the members of the organization to wire their senators at Washington a personal protest against the tax of one cent for every $100 worth of grain sold for present or future delivery. Mr. Jones told the members that this tax would amount to 50c on a sale of 5,000 bus. at $1, and that it would be duplicated on the same grain many times. Grain bought in Kansas City, sold in Chicago and resold to other markets would be taxed every time. The principal objection to the war tax, in the opinion of the Grain Dealers' National Association, is the duplication of the tax on the same grain.

Entertainment features provided by the Kansas City committee made the convention a pleasant one for the 700 visiting grain men.

Much time was taken in discussions of the bills before congress to eliminate future trading in grain. The principal work of the organization in the past year has been to combat such legislation, and much credit is due the organization for its work.

Lee G. Metcalf, Illiopolis, Ill., retiring first vice-president of the association, was elected president, to succeed Charles D. Jones, who has been president the past two years. Other officers elected were: John L. Messmore, St. Louis, first vice-president; E. C. Eikenberry, Camden, O., second vice-president, and Charles Quinn, Toledo, secretary-treasurer.

The next meeting place of the organization will be Cincinnati, awarded the tenth annual convention after a hard fight with other points.

An exporter in Chicago says: We have already cleared more than 90,000,000 bus. of wheat and wheat as flour from the United States this season, and there has been between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 bus. sold to go out. This makes nearly as much sold from this crop in four months as the total exports for the 12 months of last season.

Mt. Forest Elevator Co., Mt. Forest, Mich., incorporated for $3,000.

Does Not Violate Neutrality.

Commercial transactions between the belligerent governments of Europe and private citizens of the United States in no way affect the neutrality of this country, even if arms and ammunition are involved, according to a statement issued last week by Robert Lansing, acting Secretary of State. In the statement Mr. Lansing declares that foodstuffs or actual war supplies may be sold to belligerent governments, and it is not the duty of the neutral country to prevent the shipments from reaching their destination. But it is within the power of the enemy of the belligerent country buying supplies from a United States citizen to seize such article as contraband. This, however, would in no way involve the neutrality of the United States.

French Wheat Production.

An official report estimates yield of wheat in France at 296,000,000 bus., compared with 323,000,000 bus. last year. Annual consumption in the republic is 360,000,000 bus. The crop in Italy is officially reported at 168,000,000 bus., compared with 208,000,000 bus. last year. Annual importations are about 65,000,000 bus., and this figure will likely be exceeded this season. Broomhall cabled last week that rye flour in Germany is slightly cheaper, while other cereals are advancing sharply.

Sales of Fitz Water Wheels.

Recent sales of I. X. L. Steel Overshoot Water Wheels have been made by the Fitz Water Wheel Co. to the following: E. H. Hill, Jr., Sylvania, Ga.; J. S. McLaughlin, Port Royal, Pa.; L. S. Goy, Freeburg, Pa.; J. C. Hutcheson, Edinburg, Va.; B. F. Charles, Big Spring, Md.; Owen A. Schaeffer, Pottstown, Pa., R. No. 4; Dr. T. R. Whitley, Douglasville, Ga.; Wissler & Drumheller, Bristow, Va.; John M. Detweiler, Richland Center, Pa.; G. C. Sellman, Monroe, Ga.; Dr. A. M. Kalbach, Lancaster, Pa.; J. G. Fishel, Fawn Grove, Pa.; James H. Hawes, 183 Crew street, Atlanta, Ga.; W. R. Powell, Wake Forest, N. C.; W. W. Hogan, Thaxton, Va., R. R. No. 1; Woodward Bros, Cookstown, N. J.; Joe T. Cameron, Washburn, Tenn., R. R. No. 1; J. A. Dickey, Burlington, N. C., R. R. No. 5; Mrs. Roby D. Herring, Sykesville, Md.; Naponee Milling Co., Naponee, Neb.; W. S. Tice, Copper Hill, Va.; John A. Lindsey, Oxford, Pa., R. R. No. 5; W. L. Gardner, Warren Va.; J. G. Hopkins, Greenwood, Va.; W. Seyk Co., Kewaunee, Wis.; John H. Reckart, Terra Alta, W. Va.; Blymyer Iron Works Co., Cincinnati, O.; Durham Bros., Abingdon, Va.; A. T. Skerry Co., 79 Fifth avenue, New York; White Oak Milling Co., Holsopple, Pa.

Weevil in Stored Wheat.

Complaint is general in the Southwest among farmers that the grain weevil is doing injury to their wheat stored in bins. Also, farmers are having much trouble with wheat heating while in storage, because of their inexperience in handling stored grain. Many wheat-growers in the Southwest stored their grain this year for the first time, and when they started marketing at the recent high point they found much spoiled grain. For the grain weevil authorities are advising fumigation with carbon bi-sulphide. A proportion of 10 lbs. to every 10,000 cubic feet set in an open plate for two days will kill all weevil. Bin containing grain must be made air-tight.

W. H. Allen, Jr., manager of the Belzoni (Miss.) Grocery Co., has agreed to erect a mill and install modern machinery if neighboring farmers will contract to plant a sufficient acreage of wheat to operate a 50-bbl. mill at least six months in the year.

Export Rate Allowed

Kansas City Southern Puts in Variable Proportional Rate to Gulf Port.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 19, 1914.

Word was received here late last week that the Interstate Commerce Commission has approved tariffs filed by the Kansas City Southern, providing for proportional rates on grain and grain products moving from Nebraska and Kansas points through Kansas City for export via Port Arthur, Texas, the Kansas City Southern terminal. The railroads are required, however, to cancel the tariffs under suspension and submit others to the Commission, omitting certain features which were objected to. What these objectionable features are is not known here, as Kansas City Southern railroad officials declare they know nothing, except that the general provisions of the tariff have been approved by the Commission.

The purpose of the Kansas City Southern in making these new export tariffs, according to J. F. Holden, vice-president of the road, is to readjust matters so that it will be possible to bring wheat from some Nebraska and Kansas points through Kansas City for export, which cannot be moved that way at present.

Milling organizations throughout the Southwest filed protests against the tariffs as issued by the Kansas City Southern, claiming that they would work a hardship upon them. In a protest sent to the Interstate Commere Commission at Washington, it was declared that the new tariffs of the Kansas City Southern would throw the control of the export wheat business of Southwest into a few hands at Kansas City, and that they would be enabled to bid up the price at country stations to such an extent that the domestic millers, particularly those in Southern Illinois and at St. Louis, who had established a business and were relying on wheat coming from Kansas City, would be practically excluded from securing wheat here by the relatively higher prices made possible at this market by the new rates. The Southern Illinois Millers' Association and the St. Louis Millers' Club also protested against the proportional tariffs.

The approved tariffs will have the effect of attracting much business to the Kansas City Southern that formerly moved direct from the wheat fields via other lines. It was claimed by millers that the new tariffs would have the effect of provoking retaliation on the part of other lines carrying wheat to Gulf ports; that prices would be raised to such a level that millers would be seriously handicapped on Eastern business.

In ordinary years, the Kansas City Southern secures a little export wheat tonnage, and it was due to this fact that the new rates were issued. Wheat from points in Nebraska and Kansas, which now can move for export only by a direct line from origin, can be brought to Kansas City and sent for export over the Kansas City Southern on the remainder of the proportional rate. That is, this wheat can be moved for export through Kansas City via the Kansas City Southern on the same rate as it moved direct.

"If you want to help the Southern planter, don't buy a bale of cotton, but buy cotton goods wherever possible. Sell flour and feed in cotton sacks. In this way the cotton will be used up. The bale may be on hand a long time, and must eventually be used, and until it is used it will help keep the price down. A national campaign is to be inaugurated to buy cotton goods for a certain week. Help it along."—Frank H. Tanner, secretary of the Ohio Millers' State Association.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 19, 1914.

Practically no interest is being displayed by flour buyers in new sales at present values. With wheat markets unsettled and fluctuations small, sales of flour are steadily falling off in volume. Kansas City and Southwestern mills reported very dull business during the past week, with new orders barely 50 per cent of entire output. Most mills are filling old contracts, which are taking about half of production. Generally full time runs are being maintained in the Southwest, but a number of mills are "at the end of their rope," and plan to start on half time operations during the next few weeks.

One of the largest sales made in Kansas City last week was for 80 per cent patent at $4.80 for 1,000 and $4.85 for 2,000 bbls. to the same jobber by a country mill, shipment within 60 days. Other sales of 1,000 bbl. lots in cotton were made at 10c to 15c lower prices early in the week, but the general range on 80 per cent patents was $4.65 to $4.85.

Practically no inquiry is coming from the East, where buyers have views set at about 35c to 45c under the present range. Large lots of 95 per cent flour could be sold in New York at $4 to $4.05 in jutes, Kansas City basis, but no Eastern jobbers are willing to pay more than the top of this range. Many are receiving flour on old contracts, which was bought at less than $4 per bbl. in jutes delivered, or about 75c less than present prices. Shipping instructions on such contracts are sent in earlier than contract time. In some instances, mills in the Southwest have been asked by New York City jobbers to deliver nour 30 days earlier than original contract called for. Until all old contracts have been exhausted by the trade, little business is expected from the East.

Established trade in Southwestern and Central states are taking carlots as stocks are exhausted. Mixed car trade was heavy last week, partly because of the advancing feed prices. Smaller amounts of flour and more feed were taken in mixed cars.

Ruling values on established brands in the Southwest at the close of the week were at $5 to $5.10 in cotton sacks, Kansas City basis.

Several large export sales were made by mills last week at attractive prices, but cabling was spasmodic and came from scattered points. No regular export demand is apparent now. Mills have filled most of old contracts made before the war broke out, but still have a few sales, which will take their output of clear for the next 30 days.

Clear flour is still scarce. There is some domestic inquiry, but the bulk of the output of clear is going for export. Southern states are the best domestic buyers. Prices on first clear range from $3.60 to $4 in jutes, Kansas City basis.

Soft wheat flour trade is light in volume, and mills are complaining to some extent about the lack of shipping directions from Southern markets. New sales are to regular trade and only in carlots.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for October shipment, $4.35@4.70 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $3.75@4 per bbl., according to quality and grades; second clear, $3.40@3.60.

Decided Strength in Mill Feed.

Buying by Eastern states and indications of a smaller output in the near future were bullish factors in the mill feed market during the past week. Advances of six to eight cents were noted on bran, shorts and middlings, with the tone at the close steady. Offerings of mills did not increase with the sharp rise in quotations, many continuing to store their offal as much as warehouses will stand. A majority of the Southwestern millers are of the opinion that feed prices will be much higher in the next 30 to 60 days, and are storing bran for this advance.

It is almost impossible for jobbers to buy feed for deferred shipment. Mills asked stiff premiums for feed for more than 20 days delivery, and most sales were made on basis of quick shipment. Spot bran when offered sold freely the closing days at 91@92c.

Eastern buying, mostly of a speculative character, was not on a very large scale, but some mills reported the first sales of bran of the past 30 days to the East. However, the majority of Eastern distributors stepped out of the market when mills raised prices above 90c.

Demand for mill feed in Southwestern states increased slightly in volume early in the week when the sudden change in temperature necessitated heavier feeding. Jobbers in the Southwest are carrying light stocks of feed, and when the first signs of bullishness appeared in the market, many started to replenish supplies. Mixed car trade took a large percentage of the output of feed last week.

Shorts were just as strong as bran, advancing more than five cents per hundredweight. Brown shorts are quoted as low as $1 per 100 lbs., but gray shorts are held at $1.05 to $1.07, while white shorts are quoted at a range of $1.10 to $1.12.

Fancy white middlings were scarce, selling at $1.30 to $1.40. Mixed car trade took all of output.

Distributors bid up to 95c last week for bran, shipment up to the close of the year, but no acceptances of this figure were reported among mills. Millers storing bran declare they will not sell until the market has at least reached the dollar mark.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 91@92c per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1@1.10; white shorts, $1.10@1.12; fancy white middlings, $1.30@1.40; red dog, $1.40@1.50.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jutes, $4.80@5.30 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $4.60@5.10; first clears, $4@4.10; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5@5.30 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $4.30; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $2.20@2.30 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $2.15@2.25; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $2,15@2.25 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $2.10@2.15; graham flour in small sacks, $2.15@2.50 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $2.55@2.70 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 91@93c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.50; white shorts, $1.12.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5.30@5.40 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5.10@5.20; bran, 95c@$1 per 100; mill run, $1.05@1.10; brown shorts, $1@1.10; white shorts, $1.15@1.20; corn meal, 40c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $5.60 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.40; bran, 90@95c; mill-run bran, $1@1.05; standard shorts, $1.20@1.25; corn meal, 36@38c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.45@1.55 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5.60@5.70 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.30@5.60; corn meal, 17-lb. sacks, 40c; bran, $1.05@1.10 per 100 basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $5.80@6 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $5.50@5.90 per bbl.; bran, $1.20 per 100; shorts, $1.40; corn meal, 80c per 35-lb. sack.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Kansas City mills made 52,000 bbls. of flour during the past week, or approximately 7,000 bbls. less than in the preceding week, when total production was reported at 59,700 bbls. Two weeks ago, mills turned out 58,900 bbls. and last year, 67,500 bbls.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

The Nelson Grain Co., Kansas City, has installed a 12-inch Wolf mill for rolling oats.

J. A. Cravens has been employed as head miller for the Ellsworth Mill & Elevator Co., Ellsworth, Kan.

The office of the Lyons Milling Co., Lyons, Kan., is undergoing thorough repairs. New desks and office apparatus are being installed.

Equipment was purchased from the Kansas City office of The Wolf Co., last week by the Kansas State Agricultural College to enable the students to operate the mill for commercial purposes.

Albert C. Loring, president of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis, purchased last week the Kansas City Board of Trade membership of F. A. Farmer. The price was $3,400, including the transfer fee of $500.

The Hoffman Mill, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Enterprise, Kan., has made an average of 1,400 bbls. of flour per day during the month of September. The mill was operated day and night seven days of the week.

E. E. Brewster, bidding for the Beloit Milling Co., Beloit, Kan., secured award last week to furnish the federal prison at Leavenworth with 90,000 lbs. of flour at $2.15 per hundredweight delivered in single sacks.

On several days last week the receipts of corn in Kansas City were less than 10 cars. Total receipts of the grain for the week were 46 cars, compared with 109 cars in the preceding week, 363 cars a year ago and 54 cars in 1912.

N. M. Vilm, president of the Howard Mills Co., Wichita, Kan., announced last week that the company would hereafter be known as the Vilm Milling Co. With Mr. Vilm are associated three sons. J. E. Howard, former owner, has no interest in the plant now.

Thomas Page, of the Thomas Page Milling Co., Topeka, Kan., is one of the incorporators in the Western States Portand Cement Co., granted a charter in Kansas last week. The new company is capitalized at $800,000, and is one of the largest companies of its kind in Kansas.

Alex. M. Davis, of the U. S. Army commissionary department, 308 Gumbel building, Kansas City, will receive sealed bid in duplicate up to October 20 for 39,984 lbs. of "issue" flour and 39,984 lbs. of hard spring wheat "issue" flour for delivery in double sacks at Fort Riley, Kan., as soon as possible.

Pancakes and muffins, made from Feterita meal, the drouth resistant which was given no little attention by farmers in the Southwest last year, were placed on exhibition on the Kansas City Board of Trade. F. M. Corbin, who is known as the kafir corn expert of the Southwest, made the exhibit.

John Simonds, of the Simonds-Shields Grain Co., Kansas City, says that reports from Galveston say that storage room is again filled with wheat and that there are 2,800 cars of wheat on track. "This has stopped exporters from bidding for wheat," said Mr. Simonds, "as they fear another blockade." Other exporters in Kansas City declared at the close of last week that the scarcity of boats at Galveston was interfering with the movement of export wheat.

S. H. Stolzfus, Kansas manager for The Wolf Co., Chambersburg, Pa., secured contract last week from the Schuyler County Milling Co., Lancaster, Mo., for a 100-bbl. mill, to replace the structure destroyed by fire several months ago. Five double stands of roll rolls, sifters and other machinery were included in the order. Mill will be completed by the first of the year. It will be operated by an oil engine. E. P. Barrett is manager.

The Union Grain Co., Hutchinson, Kan., has been re-organized in accordance with the law, charter being granted the company at Topeka, last week. The new incorporators are: William Kelly, J. W. Burns, F. D. Larabee, C. A. Greenlee and M. L. Van Meter. The former Union Grain Co. was re-organized because there were only four stockholders, while five are required by the Kansas statutes, and also because the mills as corporations held stock. The Kansas laws provide that one corporation shall not own stock in another corporation.

J. F. Kroutil, of the Yukon Mill & Grain Co., Yukon, Okla., while in Kansas City last week stated that his company had more orders on their books now than for some years past at this time. "Business has been rushing with us since the opening of the new crop," declared Mr. Kroutil. "We increased the capacity of our mill previous to the new crop, but we are yet unable to take care of the business. The wheat area has been increased from five to ten per cent in our part of the state. Seeding has been completed."

C. E. Williams, of the Hays City Mill & Elevator Co., Hays City, Kan., who attended the sessions of the Grain Dealers' National Association convention in Kansas City last week, said flour trade is dull to domestic points. "We are running full time, however," said Mr. Williams. "Wheat movement is heavy at Hays and near by country elevator stations. Up to this time I do not believe that more than one-fourth of the Ellis county wheat crop has been marketed. Seeding has been completed, with the area about the same as a year ago. It is a difficult matter to increase the acreage in a straight wheat country, but every available piece of ground has been sown to wheat. Farmers are making money from this cereal."

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Prints letterheads and other commercial work for more than 100 mills in the Southwest, which is an argument for you to give them a trial.

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St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 19, 1914.

Flour trade was quiet last week, but values were firmer in the late market, with mills generally asking advances. Little if any business was booked to the domestic trade, however. Both jobbers and millers found difficulty in getting new orders, and those recorded were scattered and based on wheat values almost entirely. Millers find difficulty in figuring closely on this basis, but the late firmness was the result of wheat futures closing at the high point of the week, with decided strengt hin cash wheat. Southern trade continues stagnant, and few orders, except regular trade on basis of quick remittance, are reported by millers or jobbers. The East is taking flour in a moderate way, but stocks there are rather large for domestic consumption and most orders are for export sales, which are being held under cover to keep from influencing wheat quotations.

While the flour trade reports these generally unsatisfactory conditions at present, there is a note of cheerfulness in certain well-informed quarters and the belief prevails that more activity is ahead as stocks on hand are used. All indications point to record-breaking light receipts of wheat on the end of the crop, with very high prices if the war continues, and millers assert that the level of values reached will be higher than that touched on the big war boom, and that this will ultimately cause present flour prices to appear so cheap that a large volume of buying at advancing quotations will be inevitable. Official reports were of a light export business, with a few sales to the Continent, some hard 95 per cent netting $4.70@4.75 bulk and soft extra fancy $4.52 bulk and a sale of soft straight to the United Kingdom. Late domestic sales were 250 bbls. hard low grade at $3.40 jute; 350 sacks soft straight at $4.40 jute; 1,000 bbls. spring patent at $5.15 jute; 350 sacks hard, seven cars soft and 1,000 bbls. Kansas patent on p. t.

Output of flour at the following mills was 86,200 bbls. this week, against 90,100 previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 12,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 15,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 20,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 14,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 5,000; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,500; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 1,600; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 4,000; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,500; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,000.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $4.75@5; straight, $4.40@4.70; extra fancy, $4.15@4.25; fancy, $3.90@4.10; low grades, $3.50@3.60.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $4.85@5; straight, $4.60@4.75; first clear, $4.10@4.30; second clear, $3.70@4; low grades, $3.40@3.60.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.10@5.30; clear, $4.75.

Rye Flour—Quote pure from first hands at $4.55 jute. In small jobbing way, dealers charge $5.10 in jute and $5.35 in wood.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote hard bran at $1 and soft $1.02@1.03; mixed feed, $1.06@1.08; middlings, $1.10@1.35; white hominy feed at $25.25 per ton and yellow at $25 per ton. No. 1 alfalfa meal at $18 and choice No. 1 at $19. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. at $1.03@1.04 and middlings at $1.25.

St. Louis Cash Wheat Market.

Reports of heavy export sales and a rising market in futures gave cash wheat a decided up-turn last week. Prices finished about four cents higher on the active grades, with top prices scored in the final session. The movement to market was decidedly lighter in all directions and there is nothing to indicate that increased receipts will develop later. Official estimates that the world's wheat crop is some 400,000,000 bushels under last year, with reports of record-breaking wheat exports in September and in the first half of October, caused millers and elevator interests to take the buying side confidently. At no time during the week were there any samples carried over, and the demand on several days was as good as any seen since the war started. Quote No. 2 red wheat at $1.11½@1.13; No. 3 red, $1.08@1.10½; No. 4 red, $1.03@1.08; No. 2 hard, $1.12@1.12½; No. 3 hard, $1.10@1.11½.

Bran Is Stronger and Higher.

There was a firmer tone in mill feed last week, and prices were five to ten cents higher on bran as the week closed. The inquiry continued to run to small lots, but the total business booked was larger in volume than in several weeks past. Mills continue to grind freely, but stocks are working down in several important distributing centers, and with the advent of winter weather many dealers believe that a better market will develop. The steady rise in wheat, cash and futures, had a sentimental influence on the market, and, if continued, will carry quotations higher.

There was a little more activity in the market for future shipment, and ten cars of hard wheat bran were taken for ten-day delivery at $1. Soft bran sold as the week closed at $1.03. Trade with the South continues light, but in the East there is a little better feeling and bran prices are firmer in the Northwest. Mixed feeds and other wheat feed products were fairly firm.

St. Louis Notes.

H. V. Wilczek, flour broker of Boston, visited the St. Louis trade last week.

David Wiegmann, of John F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co., started Monday night for a trip in the Southeast to visit the firm's important connections.

H. J. Berry, of the American Hominy Co., Indianapolis, stopped in St. Louis on his way home from the Grain Dealers' National Association convention. Mr. Berry has many friends in the milling and grain business on the Merchants' Exchange.

Edward Culver, chief grain inspector of the Toledo Grain Exchange, was a visitor on the Merchants' Exchange last week, and declared that receipts in the soft wheat territory have been marketed freely, and that indications are for a very light run of grain on the end of the crop.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 74,115 bbls., against 80,585 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 2,721,000 bbls., against 2,579,105 bbls. last year. Shipments last week 94,010 bbls., against 104,740 bbls. last year. Since Jan. 1, 3,295,515 bbls., against 3,049,715 bbls. last year.

J. H. Hardin, Jr., of the Illinois Central elevator, at New Orleans, La., was on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last week, on his way home from the convention of the Grain Dealers' National Association at Kansas City. Mr. Hardin declared that business conditions in the Crescent City territory, while quiet, already showed signs of revival.

A meeting and dinner of the St. Louis Millers' Club will be held at the Mercantile Club on Wednesday evening, Oct. 21. Among other business, delegates will be selected to represent the club at the meeting of the Millers' National Federation at Chicago on Oct. 30.

A meeting of millers and grain dealers was held at the Madison Hotel, Jefferson City, Monday, Oct. 19, to consider the commercial feed laws of Kansas and discuss general legislative matters of interest to the Missouri Grain Dealers' Association. On Tuesday a meeting of grain dealers was held at Marshall, Mo., for purpose of discussing general organization plans.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 471,132 bu., against 566,958 bu. the week before. Shipments 492,690 bu., against 509,710 bu. the week before. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 3,018,237 bu., against 1,979,070 bu. last year. Of the present stock 17,512 bu. is No. 1 red wheat, 2,176,600 bu. No. 2 red wheat, 4,892 bu. No. 1 hard winter, 89,710 bu. No. 2 hard winter.

Charles D. Jones, of Nashville, Tenn., former president of the Grain Dealers' National Association; J. T. Roberts, chief grain inspector at Nashville; H. Mullens, of the Acme-Evans Co., Indianapolis; M. F. Barringer, a prominent grain and feed merchant of Philadelphia, and James L. King, a commission man of Westchester, Pa., were visitors on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last week, on their way home from the convention of the Grain Dealers' National Association convention at Kansas City.

W. T. Hale, of J. R. Hale & Sons Grain Co., Nashville, Tenn., believes that grain and feed business in the South will develop rapidly in the next few years. Mr. Hale was on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last week and said that business on the Exchange at Nashville had made marked progress, until checked by the foreign war. The increased uses of alfalfa and mill feed stuffs has also materially helped the trade in Nashville, Mr. Hale declared.

Charles Hezel Jr., of the Hezel Milling Co., East St. Louis, attended a meeting of millers at Waterloo, Ill., last week, to discuss the flour trade. Mr. Hezel states that the conditions of the milling business reported by the majority of those present were so unsatisfactory as regards domestic orders that the affair developed into a "consolation meeting." Many of the millers present were largely interested in Southern trade, and, Mr. Hezel said, talked as if it might almost be a good idea to start a "buy-a-barrel-of-flour" movement.

John S. MacGinnis, representative of the United States & South American Contracting Association, Ltd., of the Argentine Republic, is in St. Louis to consult with millers, wholesale merchants and grain dealers on plans for the formation of an organization for development of more active business with South American countries. Mr. MacGinnis declares that the foreign war has opened a great avenue of trade between North and South America, and that St. Louis millers and merchants are in an enviable position to handle this business. He will submit his plans to St. Louis business men the latter part of this week, at the Planters Hotel.

It developed on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last week that several of the important export firms have made large profits on wheat shipments which were contracted for previous to the declaration of war in Europe. The firms had sold large amounts of wheat at cheap prices to Germany, and when the ports of that country were blockaded a clause in export contracts covering war risks and delivery immediately abrogated the contracts. The market for wheat went bounding upward over 30 cents a bushel, and the houses eventually sold their holdings to English and French buyers at very high quotations. The Langenberg Bros. Commission Co. and the W. D. Orthwein Grain Co. were unusually fortunate in their exports.

A. B. Cohee, Whitetown, Ind., has ordered a three-pair high mill equipment.

The Farmers' Co-Operative Elevator Co., Dunn Center, N. D., incorporated for $10,000.

STRENGTH

and Baking Qualities of the new wheat are best shown by my milling and baking tests. I make this test on 5 lbs. of wheat.

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Kansas City, Missouri

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Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 19, 1914.

There has been an acute falling off in the flour demand for local consumption in the Chicago market during the current week. City millers report that their stocks of flour are increasing to a more or less extent, in fact, the situation is said to be less healthy than at any time during the war period. All classes of buyers seem to have overbought and for this reason, millers in various sections are reducing their output, while, on the other hand, those who have bookings ahead are running their mills at capacity.

Considerable flour is being shipped out of Chicago and export clearances are liberal. The breadstuff clearances for the past week were largely made up of flour. Foreigners are making liberal purchases and the opinion has been voiced among conservative flour men here that the foreign demand in the very near future will be terrific. Of course, the export flour market has been more or less upset by the developments in the London sale of 2,000,000 bags supposedly for continental governments, but later discovered to have been negotiated by an irresponsible party with no governmental authority. This has naturally left the English importers with large contracts on their hands which must be worked off some way as there was no disposition, with one exception, on the part of American millers, to cancel their contracts. It will take time therefore, to find an outlet for this flour, and while that should not be a very hard task under the conditions ruling in the world's market, it tends in the meantime, to restrict the volume of new business. Unfortunately this business was done when the wheat markets were comparatively quiet and steady, so that the money loss to the importers is figured as light and will amount to nothing more than their profits.

Rye flour suffered a decline of 10 to 15 cents, but purchases are very narrow.

Country shipments of mill offal, while not excessive, exceeded the demand, as city millers were pressing their mill feeds for sale and were willing to accept lower prices. Mill feed sold here is mainly for eastern shipment.

First clear is scarce and firm in price. One large Northwestern mill is in the market to buy instead of to sell. Some mills are sold ahead on second clear and that grade is in good demand and strongly held.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $6.20; standard patents (basis jute), $5.25@5.50; first clears (basis jute), $4.50@5.50; second clears (basis jute), $3.30@3.60.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patents, $5.00@5.25; straights, $4.60@4.80; clears, $4.00@4.20; low grades, $3.60@4.00.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patents, $5.10@5.30; straights, $4.60@4.80; clears, $4.004.20; low grades, $3.60@4.00.

Mill Feeds (100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $21.50@22; middlings, $21@21.50; red dog, $30@30.25.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $4.75@4.85; dark, $4.15@4.25; blended rye, $4.25@4.50.

Coast Flour—Patent, $5.30@5.50; straight, $5@5.20.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.90 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered. Yellow corn meal is quoted at $1.85 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots delivered.

Chicago Notes.

The quartermaster's department of the United States army at Chicago awarded a contract to the Hays City Milling Co., Hays City, Kan., last week, for 350 bbls. of patent flour, to be delivered to the barracks at Columbus, O., at a price of $4.96 in double sacks.

The Armour Grain Co. have notified the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade that elevator "C" will be closed for about two weeks, dating from Oct. 15, to make necessary repairs to the power plant. Anybody holding receipts for grain in that house will be taken care of at one of the other Armour houses.

Harry Woods, Secretary of State for Illinois, shot himself in his garage at the rear of his home at Springfield on Sunday, Oct. 11. Mr. Woods was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade for nearly 20 years, but the expense of his campaign for the secretaryship was so heavy that he sold out his interest in the firm of Lipsey & Co., with which he had been associated for several years.

One of the best-posted men in the Northwestern markets, who was a visitor to the Chicago Board of Trade early this week, says that the movement of wheat out of farmers' hands in Western Canada has been much smaller than generally credited, and that there is much more wheat back on the farms and in country houses than the bulls care to say.

The new building of the Chicago Open Board of Trade, in Sherman street, was occupied for the first time on Wednesday of this week. The building is rather an imposing one for a two-story structure, and, as it is situated opposite the big Board of Trade, its members expect that they will enjoy more business than for many years, owing to their improved facilities. The president of this organization is James Webster.

J. C. F. Merrill, secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, has been in Washington for the past week, working against the provision in the revenue bill which provides for a tax of one cent on each $100 of value in grain traded in either for spot or future delivery. This provision of the bill is unquestionably class legislation, for it does not refer to grain which is not traded in on exchanges. The grain trade is willing to bear a reasonable tax, but it does not desire to be imposed upon. Mr. Merrill succeeded in securing the support of enough senators to introduce an amendment to the bill, and all the exchanges in the country have rallied to its support.

The semi-annual meeting of the directors and delegates of the Millers' National Federation will be held at the La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Friday, Oct. 30, 1914. The first session will be called to order at 10 a. m. All members of the federation are welcome at this meeting. Each organization affiliated with the federation is entitled to be represented by two delegates. The existing unusual conditions call for discussion by the millers of the country, and at this meeting several topics of interest to millers generally will be taken up for discussion. The export situation will be carefully considered, and an effort made to determine a proper basis for new export business.

The M. D. King Milling Co., of Pittsfield, Ill., promoted crop improvement among the farmers in that wheat district, and 3,000 farmers responded and came to Pittsfield recently to hear talks on larger yields of wheat and better types. Charles Cummings, of the M. D. King Co., had the matter in charge. Prof. F. H. Demaree, agronomist for the crop improvement committee of the Council of Grain Exchanges, made an address at the courthouse, which was packed with visitors. Crop Improvement Day was a bg success This is the first attempt by millers to promote local crop improvement through the Council of Grain Exchanges plan, and its success should encourage other millers to encourage local wheat culture.

Alabama

Mobile, Ala., Oct. 17, 1914.

Business continues dull. Buyers all along the line, from jobber to consumer, are taking on only for immediate needs. Some of the mills are still offering concessions as to lower prices on flour, but very few sales are reported. Almost all jobbers are protected to some extent on contracts written at lower prices. During the week mill feeds took an up-turn in prices, jumping as much as eight cents per 100 lbs., but without creating any interest. Mixed feeds continue rather inactive also.

Jobbers' quotations, wood basis: Soft winter wheat, highest patent, $6.15@6.25; standard patent, $5.50@5.90; low patent, $5@5.30; pearl meal, per 96-lb. sack, $2; cream meal, 10c less; No. 2 white corn, sacked, 95c; No. 2 yellow or mixed, sacked, 93c; No. 2 white clipped oats, sacked, 57c; No. 3 white oats, sacked, 55c; pure corn chops, per 100 lb. sack, $1.60@1.65; pure wheat bran, per 100 lbs., $1.22@1.25; gray wheat shorts, $1.37@1.40; standards, 5c less per 100 lbs.; choice alfalfa hay, $21@22; No. 1 timothy hay, $23@24; alfalfa mixed feeds, $27.50@34; prime c. s. meal, per ton, $26; sacked c. s. hulls, per 100 lbs., 50@55c.

Notes.

Another cargo of blackstrap molasses from Cuba was unloaded this week by Cuban Molasses Co.

C. U. Snider, of C. U. Snider & Co., Chicago, also president of the Cuban Molasses Co., Mobile, was here in the interest of his business.

Selma, Ala., Oct. 17, 1914.

The business outlook remains unchanged. Jobbers report only a limited demand for flour, grain and feedstuffs. There seems to be a general spirit of curtailment throughout this section. Farmers are holding cotton and very little money is in circulation except from the sale of cotton seed, which will probably amount to about $1,500,000 in the Selma territory, whereas the cotton being held is normally worth $7,500,000. Jobbers' stocks of flour are running low, but all seem determined to clean up before buying again.

More acreage is being planed to oats and wheat in this section than for many years past. Nearly every farmer has increased his acreage of oats tenfold, and the majority are planting some wheat. Should the South decrease the acreage of cotton as much as 50 per cent and put in grain it will probably mean very low prices for grain next year, and many doubt whether it would be wise to turn from cotton to other crops, excepting to raise enough grain for home consumption.

The following prices obtain here at this time: Soft winter wheat flour, wood basis, fancy patent, $5.60@5.75; standard patent, $5.15@5.40; standard bolted meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.72; No. 2 white corn, 140-lb. sacks, 87½c; No. 2 white oats, 150-lb. sacks, 55½c; No. 2 white corn chop, 100-lb. sacks, $1.60; bran, $24.50 per ton; shorts, $26.50 per ton.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: A. C. Burlingame, Mandan, N. D., hoisting mechanism; S. Christensen, Powers Lake, N. D., harvester reel; A. Goetz, Berwick, N. D., scraper for disc drills; J. W. Nilsson, Balfour, N. D., horse protector; M. W. Peterson, Waubay, S. D., traction wheel; F. R. Wright, Winfred, S. D., corn harvester.

The F. M. Martin Grain and Milling Co., Cheney, Wash., was awarded contract by the Washington State Board of Control to furnish state institutions 14,288 sacks of flour.

In the District Court of the United States, Southern District of Iowa, Central Division.

In the matter of B. A. LOCKWOOD GRAIN COMPANY, Bankrupt. } In Bankruptcy, No. 2373.

Notice of Sale of Grain Elevators, Flour and Cereal Mills

Pursuant to order of the United States District Court entered Oct. 2, 1914, the undersigned Trustee will expose for sale, at public sale, the following described property, all of which is now being used by the Trustee in conducting the grain and retail business and is located at the following stations situated on the C. & N. W. Ry., C., R. I. & P. Ry. and Des Moines Union Ry. IN IOWA:

Grain elevators and buildings on the C. & N. W. Ry. at Ames, Gilbert, Ontario, Kelley, Slater, Sheldahl, Folk City and Ankeney.

Grain elevators and buildings on the C., R. I. & P. Ry. at Garden City, Shipley, Cambridge, Lees Switch, Elkhart and Enterprise.

DES MOINES—THE SHANNON & MOTT MILLING PLANT. On the Des Moines Union Transfer Railway. The products are widely known; transit facilities for getting wheat are excellent. The Falcon Flour is equal to Northwest's high patent. The Falcon Pancake Flour the highest grade. Good volume unfilled orders—A going business—Bargain.

The sale will be held in the Bankruptcy Court Room, second floor United States Court Building, Des Moines, Iowa, on October 26th, 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. In the meantime, the undersigned trustee will receive private sealed bids on said property, said bids to be opened at the hour of sale. Bids may be made for the property as a whole or in part. All sales will be subject to confirmation of the Referee in Bankruptcy.

M. McFARLIN,
Trustee.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 19, 1914.

Flour prices in the state cover a ide range, patents being quoted at .40 to $6.40 delivered any section the state. Most of the local mills eport a rushing business, but sales- en for Southwestern and spring heat mills say business is rather iet, most buyers staying out of the arket. Ninety-five per cent flour is ioted at $4.80 to $5.25 by Kansas ills, delivered in new jutes. Iowa ills are asking up to $5.40 for raight grades, while Northwestern ills are on a price parity wth Iowa ants.

Uncertainty in wheat last week id the small fluctuations in prices ere adverse factors in trade. Buyers rdered out on old contracts liberal- , but new business was quiet. Kan- s mill agents report single carlot iyers practically only ones inter- ted in present prices, and say they e buying only when their stocks eed replenishment. Bakers in the ate are carrying fair amounts of our, and are not booking anything ith the expectancy of lower prices. ansas mills are asking current val- es for flour up to 60-day shipment, it a premium is being asked for -day delivery. Established brands 80 per cent patents from Kansas e quoted at around $5.20 per bbl. in ttons.

Spring wheat salesmen report a fair siness on carlot orders, but con- acts by large jobbers and bakers are ll. Everywhere there appears to be expectation of lower quotations hen the spring wheat movement in- eases in volume. Northwestern mill- s are now willing to book for three four months' delivery at about cur- nt values, although some are ask- g a small premium. Advertised rands of Northwestern flour are held to $6.40 per bbl. in cottons, deliv- ed Iowa points.

Iowa mills are operating on full- me schedules. Most new business local in character, sales outside the ate being few. Local mills are able keep in line with quotations of the outhwest, as the country wheat ovement is ample to fill needs of ills.

Mill feed was strong all of last eek, prices advancing more than $1 er ton. Bran was in light supply, nd spot offerings were readily taken $19 to $21 per ton. Local mills isposed of all of their supply in ixed cars. Shipments from the orthwest and the Southwest were in creased volume. White shorts sold $24 to $28. Standard middlings ere in good demand at $29 per ton. ow grade is quoted at $31, with sup ly light and available only in mixed ars.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, 5@5.40; straight, $4.80@5.25; fancy lear, $4.20; low grade clear, $3.80.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extremely hort patent, $5.10@5.50; family pat- nt, $4.95@5.20; clear, $4; red dog, carce at $1.75 per 100.

Mill Feed—Bran, $19@21 per ton; tandard middlings, $22@23.50; flour iddlings, $24@26.50.

IOWA NOTES.

An elevator brokerage firm, Patt & Ristvedt Co., has been organized at Des Moines. Mr. Ristvedt was form- rly interested in the grain business t Paton, Ia.

The Western Grain Dealers' Associ- ation will hold its annual convention t Fort Dodge, Ia., Oct. 22, 23 and 24. Elaborate plans are being made for he convention. Several prominent nen in the grain trade will attend.

Winter wheat seeding in Iowa is more than 80 per cent completed, with indications that the entire acre- age in the state will be sown before the close of October. Some reports indicate an increase in the acreage of 10 per cent, but general advices from over the state say the area is about the same as last year, with the in- crease very small, if any. Old wheat movement in the state has been light, and not more than 50 per cent of the last wheat crop has been moved. Farmers appear to be holding for $1 per bu., especially those producers that had a "taste" of $1 per bu. dur- ing the recent rise.

Secretary Wells of the Iowa Grain Dealers' Association attended the meeting of the National Grain Deal- ers' Association at Kansas City last week. Mr. Wells took an active in- terest in the corn grades discussion.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 17, 1914.

The flour business the past week in the country districts has been very good in one to three car lots for ship- ment up to January. A great many buyers who have flour bought at much higher prices are buying for quick shipment. The trade in the large cities report business as very poor. Feed has had good demand and has advanced.

Collections are much better than for some time.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full and mixed cars:

Spring Patent (basis wood), $5.50@ 5.75; straight, $5.10@5.40; clear, $4.75 @5.25; low grade, in sacks, $32@34.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$5.25 @5.60; straight, $4.90@5.15; clear, $4.60@4.85; extra, $4.15@4.40.

Kansas Patent (basis 98-lb. cotton) —$5.25@5.55; straight, $5.10@5.35; clear, $4.50@4.75.

Western Rye (in sacks)—$5.05@ $5.30; Pennsylvania, in wood, $5.05@ 5.35.

Feed—Spring red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $30.25@30.75; flour middlings, $28.25 @29.25; middlings, $24.25@24.50; bran, $23.25@23.75; Kansas mid- dlings, 100-lb. sacks, $27.75@28.75; bran, $23.50@24.50; winter middlings, bulk, $25.25@26.25; bran, $23.25@ 24.50.

Buckwheat Flour—$3.65 in 100-lb. sacks.

Notes.

Martin Groff has bought the Hay Creek Flour Mills, near Reading, Pa., which have been shut down a num- ber of years, and is about ready to start them again.

Conrad Guth, a baker foreman for Martin Stolz, of Trenton, N. J., was arrested this week for putting tacks and glass in bread. Guth has just started a new bakery, and, it is claimed, did this so as to get the Stolz trade.

The visitors to 'Change lately were: O. F. Oleson, Wichita, Kan.; V. G. Pickett, Waseca, Minn.; H. T. Tate, John Kellogg, F. L. Davis and C. J. McCary, Chicago; H. C. Stebbins, Red Wing, Minn.; E. L. Thompson, Bos- ton, Mass.; J. M. Flynn, St. Joseph, Mo.; D. Andrews, Toledo, O.; H. M. Stratton, Milwaukee, and B. Sommer- chied, of Christiania, Norway.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 19, 1914.

Extreme dullness is prevailing in the flour market. Buyers are not showing much interest in the market at its present level. Agents repre- senting spring wheat mills lowered prices slightly. Offers have been about 10 cents below the market, and some agents are inclined to fill orders at the prices set by buyers.

Kansas flour is rather dull. There is not much buying being done, as most of the large baking and cracker concerns throughout this section laid in large supplies some months ago, when the market started its upward flight. The market has been steady now for fully one month, and the buy- ers say that they will not lay in further supplies until the market goes lower.

The cash rye market displayed an easier tone, and rye flour price also dropped 10 cents. There is a fair de- mand for city pure, and Northwestern blended. Several fairly large orders were recorded this week.

The mill feed market is still drop- ping and bran prices declined $1, and the market is now down to the lowest ebb in several months. Business is extremely dull, as the trade looks to further reductions.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $5@ 5.20; fancy, $4.65@4.90; family, $4.25 @4.40; extra, $3.80@4; low grade, $3.60s3.80.

Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.55@ 6; straight, $5.10@5.20; clear, $4.20@ 4.60.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.90 @6.10; straight, $5.25@5.50; clear, $4.35@4.75.

Rye Flour—Northwestern Blended, $4.90@5; city pure, $5@5.20; city blended, $4.90@5.10.

Mill Feed—Bran, $20.50@21; mixed feed, $23@23.50; middlings, coarse, $25@26; middlings, fine, $26@27.50.

Notes.

The Cincinnati Grain and Hay Ex- change at a special meeting passed resolutions protesting against the pro- posed tax of one cent on every $100 grain sale.

The receipts of flour this week ag- gregated 27,776 bbls. compared with 25,762 last week, and 24,872 a year ago. The shipments this week were 24,872 bbls. compared with 23,872 last week, and 22,872 a year ago.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 19, 1914.

Although wheat has shown a little more strength in the last few days and flour quotations have been raised to meet it, little business is being done. Indiana soft winter wheat pat- ents are priced at $5.30@5.40, an in- crease of 20 cents over a week ago. Northwestern spring wheat flour is quoted $5.50@5.60.

Feed shows a decline of $1 a ton, standing at $21 in bulk, f. o. b. Indian- apolis. Demand is not at all brisk.

The flour output of Indianapolis mills for the last week, as given in the Board of Trade's report, was 11,- 100 bbls., compared with 10,938 bbls. in the preceding week, 12,607 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1913 and 10,110 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1912.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour— Patent, $5.30@5.40; straight, $4.90@ 5; clear, $4.70@4.80.

Western Hard Wheat Flour—Pat- ent, $5.10@5.15.

Northwestern Spring Wheat Flour —$5.50@5.60.

Mill Feed—Bran, $21 a ton, f. o. b., in bulk; $22.50 in 100-lb. sacks; mid- dlings, $21.

A 50-bbl. flour mill will be erected at Peck, Idaho, by P. S. Lantzy, of Spokane, Wash., to replace the Lakin mill burned several months ago. New plant will cost $20,000.

K. S. Christensen has opened a flour and feed business at Mitchell, S. D.

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ST. LOUIS, MO.

Grain and Hay Receivers

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 19, 1914.

Only small fluctuations, mostly downward, were recorded in corn products prices during the past week, and trade of Kansas City and Missouri River mills was limited in volume and new sales were scattered. At one time millers were quoting cream corn meal at 10c per bbl. less than last week, but closing values were practically at the same level prevailing a week ago. Southern trade is almost lacking entirely, and there is even delay in shipping directions on old contracts. However, mills are maintaining half-time runs.

Quite a percentage of the jobbing trade are waiting for new corn to depress prices before making any heavy purchases. This is especially true of the Southwestern dealers, who expect country mills to offer considerably lower than ruling values when local corn is available. Southern buyers are carrying fair stocks, but the financial condition is the principal adverse influence in trade there.

There appears to be a belief among some millers that this winter will witness the heavier consumption of corn goods than for some time, especially in Southern states. With meal selling at much less than flour and prices of other foodstuffs exceedingly high, the poor Southern trade will no doubt turn to corn meal and other corn goods, in the opinion of these millers. However, the uncertain financial conditions will still work adversely toward larger consumption.

Cream corn meal sold at $1.65 per 100 lbs. last week in small sacks, Kansas City. Standard meal was quoted at 25c per bbl. less. Principal sales were made to immediate Southwestern states. In the Southeast, Iowa and southern Illinois mills undercuoted Kansas City for the small volume of trade booked.

A small increase in chop sales followed the lower temperatures, but high prices compared with other feedstuffs continues to limit sales. Carlots were taken by Arkansas at two to three cents per 100 lbs. less than a week ago. Chop was offered at $1.25 @1.30 per 100 lbs. in burlap or cotton bags, Kansas City basis.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.60@1.65 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.65@1.75 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, burlap bags, natural, $1.60@1.70; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.25@1.30 per 100; corn bran, in 100-lb. bags, 95c@$1 per 100.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 19, 1914.

The easier tone of cash corn has kept corn millers out of the market, and they declare that they will wait until new corn begins to move, as they are of the opinion that lower prices will then prevail. Corn products are about five cents off. Buyers are taking hold very sparingly, owing to the talk of lower prices. Some of the mills are shading their prices. Outside points, which were the principal factor, have dropped out, in hopes of lower prices. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.50@1.55; corn chop, $1.40@1.45.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 17, 1914.

While there has been an advance in cash corn and oats the past week, conditions have improved some over last week and the demand is better. However, dealers are not inclined to book very heavily, but are buying to cover immediate needs only. The meal mills report fair business on meal. Consequently, the demand for white corn is better than for mixed and yellow corn. Considerable corn is moving into this market now from Oklahoma points, as quotations from those points for the past two weeks have been lower than prices from the terminal markets. The demand for oats is only fair. There is quite a spread in prices between red oats and No. 3 white oats. Consequently, red oats are a better sale.

Prices as follows, Little Rock rate points, bulk: No. 2 corn, 77c; No. 2 yellow, 78c; No. 2 white, 85c; No. 3 red oats, 45@46c; No. 3 white oats, 50¼@50½c. Cream meal, basis 24-lb. sacks, at $3.75@3.85 per bbl.; pearl meal, $3.55@3.65; standard meal, $3.45@3.55.

New York, Oct. 17, 1914.

Corn goods prices were somewhat easier, although the decline failed to stimulate trade to any extent.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $4 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.80@2; coarse, $1.80@2; hominy, $4.30; granulated yellow, $4.30; corn flour, $2. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.77; grits, $1.75; flakes, $2.10.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 17, 1914.

Corn has continued to show an easy tone last week, and corn products were in moderate demand. Corn is quoted lower, at 79@82c. Bolted meal, in 96-lb. bags, is quoted $2, and pearl meal and grits are quoted $2.10 per bag.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 17, 1914.

Demand for corn products was better than the average last week, on account of increased country consumption. City sales were relatively light, but there was a heavy inquiry from Central and South America and Mexico, where the corn crop has been more or less of a failure this year. Louisiana corn farmers were offering samples of No. 2 yellow freely and with much success with local jobbers, and some carloads were placed at 75c per bu. Some of it went to the Southeast, but the major portion to Texas and the Southwest. Quotations on corn goods per bbl. in cotton were as follows, f. o. b. New Orleans, in carlots: Cream meal, $3.95@4.05; corn meal, $3.90@4; standard meal, $3.70@3.75; grits, $4.20@4.30; hominy, $4.35@4.40; unbolted meal, $26 per ton; chops, $1.59@1.55 per 100 lbs. Prices on all grades of corn goods were down 5c in sympathy with the decline in futures.

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Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 19, 1914.

The flour business continues quiet in this territory. There is some business moving, but, as the cash wheat market has advanced this week, trading in flour has not been very brisk.

From reports all over the state, considerable more acreage has already been sown to wheat, and under favorable conditions Arkansas will reap the largest wheat crop in the history of the state next year.

This is at present a very poor market for bran.

Prices are as follows, Little Rock rate points: Missouri best patent, wood, $6@6.25; standard patent, 40@50c per bbl. less; extra fancy, 75@90c per bbl. less; hard wheat high patent, 48-lb. sacks, $5.50@5.75; standard patent, $5@5.25; bran, in 100-lb. sacks, 95c@$1.02; mill-run bran, $1.05@1.15; gray shorts, $1.17@1.22.

Arkansas Notes.

J. R. Fair, of the McDaniel Milling Co., Carthage, Mo., was in Little Rock this week, on his way to Memphis.

E. B. Terry, of the Marco Mills, Pine Bluff, Ark., was in Little Rock this week in the interests of his firm.

R. M. Peek, of the Kuhlman & Meyer Flour Mills, California, Mo., returned this week from a trip to the mill. Mr. Peek is now calling on the trade in his territory and reports business fair.

Flour May Move to Sweden.

Sweden will probably be on the basis of Holland in regard to the right to import from the United States flour and other foodstuffs which are regarded as conditional contraband. Under the arrangement with Holland, such commodities are not subject to detention by British or French cruisers in the North Sea and North Atlantic, if covered by an agreement that the government would not permit the foodstuff to pass its borders into Germany.

The Swedish Minister had a conference with the Department of State last week, and he was asked to furnish a list of the articles on which Sweden has placed an embargo against exportation to belligerents. Such a declaration was required from Holland by the British government before it would refrain from diverting cargoes of conditional contraband to Rotterdam and other Dutch ports.

World's Wheat Crop Short.

Latest reports from the national Department of Agriculture indicate a world's wheat crop this year of 3,741,000,000 bus., compared with 4,125,000,000 bus. last year and 3,792,000,000 bus. in 1912. Outside of the United States there is a decrease of 513,000,000 bus. in this year's crop, compared with last year's.

The greatest decrease is in Russia, where the estimate is 183,000,000 bus. less than last year's extraordinarily large crop.

"In Europe most countries have only moderate yields," says the report of the department. "It is practically certain that the present shortage of the European yield will be magnified by the complete returns. Harvests were pretty well over before or soon after hostilities began, and the grain is generally believed to have been saved in good condition, except in territory actually occupied by contending armies."

The crop of the United States, 892,000,000 bus., is the largest ever raised and 129,000,000 bus. in excess of last year's production. The Department of Agriculture estimates that 525,000,000 bus. will be needed for food in this country, 77,000,000 bus. for seed, which leaves an available export surplus of 290,000,000 bus. The largest quantity ever exported from any previous crop in this country was 235,000,000 bus. in 1901. Last year 141,000,000 bus. went abroad.

A consular report from South Manchuria says that the expected shortage in this year's wheat crop in this territory should be of interest to American exporters of flour. In 1914 the sowing season appears to have been later than usual. The high winds scattered the seed in many places. A prolonged drought followed the sowing season, and, although recent rains have improved matters, all reports indicate a shortage in the wheat crop. Some estimates state that there will be a decrease of 20 to 30 per cent, while some put this year's crop at 50 per cent less than last year. In consequence, there should be an increased market for American flour in Manchuria this year.

A cargo of 180,000 bus. of Canadian hard winter wheat was loaded on steamer Hubert at Port Arthur, Tex., for Rio de Janeiro last week. The wheat was shipped to the Gulf port from Canada.

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New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Oct. 17, 1914.

Demand for flour in New Orleans slacked off considerably, although there was a strong inquiry from the city and country and from Latin America. Sales made were restricted, the principal deliveries being on old contracts, mostly for export to the belligerent nations and to countries of the West Indies and Mexico and South and Central America. What local orders were taken were in hand-to-mouth quantities, and the country bought most sparingly. The newest market appeared to be Nicaragua, which is opening up a rich free-milling gold ore belt near the east coast and attracting large capital. It is probable that some large orders may be placed in that territory soon. Local stocks are fair. In general, it is stated that no round lots will be taken here until after Jan. 1.

Kansas flour had the best run of the week, on account of being the lowest in price and the freest offerers. High patent was fully 20 cents under patent of other grades, and, although the trade desired low patent, straight and clear, there was some sale for 98 per cent patent at $4.90@5.10. Straights were quoted at $4.70@4.85 and clear at $4.35@4.45. Nebraska values were in line, to a certain degree, with Kansas, but Oklahoma was 5@10c per bbl. out of line on all grades. Kansas millers were willing to discount quotation 5c per bbl. for immediate shipment, but held prices stiffly on December-January.

The Northwest was almost out of the market here, but there was a tendency to stiffen prices. Minneapolis mills refused to quote for deferred delivery and the few sales made were to fancy bakers and the family trade of the higher class. High patent was held at $5.50@5.75 in cotton, with straights 15@20c lower. Clear was quoted at $5@5.15 and there was some inquiry for that and low grade, believed to have originated in Europe.

The soft wheat mills in Indiana and Illinois were stiffer in their demands than Missouri and Ohio, but there was no price-cutting. Some concessions of 5@10c per bbl. were made in cases of keen competition, but the business was so limited that no activity developed. Trading was principally in extra fancy, family flour and straights, very little high patent moving. Straights were quoted at $5.25@5.40 per bbl. in cottons, with extra fancy at $5.05@5.15 per bbl. Very few quotations on 98 per cent patent were had, as offerings were limited.

Mill feed prices were down 2@3c per 100 lbs., wth bran at $1.03@1.05 per 100 lbs. and shorts $1.15@1.17. The demand was improved on account of increased interest in dairying.

New Orleans Notes.

W. L. Richeson, chief grain inspector of the New Orleans Board of Trade, returned last week from the national grain men's convention at Kansas City.

The exports of flour last week were: 77,572 sacks to Bordeaux, 700 sacks to Santiago, Cuba, 500 to Guantanamo, 730 to Port Limen, 425 to Bluefields, 950 to Havana, 6,974 to London, 500 to Panama and 100 to Frontera.

Iowa mill feed operators are said to be negotiating for the purchase of the Sears mill, at Chalmette. It cost $30,000 and has 120 tons daly capacty.

J. B. Camors & Co. bought 60,000 bbls. of flour last month, according to reports, and are holding it for an advance.

Frank R. McMullen and Thomas L. Stitt, of the Chicago Association of Commerce, will be here next week to confer with the exporters and importers of New Orleans on the subject of developing the South American trade from the Mississippi Valley.

Reports from the U. S. Collector of Customs for the month of September show that wheat valued at $6,083,357 was shipped from New Orleans in that month and 319,177 bbls. of flour, valued at $1,546,921. This was the port's record movement for wheat and flour for any month. Practically all went to France and England.

A full cargo of flour for the French government left here last week on the steamship King Kawell of the Lamport & Holt line. It was consigned by C. B. Fox, a local exporter, who has bought about 300,000 bbls. of flour for the allies to date. Fully 15 carloads of flour were left on the wharf, as the ship had no room to store it. The amount taken was 77,572 large-sized sacks.

Reports are current here that Armour & Co. contemplate building an elevator here. During the recent wheat rush there was nowhere near enough elevator space at New Orleans. The elevators were full, with 4,000,000 bus. of grain. The Board of Trade report showed Saturday that 3,106,000 bus. of wheat were in the elevators here Oct. 16. Up to that day the shipments of wheat for October were more than 3,500,000 bus.

The Western Grain Dealers' Association will hold corn grade meetings at the following points: Omaha, Neb., Oct. 20; Sioux City, Ia., Oct. 21; Fort Dodge, Ia., Oct. 27; Cedar Rapids, Ia., Oct. 27; Oskaloosa, Ia., Oct. 28, and Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 29. Letters of invitation have been sent to dealers in Iowa, northern Nebraska and South Dakota to attend any of the meetings.

The new 500,000-bu. elevator of the Wichita Mill and Elevator Co., Wichita Falls, Tex., is nearing completion. It is electrically operated.

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Mississippi

Tupelo, Miss., Oct. 17, 1914.

There has been a decided improvement in the flour situation throughout this entire section. The steady advance in the wheat market, with the mills advancing from 20 to 30 cents per barrel, is causing more active buying. In fact, a number of the buyers are contracting for their wants for the next 30 to 60 days. Some mills, however, have refused to contract for more than 30 days. Though cotton is still bringing a very low price, yet there seems to be a general improvement in the business, due to the fact that they have become more reconciled to the low price. Some few jobbers have a small amount of flour left on their old contract, bought during the low-price period. This will be used up within the near future, and a decided improvement in the movement throughout the South is looked for during the next 30 days.

Quotations, wood basis, are: Fancy soft wheat patent, $5.80@6.40; standard patent, 50@60c per bbl. less; Colorado soft wheat highest patent flour, $5.30@5.50, delivered.

Demand for Colorado self-rising flour is increasing rapidly. In fact, it is being shipped into this territory in carlots, whereas at this time last year they would have from 15 to 20 barrels put in the car with the plain flour.

Notes.

A. L. Gilster, vice-president of the Steeleville Milling Co., Steeleville, Ill., was calling on the trade here this week.

Charles Moore, of Moore & Rodgers, brokers, of Tupelo and New Albany, has returned after a business trip to New Albany and Pontotoc, Miss.

It is reported that Greenwood, Miss., has organized a grain elevator company, capitalized at $10,000, and will erect an elevator at once. The promoters were C. E. Wright, S. F. Jones and T. R. Henderson, who are well-known business men.

A bulletin on winter wheat issued by the national Department of Agriculture gives information regarding the best varieties of winter wheat for the Eastern states of the country. The bulletin says that experience shows that winter wheat in general gives larger yields than spring wheat, because of earlier maturity and greater drouth resistance.

Burlington Public Elevator Co., St. Joseph, Mo., incorporated for $35,000.

Considerable weakness was apparent in the Kansas City hay market during the week, and even at the declines of more than 50c per ton on alfalfa trading was dull and receipts were difficult to dispose of. Arrivals in Kansas City aggregated 261 cars during the past week. Shippers bought only sparingly, especially those in the Southeast. With the Southern demand light and Eastern sales slow because of the big prairie movement in Eastern markets, the alfalfa clearance at the close was poor. Better grades of hay were still in best demand, with lower grades predominating.

Practically every grain exchange in the country has wired to Washington a protest against the grain tax in the emergency war revenue bill, now before Congress. J. C. F. Merrill, secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, is in Washington working against the bill, which provides for a tax of one cent on each $100 worth of grain traded in either for spot or future delivery. Numerous personal protests have been sent to senators by members of the grain trade in every market of the country.

A committee of three, G. A. Lemmon, S. C. Baker and J. W. McKiever, has been appointed by the Sumter (S. C.) Commercial Club to organize a company with $300,000 capital to build an elevator and to add to the capacity of the Parrott Milling Co., and also to equip it with flour mill machinery. It now grinds corn and feedstuffs.

The Illinois Public Utilities Commission on Oct. 9 denied the application of railroads in that state for leave to increase intrastate rates on grain shipments 5 per cent. A further hearing will probably be asked for by the carriers.

Great Britain now pronibits absolutely the exportation of feedstuffs, except where special licenses are issued. And this is only possible because of imports of feeds from the United States at moderate prices, which results in a small surplus.

The report of the Nashville Grain Exchange shows the receipt of 167 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks Oct. 17 were: Wheat, 821,000 bus.; oats, 740,000 bus.; corn, 50,000 bus.

August Froemming & Son, Algoma, Wis., have dissolved partnership. The grain business will be continued by August Froemming.

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New York

New York, Oct. 19, 1914.

While there was no exceptional rush of selling, there was a fairly steady business turned over in this market the past week. This improvement in the situation was brought about by the firmer tone of the wheat market. There was little booking ahead done during the week, and most of such business as was turned over was for shipment lake and rail and the balance for shipment before the first of the year. Most mills are holding at much higher levels for shipment during the first two or three months of 1915, which makes it difficult to interest the trade in futures. While numerous inquiries were received from Europe by exporters in this market, few sales were effected in this direction, as prices were out of line. Toward the end of the week, when wheat became firmer, bids from the other side were more favorable, and it is probable that some large sales will be consummated in the very near future.

Spring patent was held during the week at $5.25@5.50 jute for shipment up to the first of the year, and some fair-sized sales were made at the lower levels.

With the stronger wheat market, Kansas flour advanced in price and was quoted at $5.15@5.35 jute. While some sales were effected at the lower figure, the price continues too close to that on spring patent. It is anticipated, however, that this situation will correct itself shortly, and as soon as there is a wide range between Kansas and spring wheat flours the Southwestern product will again get its full share of business in this market.

A rather good demand for spring clear continued, and some fair sales were made. Mills were not offering this grade very freely and held rather firm in price. Fancy brands were held at $4.85@5 jute. Sales of Kansas clear were rather few, although mills were not offering quite so freely as the previous week. Prices were held at $4.65@4.80 in sacks.

There was no perceptible increase in the demand for winter wheat flour, although prices showed a slight advance over the previous week. Straights were held at $5.15@5.30 in wood.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.55@5.80 in bbls.; straight, $5.40@5.50 in bbls.; clears, $5.15@5.30 in bbls.; low grades, $4@4.40.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $5.50@5.70 in bbls.; straights, $5.15@5.30 in bbls.; clears, $4.75@4.90 in bbls.; low grades, $4@4.50.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $540@5.65; straights, $5.15@5.35; clears, $4.65@4.80; low grades or low clears, $4.20@4.40.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $23.50; standard middlings, $23.50; flour middlings, $28; red dog, to arrive, $32; oil meal, $31.50@32; city feed, bulk bran, $22.75, 100-lb. sacks, $24; middlings, $22.75@33; red dog flour, $33.

Notes.

W. J. Brewer, of the Thompson Milling Co., Lockport, N. Y., was a visitor on 'Change during the week.

W. G. Gooding, president of the Big Diamond Mills Co., Minneapolis, Minn., spent several days in this market last week.

R. A. Claybrook, who has been ill for some time past, underwent an operation at the Plainfield (N. J.) Hospital on Wednesday of last week and is now reported to be resting easily and improving.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 19, 1914.

The flour market has ruled stronger the past week in sympathy with the upward movement of wheat. The volume of new business continues light, though jobbers continue to order out on the old contracts, which are almost exhausted. The situation is regarded as bright for higher prices and more active trade, as stocks of jobbers are light and the South is becoming adjusted to the new conditions caused by the low price of cotton. Commission men handling Western flour report an advance of about 15 cents per bbl. on account of the advance of wheat, with good demand. Inquiries continue to come to the Nashville mills for flour for export, though no big deals are mentioned.

The feed situation has not changed materially, though the downward movement of prices seems to have been checked. No change was mentioned last week. Demand was moderate.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Best patent, $5.70; standard, $5.50; family, $5.20; low grades, $4.70; in wood 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis jute and cotton, 98-lb. bags)—Best patent, $5.25@5.50.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis jute and cotton, 98-lb. bags)—Best patent, $5.75@5.90.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Bran, per ton, $23@24; middlings, $27@29 per ton.

Nashville Notes.

Stocks of flour at Nashville Oct. 17 were 33,000 bbls., a decrease of 2,000 bbls., compared with the end of the preceding week.

Farmers are making preparations for fall wheat sowing, and the prospects are that there will be a largely increased acreage.

Orders for new equipment are reported by the Gallatin Milling Co., at Gallatin, Tenn., and the Mountain City Milling Co., at Chattanooga.

The Midway Mills, at Midway, Tenn., have been removed from Midway to Ashland City, Tenn., and will be operated by Williams Bros. & Tucker.

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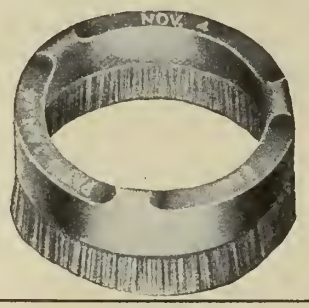

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Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

St. Louis, Mo. Chicago Ill.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 19, 1914.

Business in alfalfa products last week was light, the volume of new trade probably being the smallest of any week this year. However, manufacturers and dealers are not showing much disappointment over present trade conditions. They declare that the first snow will witness such a heavy demand for mixed feeds and other alfalfa products that mixers will hardly be able to take care of the sales. Conservative feeding is being followed now by most live stock feeders, in the opinion of mixers, and many still have their stock on pastures. Of course, the Southern situation is still being felt adversely, much business to that section being out of the question. But there is the general expectation among dealers that trade outlets to the East and in the Southwest, where business conditions are improving, will open up actively with the coming of winter and offset loss of Southern trade.

The meal market was demoralized to a certain extent the past week by the offerings of four large mills who are selling No. 1 meal at $17.50 per ton, or a reduction of $1 from the quotations of a week ago. However, while these mills are offering at this low figure, others have withdrawn from the market and are refusing to sell on this basis. Colorado mills report that a large stock of unsold No. 1 meal must be disposed of, and with new business from mixers lacking much of this surplus was shipped to this market and offers of $1 per ton less were accepted.

Local handlers do not expect to see the $17.50 basis for No. 1 meal last very long. Many are stocking up at this figure. A few cars of choice meal were received here, and a quotation of $18.50 was established on this grade. No. 3 meal is in liberal supply, and is quoted at $15.50 per ton. Some are asking $16 per ton for No. 2 meal.

Mixers report such a light business in alfalfa feeds that many have advised mills that they will be unable to send in shipping directions on October contracted meal.

A few sales of mixed feeds were made to immediate Southwestern states and to the East, but generally no business was reported by mixers. One declared that the best word in the dictionary to describe present business is "rotten." However, dealers everywhere are carrying exceptionally light stocks of feeds, and with a cold spell making business active there will be such a rush for spot offerings of feeds that mixers will be compelled to ask a premium for quick shipment, in the opinion of this mixer.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked) — Choice, $18.50; No. 1, $17.50; No. 2, $15.50 @16.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)— No. 1, $21; No. 2, $19@19.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$27.50@29; alfalfa grain dry mixed, $29@30.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $13.50@14; No. 1, $12.50@13; No. 2, $9@10.50; No. 3, $7.50@8.50; standard, $11@12.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Construction work started last week on the alfalfa meal mill at Riverton, Wyo., being built by Henry Rix, who operates an alfalfa mill and mixed feed plant at Fort Calhoun, Neb. The mill will have capacity of 40 tons daily, and will be ready for operation this fall. A contract price of $7 per ton will be paid to farmers for alfalfa. It is estimated that more than 15,000 tons of alfalfa are produced annually in the Riverton Valley. The output of the meal mill will be shipped to Fort Calhoun, Neb., to the mixed feed mill owned by Mr. Rix.

Kansas has nearly 1,250,000 acres to alfalfa, a gain of 16 per cent over the area last year, according to the figures compiled by J. C. Mohler, of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, from the returns of the county assessors. "That alfalfa is constantly growing in appreciation in Kansas is shown by its steadily increasing acreage," said a bulletin issued by the State Department of Agriculture. "The better it is known, the more of it is sown." Kansas is now the largest producer of alfalfa in the United States, but in alfalfa meal output it is behind Colorado, which is the largest surplus state.

Marketing of alfalfa hay in Colorado by farmers has been on a rather large scale during the past few weeks, and reports from mills in the Centennial state indicate that there has been no let-up thus far. Most of the hay is grading No. 1 and No. 2, while the amount of choice stuff is practically negligible. Mills are compelled to continue operations, notwithstanding the light demand for their products, and with warehouses filled many are shipping meal at sharp reductions in prices. However, farmers are marketing hay now, and probably later there will be no farm movement. For this reason mills are taking all of the farm deliveries of hay, storing as much as possible and grinding what is left.

A booklet issued on alfalfa says of the color and quality question: "Contrary to the impression formed by some, the maximum feeding value in alfalfa is not wholly dependent on its green color. Feeding tests, conducted by practical feeders and agricultural experiment stations, prove this definitely. Only the inexperienced user of alfalfa will allow the extreme green color of the fourth cutting to become his yardstick in measuring the real value of alfalfa to him in feeding live stock. One has only to visit the largest feeders in the West, where alfalfa is produced, and where its maximum feeding value is best known, to learn that alfalfa that has been cut a little early in the life of the plant, so that its leaves will not shatter off in the harvesting operations, has attained the highest point in its analytical value. Sometimes alfalfa harvested and cured in this manner will turn brown in the stock. This brown alfalfa does not find as ready market because of the wrong impression which a great many buyers have formed as to its feeding value. This does not mean that alfalfa that has been allowed to grow to a woody, fibrous stalk and cut in the stage of seed development, its color and leaves lost in curing, shall be credited with the same feed value that brown or silo-cured hay contains."

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 19, 1914.

All grades of alfalfa feeds were lower this week. Dealers find it difficult to get buyers, and the market was the dullest in many weeks. Locally the demand is at a very low ebb, while Southern points are taking more freely. Conditions existing in this section seem to be unsatisfactory and the consensus of opinion is that prices will go still lower. Hay prices were marked down 50 cents this week, making a reduction of $1.50 within the past two weeks. Quotations are: Alfalfa meal, $24.50@25; molasses feed, $25@25.50.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 19, 1914.

Trade was draggy in the alfalfa meal market last week, and, although quotations were not materially changed, the volume of business was light and indicated no desire on the part of brokers and dealers to stock up at present price levels. Sentiment generally favored a lower market, but there are some good feed authorities who assert that trade conditions in alfalfa are in the way to improve, and these give several good reasons for their belief. Chief of these is a steadily rising market in wheat and a firmer tone in bran and mill feed products and the near approach of winter weather, which will call for more inside feeding of stock. Continued wet weather in the Central West and Southwest also is not only lowering the grade of corn, but also is lessening the quality of alfalfa hay coming to market, and good choice hay has been readily absorbed at steady prices and has been obtainable in such small quantities that the supply of choice meal in many important distributing points is unusually light at this season.

Trade conditions in the South continue to have an adverse influence on meal products, but there is every indication that business in that section will slowly improve.

The reselling of meal in this market, noticeable last week, from one or two sources which loaded up at high prices following the war scare, has subsided, and the trade is in a more healthy condition on this account. Eastern demand continues light, but stocks in that section are running down and there are inquiries in the market which indicate that buying may develop to replenish stocks any day. Alfalfa mixed feeds were in light request at irregular quotations. Molasses feeds with and without grain were quiet. Alfalfa hay firmed up as the week closed, especially the choice grades, which are scarce and well taken, both locally and outside. Final sales of alfalfa hay were No. 1 at $13; No. 2 at $13.50@14; No. 1 at $15; No. 1 choice quoted at $16@17. Quote brown alfalfa meal at $15; No. 1 at $18 and choice at $19. Alfalfa molasses meal without grain, $20.50@21, and with grain, $24@23.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 17, 1914.

Business with hay and feed men was helped by the shipment of horses and mules. Three cargoes of horses, the Rommey, the Raeburn and the Nessian, have been loaded up to date, and on each the local hay and feed men secured orders. Prices have gone up $1@1.50 per ton all round on hay and $2@2.50 on higher grades of mixed feeds, and it is expected that feed men will do a good business for the next few months. It is known that 12,000 horses and mules are at Fort Worth waiting to be shipped here for embarkation to France, and twice that many have purchased in small lots in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee and Missouri. Orders for hay and feed placed here show that the movement will go as high as three ships a week, and it is estimated that there will be fully 10,000 bales of hay to each ship. Timothy and alfalfa are the favored grades, and quotations are being asked from Oklahoma, Kansas, New Mexico and Texas for round lots. In addition to the big horse movement, there is said to be a large lot of beef cattle to go out of New Orleans for the allies. Some of the horses are for slaughter for food, but these are going to France. The British soldiers will be given beef. Pens are being fitted up here to handle 3,000 to 5,000 steers, and with them will go quantities of hay and molasses mixed feeds and cottonseed meal. Alfalfa hay is quoted at $21@23 per ton for choice and No. 1, and meal at $24@25. Mixed feeds are valued at $28@33, according to quality and grade.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 17, 1914.

The demand for alfalfa hay and alfalfa feeds is light. On account of the advance in corn and oats, prices on alfalfa feeds have advanced also. The millers report light demand, but anticipate a gradual increase during the winter months. Sales are mostly for prompt shipment, as millers are not inclined to sell on long-time contracts, confining bookings to 30 days to 60 days.

Prices as follows, Little Rock rate points: Choice alfalfa hay at $16.50@17 per ton; No. 1, $15.50@16; alfalfa molasses feed, $30@31 per ton; alfalfa dairy feed, $28@29 per ton.

The Beck Cereal Mills, Detroit, Mich., sustained a $4,000 fire loss.

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FOR SALE—FALCON FLOUR AND CEREAL MILL, located at Des Moines, Iowa; transit facilities excellent; wheat supplies drawn from both winter and spring wheat territory to advantage; products are widely advertised; Falcon pancake flour the highest grade; Wooden Shoe buckwheat a leader; season's bookings good; sale necessary on account of failure of party owning majority of stock; a bargain; quick action, favorable terms. Address M. McFarlin, receiver, Des Moines, Iowa.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, OR WOULD LEASE—A 75-bbl. steam power mill, modern equipped, sifter system, Wolf Manufacturing Co., Pa. Located in an eastern Kansas town; 2,500 population. Three railroads, transit rates from best wheat fields of Kansas. Side track at door. Wagon scales, dump, elevator. Only mill in county; only elevator in town. Gives absolute control of local trade wheat in county. Good, substantial three-story stone building near business center, close to depot. If interested, come and see. Am no miller. Must sell. Terms easy or exchange for good real estate. J. M. Caldwell, Garnett, Kan.

FOR SALE—Ohio mill and elevator 200 bbl. mill on L. S. & M. S. and 12,000 bu. elevator on W. & L. E. Good town of 6,000, four railroads. Located in best territory in Ohio. Property in good condition and in operation. Will sell mill separately or with elevator. The W. H. Gardner Grain & Mill Co., Bellevue, Ohio.

FOR SALE—One 50-bbl. mill in good running order. Located about four blocks from railroad station. Main building has three floors, one flour house, 10 acres of ground, good concrete dam, plenty of water. Price right. For further particulars write G. W. Olsen, Cedar, Kan.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as head miller in good mill of 100 to 500 bbl. capacity. I am thoroughly up-to-date in modern milling, and capable of obtaining the best results in quality and yield. Am married, 30 years of age, have had more than 12 years' experience in different mills. I do not use liquor in any form. Can furnish satisfactory recommendations as to character and ability. Give capacity, make of machinery and wages paid in first letter. Address Head Miller, 710 Ninth avenue, Shenandoah, Iowa.

WANTED—Position as head miller by a middle aged man; lifetime experience with all kinds of wheat. Have been head miller here with the Lincoln Mills for the past eight years, but have resigned. Can give best of references, and come at once. John J. Taylor, 3089 Vine St., Lincoln, Neb.

WANTED—Position as head miller by a man with 30 years of milling experience, in a mill of 50 bbls. and up. Will guarantee the best possible results, and can come at once. Julius Peterson, Papillion, Neb.

WANTED—Anyone desiring to engage a competent miller for position in mill or elevator will do well to correspond with the secretary of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America. We have a long list of applicants for millers' positions, including head millers, second millers and apprentices for mills of any capacity. In order to save time, it will be your privilege to send us a telegram giving full particulars as briefly as possible. B. W. Dedrick, Secretary, State College, Pa.

WANTED—Position by experienced head miller. Good references furnished; can come at once. Address J. W. Rea, 515 North Maple street, McPherson, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—One 60" Universal bolter, Vibromotor drive, arranged for 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th break. One 56" Universal bolter, Vibromotor drive, arranged for 1st, 2d, 3d and sizings middlings. One 56" Universal bolter, Vibromotor drive, arranged for 4th, 5th and 6th middlings, 1st and 2d tailings. One two-high 9x18 Allis corn rolls. One No. 3 Invincible milling separator, one No. 3 Invincible scourer, one No. 2½ iron Prinz scourer, one No. 2 Niagara bran duster, one Wegner wheat heater No. 6, one Columbian first-break governor, 40 to 60 bus. per hour. Most of this machinery is practically as good as new and will be sold cheap. The Russell Milling Co., Russell, Kan.

Seeding of Winter Wheat About Completed.

Winter wheat seeding is practically completed in the Southwest, but in Missouri and Illinois there still is considerable acreage to be sown. Correspondents' reports indicate the increase in acreage sown will approximate closely the official estimates. Wet weather has interfered with the curing of corn. Receipts of the latter grain are unusually light, considering the high range of prices.

Twenty thousand dollars capital stock has been paid in and charter applied for to erect an elevator at Nacogdoches, Texas. The elevator will have a 35,000 bu. capacity, and a chop mill will be connected with it. M. C. Johnson has been appointed manager.

The Sprague Roller Mills, Sprague, Wash., have resumed operations with a force of 16 men, after being shut down for several months. Manager Theda stated they have local and export orders sufficient to keep them running full time for three months.

The Russian government permits the exportation of flour and wheat from Archangel in ships of allied nations to ports of allied countries without a special permit.

Wheat production in the British Isles this crop year is exceptionally good, in fact the crop has only twice been larger since 1898, or quality better.

Gallatin Milling Co., Gallatin, Tenn., has ordered additional Nordyke & Marmon Co. collar-oiling roller mill equipment.

Elk Eye Milling Co., McConnelsville, Kan., has ordered two Nordyke & Marmon Co. self-balancing sifters.

C. K. Averill, Spring Valley, Wis., bought an interest in the lumber and grain business of Logan & Sieberns.

Fearing & Morris incorporated in Chicago for $10,00 to do a grain, flour and feed business.

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 17, 1914.

Wheat market here is firm, No. 2 hard closing at $1.05, and, while some mills have advanced flour 20 cents per bbl. to $6 for best patents, the general quotation is $5.80.

In this city and vicinity $5.40 is generally quoted, and mills here seem in no disposition to advance, as this quotation has been general for some weeks. The larger grocery stores in Omaha seem to have no difficulty in putting in their supplies so as to sell at $1.35 to $1.40 per sack. Interstate business is reported good, but Eastern business has slackened up, so far as new business is concerned.

Receipts of wheat are reported as increasing. Growers are evidently willing to accept a little less than $1, as our present market does not justify this price, excepting at a few points in the eastern section of the state.

Mill feed is in better demand. Jobbers here are now offering from $17 to $18 for bran and $21@22 for shorts. Interior mills are still asking $22 for bran, $24@26 for shorts at mill door or in mixed cars.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Corn husking has commenced in several sections of Nebraska.

Peter Schmidt, of the Shell Creek Flouring Mill, near Columbus, is putting in a new concrete dam.

The Elkhorn Milling Co., Elkhorn, Neb., will be placed in operation by the Updike Milling Co., of Omaha, before the close of this month.

The Fullerton Mill Co., Fullerton, Neb., which was shut down all of the past summer, has resumed operations, and is now doing a good shipping business.

W. H. Ferguson, of Lincoln, owner of the Aurora and Hampton mills, which burned lately, will erect a new mill at Aurora, of 150-bbl. capacity. Work will be commenced the beginning of the year.

Work on the new mill at Lexington will commence shortly. Plans for a 400-bbl. plant are now being prepared. This mill is to replace the one burned lately, owned by the Lexington Mill and Elevator Co.

Winter wheat near Hastings, Neb., is reported to be infested with the Hessian fly, but farmers are taking every precaution to kill the pest. Volunteer wheat is being plowed under, and sowing of the new grain is being deferred.

Fred Hayhow and E. C. McEvoy, who have been operating under lease the mill at Papillion, Neb., the past year, will give up the mill this month. A. H. Fricke, owner, has not decided whether he will reopen or not, but it is believed it will be leased again.

Receipts of all grain at Omaha this year will exceed the record of last year when total arrivals of grain were 68,574,700 bus. So far this year, Omaha receipts aggregate 48,123,900 bus. The three remaining months will probably witness exceedingly heavy receipts of both wheat and corn, the latter grain especially.

Proposed increases on grain and grain products by the Rock Island from points in Kansas and Nebraska to various interstate destinations, particularly those located on the Frisco lines, were suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission until April 13, 1915. The advances are now under investigation.

Winter wheat that has been sown recently in Nebraska is in much better condition than at this time last year, according to the Burlington's weekly crop report issued Saturday morning. High temperatures have caused the wheat to grow rapidly. All plowing and seeding is nearly completed and an average crop will be the result.

Wheat sowing in Nebraska is practically completed, except at a few points in the state, where delay has been due to unfavorable weather. Some farmers have deferred seeding in order to combat Hessian fly. An acreage about five per cent larger than last year, and the largest in the history of the state has been plowed. Nebraska wheat producers are enthusiastic over the wheat situation and the prospects for high prices next year. Many are holding wheat now for $1 per bu.

The Omaha Commercial Club has asked the Lexington Mill & Elevator Co., Lexington, Neb., and Black Bros., Beatrice, Neb., to rebuild their mills at Omaha. The invitation pointed out the fact that Omaha has better railroad and wheat facilities than the interior points, better financial means and a good trade territory. The manager of one of the Omaha mills declared last week that he saw no reason why the importance of Omaha as a milling center should not increase, in view of the fact that it is a great terminal market. The present capacity of Omaha is about 2,500 bbls. daly.

Rate Expert U. G. Powell of the Nebraska Railway Commission attended the hearing at Chicago of the Pacific Coast flour rate case, in which trans-continental railroads are attempting to raise rates on flour from Kansas and Nebraska points to California destinations from 68c to 75c. The long and short haul clause of the interstate commerce law was brought into the hearing. It was shown that railroads are now charging $1.12 per 100 lbs. on flour from Southwestern points to Tucson, Ariz., which is an intermediate point on the California haul. The charging of a higher rate to an intermediate point than for a through haul is illegal, unless specially authorized by the Commission.

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The New Anti-Trust Law

Analysis of Clayton Bill and Its Probable Influence on Trade Conditions.

(Copyright, October, 1914, by Elton J. Buckley.)

The Clayton anti-trust act, which was signed by the President a few days ago, and is now a law, is the United States government's latest effort to stop business combinations which restrain trade, interfere with competition or create monopoly. The Clayton act was passed in order to supply certain deficiencies in the Sherman anti-trust law, which, as readers hereof know, is or was this country's main anti-trust act.

It has occurred to me to make some explanation of the Clayton act, particularly as to what influence it will probably have on trade conditions. Naturally, everybody in any kind of mercantile business, whether as manufacturer, jobber or retailer, is interested and affected by any combination or plan which touches him either as to buying prices or selling prices, or as to his facilities for buying direct, or as to the amount of competition he is to have. All business combinations of the class which the Clayton law legislates against touch one or the other of these phases of business.

The Clayton act is a long affair, having 26 sections, but a large part of it consists of provisions for enforcing it, and these need not be gone into. The real crux of the act is contained in sections 2 and 3. Section 2 is as follows:

"Sec. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person engaged in commerce, in the course of such commerce, either directly or indirectly, to discriminate in price between different purchasers of commodities, which are sold for use, consumption or resale within the United States or any territory thereof or the District of Columbia or any insular possession or other place under the jurisdiction of the United States, where the effect of such discrimination may be to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in any line of commerce; Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prevent discrimination in price between purchasers of commodities on account of differences in the grade, quality or quantity of the commodity sold, or that makes only due allowance for difference in the cost of selling or transportation, or discrimination in in price in the same or different commodities made in good faith to meet competition; And provided further, That nothing herein contained shall prevent persons engaged in selling goods, wares or merchandise in commerce from selecting their own customers in bona fide transactions and not in restraint of trade."

This will prevent only such price discrimination as this: A large corporation doing an interstate business wants to break into a certain territory where a competitor is especially strong. Its competitor is weaker financially than itself, and the first corporation therefore enters the territory and cuts the price of its goods to a point so far below its competitor that the latter cannot meet it and live. If it does not meet it its business is gone, and if it does meet it it will be selling below cost. Result—destruction of the competitor who had the trade first and the triumphal entry of the other corporation, accompanied, almost invariably, by an advance in price.

In the old days this scheme could be worked without let or hindrance, and it was. But it will no longer be possible under the Clayton act. There will be no interference, however, with the common practice of selling at one price in one community and at another price in another community, where this is done not to destroy a competitor, or create a monopoly, but merely to meet competition, or for any one of many perfectly legitimate reasons.

The provision at the close of section 2—that sellers may still select their own customers—means that a manufacturer, or any other seller, may still appoint one merchant in a town to sell his goods exclusively without being accused of creating a monopoly. Such a seller would in fact be creating a monopoly, but it would be a legal monopoly—a monopoly of his own brand, which he has a perfect right to have.

Let me still further emphasize this. Whenever this act declares against monopoly it always means monopoly of a product rather than a monopoly of one brand of a product. Every proprietary brand is a monopoly, of course—it is owned by one man, who can restrict its sale to persons of his own choice. A man may create an iron-clad monopoly of his own brand, and no law can interfere with him. If it is Gold Medal flour he can absolutely prevent anybody from packing Gold Medal but himself, and he can prevent anybody from selling it except such people as he wants to sell it. But if he seek to monopolize the whole of the supply of flour that way he is up against a vastly different proposition. It is the latter class of transaction, rather than the former, that the Clayton law means when it speaks of monopoly.

Are Pasturing Wheat.

"Area sown to wheat in our territory is about five to seven per cent less than at this time last year," said Charles Duff, manager of the Stafford County Flour Mills Co., Hudson, Kan., last week. "Farmers appear to be leaving a little more ground for corn, for which grain they have had to pay unusually high prices during the past year. All of the wheat area has been sown, and grazing of cattle on wheat fields will start this week. Farmers are now marketing wheat from their bins. Some are storing, waiting for $1 per bu., but this is not at all general."

Alex. Dalrymple, formerly of the Goodlander Milling Co., of Fort Scott, Kan., has gone to Oregon to take charge of the mill at Wallowa, recently purchased by his father, Peter Dalrymple.

Export wheat business on Monday was about 1,600,000 bushels. Chicago sales were 450,000, Kansas City 400,000 and Winnipeg, Duluth and seaboard markets reported sales.

An estimate of 100,000,000 bushels of wheat still remaining in farmers' hands in Kansas was made on Monday.

The Monarch Elevator at Ardoch, N. D., was recently burned.

Ellingson & Co. have bought the Steenhjem elevator at Arnegard, N. D.

Flour Rate Case Hearing

Illinois and Missouri Millers Interested in St. Louis Re-Shipping Rates.

There was great interest shown in the flour rate case involving re-shipping rates at St. Louis, which was heard by Examiner Bradley, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, at the Jefferson Hotel on Monday and Tuesday. Illinois and Missouri millers were present in force, the room where the hearing was held was crowded and the closest attention was paid to the evidence offered. W. H. Marshall represented the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club, W. O. Bartholomew the Southern Illinois Millers' Association and Charles Rippin the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis. The Missouri Public Service Commission and about 20 railroads were also represented.

The complaint of the Merchants' Exchange is against the demand of the Eastern railroads at St. Louis that inbound expense bills be surrendered in rebilling wheat or wheat products at St. Louis that show the payment of an interstate rate from original shipping point in Missouri to St. Louis. The petition of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club, with which that of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association is joined in a petition of intervention, is that discrimination exists in rates on flour because of the application of Missouri state rates by St. Louis millers in shipments to the territory east and south of St. Louis. The advantage was stated to be 4½ cents in many cases cited by the combination of the inbound Missouri state rate and the outbound rate from St. Louis to destination, in comparison with the interstate rate which was applied to the through shipment from point of origin in Missouri to the destination in territory beyond St. Louis. The two organizations of millers asked that a parity be established by a single rate for all grain and grain products from points of origin in Missouri to St. Louis, which would apply to both state and interstate traffic and be available to all persons alike.

A statement of the case of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club was made by Secretary W. H. Marshall, who outlined the traffic conditions which governed the business of the mills belonging to the organization. He gave numerous examples of how the rates operated and offered exhibits of blue prints showing rates from different points. One example was a Missouri state rate of 10½ cents from Peirce City, Verona and Aurora to St. Louis and interstate rate of 16 cents, when added to the rate of 20½ cents to Tupelo, Miss., allowed an advantage of 5½ cents on flour milled at St. Louis over a flour shipment from the stations cited in Missouri. Another case was that of a shipment of wheat originating at points between Springfield and Cuba, Mo., making a rate of 33½ cents from Cuba, 34 from Rolla and 35 from Sleeper, via St. Louis, to Waggaman, La., when a direct shipment from either of these points to the same destination would be charged 36 cents.

Louis S. Meyer, of the John F. Meyer Milling Co., Springfield, Mo., offered evidence regarding the effect of the application of these rates to their business. His evidence brought out that the milling-in-transit privilege had not been allowed by Missouri railroads on the Missouri state rates and the statutory scale of rates did not apply on bran. Mr. Meyer's testimony was considered typical of that which might be offered by the other millers present from Missouri.

Monday afternoon A. B. Hammell, of the Trenton Milling Co., Trenton, Ill., and H. C. Cole, of the H. C. Cole Milling Co., Chester, Ill., testified regarding the effect of the application of these rates upon their competitive business in the Southeast. They cited examples of the combination of rates which would make a difference of 4½ cents in the comparison of rates on flour used by St. Louis millers and millers in southern Illinois in milling Missouri wheat for flour trade in Southeastern states.

Among the millers attending the flour rate hearing at St. Louis on Monday were the following: Illinois—H. C. Cole, Chester; Joseph Ismert, Pinckneyville; J. L. Grigg, Sparta; A. B. Hammell, Trenton; Peter Haupt, New Athens; George Ziebold, Waterloo; Martin Huber, Highland; Charles Hezel, Jr., East St. Louis; P. S. Wilson, Steeleville. Missouri—W. B. Dunwoody, Joplin; A. J. Eisenmayer and Louis S. Meyer, Springfield; William Gunning, Webb City; J. S. Flaut, Aurora.

Meeting of St. Louis Millers' Club.

The fall dinner and meeting of the St. Louis Millers' Club was held at the Mercantile Club on Wednesday evening, Oct. 21. President E. D. Tilton presided and appointed E. C. Andrews, F. A. Milnor, Henry Craft and F. P. Meyer as delegates of the club to attend the meeting of the Millers' National Federation at Chicago on Oct 30. Harry Plattner, of the Riegel Sack Co., was proposed for membership and elected. John S. MacGinnis, of Buenos Ayres, Argentina, was introduced and discussed South American trade expansion, with particular reference to financing new business with South American countries. He explained the methods of the United States and the South American Contract Association, with which he is connected. He said the new federal reserve bank was the best thing that had ever happened for the United States.

E. C. Andrews, in referring to conditions in the South, said that it might be possible to induce foreign governments to buy some of the surplus cotton, as they were making large purchases of grain and flour.

E. L. Waggener, in talking about the grain situation, said the demand lately had nearly all been for foreign shipment. He commented upon how well the St. Louis market had weathered the strenuous period following the war.

Charles Espenscheid, who was a member of the St. Louis Council when the Southern Traction ordinance was passed, discussed that measure and the Free Bridge proposition. From the viewpoint of one who was posted, he gave some new information to members of the club interested in this public question.

Among the out-of-town members and visitors present were: T. F. Blake, Edwardsville; Edward and George Shoening, Columbia; Edward Schurmann, Germantown; Martin Huber, Highland, and Byran Haywood, Kansas City.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES—We invite contributions of short articles of interest and value regarding the milling and grain business, and will pay liberally for them, if available. Unused manuscript returned promptly.

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The Crop Season—Past and Future.

The first four months of the current crop season have nearly passed and millers will probably recall the period for many years as the most unusual and abnormal which they have ever experienced. With many millers, it has been a time to be remembered because they were for once, at least, manufacturers of a product for which there was more demand than they could supply and they were placed in the unusual and unprecedented position of being able to choose from among the sales of flour which they could make. In this respect, it can be well said that normal conditions are with us again and millers are seeking business, rather than merely entering the orders which come to them.

Even before the war was declared or even thought of, it was believed that this year would be one of large exports of wheat and flour from the United States because of the crop shortage in Europe and the large crop of wheat raised in the United States. The outbreak of the war and the probability of continued hostilities, has only emphasized these conditions of demand and supply rather than created new channels of consumption. Wheat prices have been maintained and the extensive sales for export from day to day furnish the market influence which higher prices demand.

Some of the events which have happened were predicted when the war broke out and excitement was at its height are of interest now. Here is the statement made in a letter dated August 8. "In all probability, we will reach October with the equal of a normal crop in the hands of the farmers and slight stocks of flour with flour distributors—in other words the new crop activities will be in hand in October instead of in August." Without accurate statistics to guide us, it is difficult to make a comparison with conditions which usually exist and those which confront the trade at present. In a measure, the statement quoted above has been verified. New crop activities, such as usually exist in August, would be present if other conditions were normal. As far as supplies go, the trade in general has as little flour on hand in stocks or purchased from mills as in August. There could not be a condition more favorable for continued full time operation of mills, if the situation in the South was not unfortunately such that jobbers and retailers are very limited in purchasing ability or ability to finance their business. But it cannot be denied that the South, as well as the North and the East and the West, must have more flour as it is consumed. For a time, there are substitutes perhaps. But when winter comes, the means of temporary cheap supply of foodstuffs is gone and with or without war or war prices there is hardly anything with more food value than flour. Except for the unusual cases where households put away several barrels of flour in a war panic, the stocks of flour from the family bin to the jobber's warehouse are low or they resemble the usual condition in August before the new crop movement is in full headway. There were unusual large purchases of flour made immediately following the war and these stocks have been dwindling. Everything now points to a continuation of small purchases of flour. Financial conditions induce the storing of little more than immediate requirements. The price uncertainty is another factor. The mills have been appreciating a time in October when their flour bookings looked small and curtailment of output seemed inevitable. Yet the smaller orders for prompt shipment can be depended on, if indications point to conditions for many months ahead.

While the amount of flour exported has been unusually large during the last three months, there is every reason to believe that these purchases are not going to cease now or become much less, as is usually the case in the last half of the crop year. Why? Because if there had been no war, the exports of flour would have been larger than they have been and there are still unfilled orders to be shipped and current needs larger than usual in Europe, to be supplied. The large surplus of flour usually manufactured and sold in the domestic market in the first few months of the crop season, has been sold and delivered this year in the export markets. The balance of the year now has no burden of excessive stocks or sales for long deferred shipment to contend with, which is usually the case at this season of the year.

While normal conditions have not been resumed in the export flour trade, they are much better than were expected and business is possible to the countries, which are naturally large purchasers of our wheat and flour. In this respect, it is evident that the expected has not happened for one of the bearish influences in August was that both wheat and flour would tax the ports and transportation facilities, there would be so many cancellations and re-sales in this country that prices would be lowered in consequence. The question was raised if it was possible to provide a safe means of transportation for all export sales. It is apparent that emergency measures provided the means of providing transportation, insurance and financing the movement and there is still less to fear for the balance of the crop season unless the supremacy of the high seas is shifted by the fortunes of war.

In a measure, the conditions as to wheat supplies which usually prevail in August, are evident in the last days of October. Farmers have been holding their wheat for higher prices and a larger percentage of a large crop of winter wheat is still in first hands. With spring wheat in both the Northwest and Canada, there was less than a normal production and the reserves will be relatively light. Winter wheat millers can enter a period when they usually find it necessary to pay a premium for milling wheat and feel certain they can replenish their stocks from wagon receipts or near by stations, which normally does not require a premium to secure necessary wheat supplies. It is usually the cash wheat premium over the active futures which removes the profit from flour sales during the latter portion of the crop season. This factor of lessening profits seems more remote than usual this year because of the reserves in farmers' hands which, in large measure, will be moving gradually during the crop season.

There has been a lot of complaint about dull trade in the last few weeks which can be attributed to a temporary waiting policy while stocks are being used up. When unfilled orders become few, millers begin to believe the end is in sight for the night run or even for operating steadily days. But the mills with established trade, find their regular customers are selling flour every day and the single carload or small lot orders come regularly and the mills keep running. The trade is in just that condition today when patience and restraint is needed and above all things, it is not possible to meet conditions by an attempt to force sales by demoralizing prices or not requiring business-like terms in making sales. There is so much optimism in the present outlook for the remainder of the crop year, that millers will have only themselves to blame if they do not obtain the full benefits of favorable conditions. Profitable as have been the first four months of the crop season to the majority, a minority can seriously dissipate their own profits and the profits of other millers as well, by renewing their acquaintance with habits of merchandising their products which many have forgotten during this period of unusual activity. Millers are exceptional among manufacturers in the United States and fortunate indeed, that their products are needed in war times as ever and that world's supply conditions are favorable to them. Dispite pessimistic foreboding of dire evil, we cannot see little that is not optimistic ahead for millers in the United States.

Millers' Organizations.

An infrequent reference to the payment of dues in the bulletin or circular letter of the Secretary of some millers' organization is about the only indication that there are millers who do not belong to these organizations and that there are members who do not pay their dues promptly as they are payable. The purpose and position and permanence of various millers' clubs from the local to the national, has become so firmly fixed in the minds of most of the trade that they are taken for granted, some of their benefits are given little thought and their reasons for existence perhaps forgotten.

It is significant, perhaps, that numerically there are fewer millers in the United States but that there are more organizations and there is more cohesion and more "potential" strength in the organizations than during past periods—say of ten or fifteen years ago. We say "potential" strength, for an organization may be very strong in fact when in appearance there is the mere husk of unity and strength. It is characteristic of millers' organizations, we believe, in all sections, that they are never fully appreciated by many of the millers until they are badly needed. They are supported during the intervals between serious trouble in perhaps a half-hearted way by some members, still the fact is apparent that the majority of members appreciate that the work of the Secretary and that of the organization cannot always be placed in the lime light of publicity. It is often true that the most effective work is quietly done and results are secured with which only those directly interested are ever advised.

Millers organizations have become efficient and effective by having a resemblance to the Kaiser's army in being prepared for war. Millers can well emulate the Germans in this respect and be ready when the time comes for action. For a period there may be nothing which seems so essential or so vital for millers in general that an organization is needed, but suddenly a trade evil appears or a situation must be met. Whether in Washington or the State Legislature or before the Interstate Commerce Commission or the State Public Utilities Commission, the first man on hand is usually the secretary, and he is the last to leave. Not as an individual, as a miller might appear, but as the representative of an organization numerous in membership or perhaps limited to a small group. But his influence is stronger and the weight of his arguments more heeded if it is known that he is backed by the sentiment and financial support of the larger part of the industry in the state or section from which he comes.

Those millers who are so short-sighted as neither to actively or passively support that organization which is available for their membership are either not informed or not gifted with discernment in the application of the benefits to their own business. They fail to appreciate how the division of a trade benefit is applicable to their own business. Others expect too much of direct personal result to their own business in the shape of dollars which they can deposit in the bank and know just how they were secured. They see perhaps little in the trade situation that is behind the wheat fields surrounding their mills or the local trade that gives them a livelihood.

The most encouraging feature about the present and the future of these organizations is that millers understand their scope of usefulness and are not demanding the impossible, as they apparently expected at one period. This tendency caused more failures than anything else. In such matters as trade terms and sales contracts, the adoption of uniform terms and methods becomes impossible because many are waiting for someone else to act first. That is the situation which confronts the many organizations today which are making a determined effort to unify the trade in the very simple proposition of requiring strict "arrival draft" terms on all flour sales. Yet with almost unanimous consent that it is the right and essential business policy there is too much "waiting" to make effective any strict adherence to these terms. But without the organizations and the efforts of the various secretaries terms would be much more chaotic and conditions more difficult. To that extent, at least, the organizations are a success in accomplishing results which those who apparently don't believe in them will say are impossible.

Safety First!

The Millers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co. is sending out "Safety Bulletin No. 3," an attractive warning for the bulletin board. "Safety First" cannot be too strongly advocated, and every mill should be thoroughly papered with admonitions along the lines of Secretary Adderly's bulletins.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: P. R. Jacobson, Lake Park, Minn., grass destroying machine; O. J. Olm, Minneapolis, Minn., disk feeding machine; H. N. Randall, Minneapolis, Minn., corn planter; A. Rasmussen, Edgemont, S. D., cultivator.

E. M. Sparks, of the Sparks Milling Co., Alton, Ill., one of the younger active members of the company, who has been in Chicago for a week, is a believer in higher wheat prices. Mr. Sparks says that the European war is not having its full market effect and that there is no discounting the necessity of Europe to have supplies, nor getting away from the fact that Europe will grow a short crop of all cereals. Mr. Sparks is a firm believer in higher prices for flour.

Ben B. Bryan, of the Logan-Bryan house, stopped over at Chicago yesterday on his way from Western Canada to New York. Mr. Bryan is an optimist of the deepest dye. He says that conditions are bettering and that the big crops raised in the United States, all wanted, are the helps.

Place of Middlings Mills

Something New in Middlings Mills—Ball-Bearing, Too.

Getting along without a necessity is equivalent to paying for it—without getting it.

There are many mill owners and operators who refuse to invest money in labor and money-saving methods and machinery on the ground that they are not in position to pay for them.

As a matter of fact, continued adherence to wasteful old-time methods accounts for a large percentage of the high operating expenses of many flouring mills, because the money that could be earned by up-to-the-minute methods and machinery is not seen. The loss of it is never felt. It is only when the installation of new and better methods has proven the value of their use that the resultant advantage is felt and appreciated.

Anything that can be replaced by something else, which will do its work better and cheaper, has lost its value entirely.

Nothing is to be gained by hanging on to the old, when the new will pay for itself. A workman is known by his tools, and a miller by his attitude towards improvements in milling methods and machinery.

While opportunities for improvement in milling machinery are by no means so numerous as they were a few years ago, that they do still exist has been proven by the recent perfection and introduction to the milling trade of the Monarch Ball-Bearing Middlings Mill, cut of which appears in conjunction with this article. The inventors of this machine, Sprout, Waldron & Co., of Muncy, Penn., after a long period of expensive experimenting, have succeeded, as has been demonstrated by actual test in operation, in producing a machine which is proving a very valuable agent for the reduction, granulation and disintegration of middlings, after the first reduction on the smooth rolls, and for substitution for and alternation with the rolls in subsequent operations. This means that the Monarch can be used either as a grinder or a disintegrator in any reduction, save that of the germ middlings, where the grinding action would be detrimental to the quality of the finished flour.

There has always been more or less controversy among millers as to the proper position for middlings mills to occupy in the milling system, and as to the numbers in which they should be used. In definitely locating the Monarch middlings mill, Sprout, Waldron & Co. have answered both questions by giving it place, according to the length of the system of which it is to be a part, at every point where it is found impossible to make further roll reductions without excessively flattening the stock. In this or these positions the Monarch can be used either for grinding or disintegration, and will put the material in the proper condition for further roll reduction. In addition to this, the new middlings mill has been found to be of very great service as a disintegrator in properly finishing the feed at the end of the system.

In construction as well as efficiency, the Monarch Middlings Mill is first-class and up to date in every respect. The ball bearings are dustproof, require only occasional lubrication, and are guaranteed against defects in material and workmanship for a period of one year. A glance at the illustration will show a pleasing design and a liberal but symmetrical distribution of metal.

From tests made during long periods of actual operation under varying circumstances, the following advantages have developed for the Monarch mill:

"It is both a disintegrator and a grinder, or, in other words, it is both a middlings finisher and a flour maker.

"It greatly increases the yield of flour from a given amount of grain.

"It combines the advantages of the burr stone and the smooth roll.

"It makes a granular flour, superior in strength to the flat roll flour.

"It finishes the flour with more superior results than can be obtained by the exclusive use of rolls, even with a greater number of reductions.

"The ball bearings enable it to operate smoothly and noiselessly and with a very greata saving in power.

"It cannot get out of tram and occupies a very small floor space.

"It has no feeder to require attention.

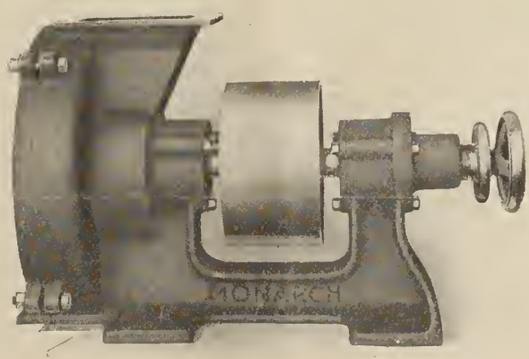
"The grinding or disintegrating parts are especially durable and easily accessible.

"It has been estimated by the inventors that this mill, which is made in four sizes, with capacities equal respectively to the surface of a pair of 6x20, 7x20, 9x24 and 9x36-inch rolls, wil save its purchase price in a period of three months, through the with a very great saving in power, lubricant, etc."

Here is a chance for the progressive miller to satisfy himself of the truth of the opening sentences of this article.

For full information and advice as to the installation of this middlings mill, readers are referred to Sprout, Waldron & Co., Muncy, Penn., who will be glad to take the matter up in detail with prospective purchasers.

Exporters at Chicago have been astonished at the extent of the trade in wheat and other grain the last few days. It was regarded as significant that sales increased daily as prices advanced, with the largest sales on the day prices were the highest. Reports from the seaboard late in the week said business would continue large if ocean tonnage is available, as the demand from abroad is limited only by the ability to buy and ship the grain.



Death of General Ives

Prominent in New York Financial and Milling Concerns.

New York, Oct. 24, 1914.

Gen. Brayton Ives, president of the Standard Milling Co., died on last Thursday, Oct. 22, at his country home, Chelsea, near Ossining, N. Y.

Gen. Ives was a veteran of the Civil War, and at the age of 24 held the rank of brevet brigadier-general in the United States Army, which honor was conferred on him on account of gallantry in action.

He was extremely active in financial matters in New York, having started in the stock brokerage business in Wall Street after the Civil War. He was one of the founders of the New York Stock Exchange and for a long term of years was a member of its governing committee, and in 1876 and 1877 was its vice-president and the following two years its president.

About 15 years ago he retired from the brokerage business and soon after became president of the Western National Bank and later was president of the Metropolitan Trust Co. At the time of his death Gen. Ives was president of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co., the Standard Milling Co., and of the Kanona & Prattsburg Railway Co., and was also president of the Northwestern-Consolidated Milling Co., was president of the New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago Railroad Co., and a director of the National Bank of Commerce and Atlantic Safe Deposit Co.

Gen. Ives is survived by his wife and three daughters.

Higher Flour Rates Sustained.

Washington, Oct. 24, 1914.

The Interstate Commerce Commission last week dismissed the petition of the Stuarts Draft (Va.) Milling Co., and a number of other mills intervening, against the Southern and four other railroads, in which unreasonable rates on flour and other grain products was alleged from the Valley of Virginia to the Carolina territory.

The commission refused to condemn the practice of railroads of applying higher charges on flour than on wheat. It also held that carriers will not be required to modify rate adjustments of long standing and apparently fairly adapted to the needs of the communities and interests affected, except when unreasonableness or resulting unjustifiable injury is proven.

zThe rates attacked as unreasonable were any quantity rates, those on wheat and feed being the same, while the rates on flour were higher by from 1 to 4 cents per 100 pounds. The commission was asked to remove or reduce the spread between the flour and the wheat rates and to prescribe carload and less than carload rates in lieu of the any-quantity basis.

The North Carolina Millers' Association intervened, seeking to have the present rate adjustment preserved.

Mark Bates, head of W. G. Press & Co., who was expelled from the Board of Trade about two years ago, has applied for readmission to the exchange. At the time of his expulsion, which followed the expulsion of Frank M. Bunch, a former president of the exchange, it was claimed that the action against Bates was taken because of technical wrongdoing. The sponsors for him on this application for readmission are Edward Andrew, who was president at the time he was expeled; A. S. White, and R. G. Chandler, of Hulburd-Warren-Chandler, who are also ex-presidents of the exchange.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 26, 1914.

A better volume of business was transacted by Kansas City and Southwestern mills early in the week, but the closing days witnessed fewer inquiries and a disappointing volume of trade. Prices were advanced 10 to 20c per bbl. early in the week, and this level was maintained throughout. The most encouraging aspect of last week's trade was the large export sales made by mills. Foreigners are displaying anxiety about their flour supplies and were active bidders all of last week. They cabled mostly for clear grades, but some large lots of cut straight and 100 per cent flour were sold to the United Kingdom. Prices of straight flour were held mostly at a range of $4.59 to $4.80 for 95 per cent in new jutes, f. o. b. Kansas City, shipment up to the close of the year.

Quite a number of Southeastern mills were compelled to start on half time operations last week, following several months of full time runs. Mills are beginning to clean up old contracts on their books, and report current business as comprising only about 40 per cent of full time run. Some mills were able to sell as high as 75 per cent of their total output last week, but general reports indicate that the average of sales was less than 50 per cent. There are still a large number of mills operating full time.

The jobbing and bakery trade in the Southwest and in Central states are filled with all the flour they can use up to the close of this year. Most of the large bakers have contracts for their needs up to the beginning of the new year. One baker in Kansas City, who had no flour bought for December, purchased several hundred bbls. at $4.90 for 65 per cent patent in jutes, delivered December. Another baker in Kansas City bought 600 bbls. of spring wheat flour at $5.05 for high patent, three months delivery. This sale of spring wheat flour is the first made here in several months. Aside from these two bakers, all in Kansas City have large stocks on hand, and this is generally reported to be the case at other consuming points in the Southwest and in Central states.

Eastern markets were not heavy buyers last week. Buyers in the East are bearish on the present situation, and to a large extent are booked up. Hard winter wheat straights were offered to New York City jobbers at $4.45 in new jutes, Kansas City basis, for shipment up to the close of the year. Some sales were reported at this figure.

Clear flour continues scarce, and is going principally for export. Prices are unchanged from those of a week ago. There is a small Southern demand for clear.

Soft wheat flour demand came principally from the South, but volume of business was light. Mills are quoting extra soft wheat short patents at $5.40 to $5.60, Kansas City, in 48s cotton. Cracker bakers are mostly contracted for their needs, although some are buying carlots. Southeastern sales were somewhat heavier last week.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for October-November shipment, $4.50@4.80 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $3.75@4 per bbl., according to quality and grades; second clear, $3.40@3.60.

Mill Feeds Continue Stronger.

Smaller output of mill feed in the Southwest was the principal bullish factor in the market. Consumption increased slightly, but this was not felt appreciably by the trade. The lighter spot offerings of mills and the decreasing stocks of large distributors were factors towards higher prices. Bran advanced several cents, and all offerings of mills were readily absorbed at a range of 93c to 94c in new burlap, delivered this market. Spot offerings were taken principally by jobbers with unfilled contracts on their books.

Shorts also displayed strength during the week. The brown grade sold at $1.05 to $1.07, while gray shorts brought a range of $1.07 to $1.12, according to quality. Fancy white shorts were in exceedingly light supply, and sold at a premium over the top range on the gray shorts. Mixed cars took most of the supply. Several straight carlots were offered at $1.15 to jobbers here.

The supply of middlings decreased in proportion to other feeds, and few mills were able to offer fancy white middlings in straight cars. The carlots available were readily taken by jobbers at prices ranging from $1.30 to $1.35. Red dog sold at five to ten cents higher prices, with mixed car trade taking all of supply.

Southern states are taking some feed, but not in heavy amounts. The country demand is expected to fall off to some extent, as farmers are beginning to graze cattle and other live stock on new fall sown wheat, which is already several inches above the ground in many parts of Kansas. Principal demand for bran last week was in immediate Southwestern states. Some inquiry was noted from Iowa, but prices there are too low. Eastern demand was practically nil.

Mills are indisposed to sell bran for deferred delivery, and in every instance are asking a premium of about 10c per 100 lbs. on bran for December shipments. Some mills are sold up on bran for the remainder of October and the first half of November, but their sales managers are not attempting to sell any farther ahead. The prevailing opinion in the Southwest is that bran will be worth at least $1 per 100 lbs. before the close of November.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 93@94c per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1.07@1.12; white shorts, $1.12@1.15; fancy white middlings, $1.30@1.40; red dog, $1.40@1.50.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jutes, $4.80@5.30 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $4.60@5.10; first clears, $4@4.10; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5@5.30 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $4.30; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $2.20@2.30 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $2.15@2.25; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $2,15@2.25 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $2.10@2.15; graham flour in small sacks, $2.15@2.50 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $2.55@2.70 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 93@95c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.50; white shorts, $1.12.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5.30@5.40 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5.10@5.20; bran, 95c@$1 per 100; mill run, $1.05@1.10; brown shorts, $1@1.10; white shorts, $1.15@1.20; corn meal, 40c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $5.60 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.40; bran, 90@95c; mill-run bran, $1@1.05; standard shorts, $1.20@1.25; corn meal, 36@38c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.45@1.55 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5.60@5.70 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.30@5.60; corn meal, 17-lb. sacks, 40c; bran, $1.05@1.10 per 100 basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $5.80@6 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $5.50@5.90 per bbl.; bran, $1.20 per 100; shorts, $1.40; corn meal, 80c per 35-lb. sack.

Kansas City Flour Output.

An increase of several thousand bbls. was made in the flour output of Kansas City mills last week. Production was 54,900 bbls., compared with 52,000 bbls. in the preceding week, 59,700 bbls. two weeks ago and 43,300 bbls. for corresponding week a year ago. Most of the local mills are operating on full time schedules, although several were compelled to shut down nights part of last week.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

Kansas City received only 52 cars of corn last week, compared with 46 cars in the preceding week, 386 last year and 89 two years ago.

Kansas City bakers are generally bullish on the present situation, and all are booked up to Jan. 1 on the present level. One sale to a baker last week was made at $4.70 for 95 per cent flour in bulk, Kansas City, December shipment.

Quartermaster U. S. army, 308 Gumbel Building, Kansas City, will receive sealed bids until Oct. 29 for 53,018 lbs. of Kansas hard wheat "issue" flour in double sacks for delivery before Nov. 5. Bids f. o. b. mill preferred.

The Williamson Milling Co., Clay Center, Kan., was awarded contract last week for furnishing 39,984 lbs. of "issue" flour to Fort Riley, Kan., at $2.25 per 100 lbs. in double sacks, f. o. b. mill. Altogether 14 bids were received by the local government office.

The E. A. Wales Milling Co., Harper, Kan., which has been operating the new mill for about seven weeks, is open for new connections in all markets. Mr. Wales, secretary of the company, says that they are obtaining more than enough wagonload wheat to fill all of their milling needs and that they are receiving good, strong turkey wheat. The mill has capacity of 250 bbls.

Mill No. 1, of the Grinders, will resume operations on Saturday, Oct. 31, after a shutdown all summer. The membership of The Grinders now numbers 185, and an attempt is being made to reach the 200 mark or better before the next meeting. The meeting next Saturday will be the first since the annual meeting of the organization at the F. O. M. A. convention and exposition in Buffalo last June.

The Williams Process Co., Wichita, Kan., has been incorporated to manufacture the "salt water" bleacher, the invention of A. W. Williams. W. R. Watson is also interested in the new company. Mr. Watson says that the new bleacher will be ready for marketing about the first of the year. In experiments thus far it has proven very satisfactory, the results secured being perfect. The bleacher develops chlorine gas from salt.

Export sales of 1,000,000 bus. of wheat were made in Kansas City last week, and exporters reported active inquiry from abroad. Great Britain is displaying some anxiety concerning her wheat supply, especially in view of the disappointing Canadian situation. The crop in that country, according to B. W. Snow, is lighter than the lowest trade estimates, which placed the crop at more than 70,000,000 bus. less than last year.

J. N. Bray, manager of the Kingman, Kan., mills of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., reports a heavy wagon movement of wheat. "Rains in our territory early last week stopped a heavy movement temporarily," said Mr. Bray. "Farmers are now taking wheat out of the bins and marketing it. Many still expect to get $1 per bu., but our prices are so near that mark that farmers are taking advantage of the present situation. Seeding is completed in our territory, and an acreage about the same as last year was planted."

Kansas City receipts of wheat last week totaled 1,211 cars, compared with 1,118 cars the preceding week, 456 cars a year ago and 1,097 cars in 1912. The wheat movement is expected to continue heavy for the next 30 days. Farmers are holding to some extent in the country for dollar wheat, but reports received at this office indicate that elevators and mills are paying so near $1 per bu., f. o. b. country elevators that many farmers are marketing while the roads are in good shape. The first snow will seriously interfere with the movement, in the opinion of country millers.

From Hudson, the Kansas town which boasts of the plant of the Stafford County Flour Mills Co., one of the most beautiful and best-built in the state, Milling and Grain News has received this challenge to other mills in America: "You cannot produce an engineer who begins to approach Robert Krug, chief engineer of the Stafford County Flour Mills Co., in happiness. Mr. Krug is not happy just because everything is running smoothly in the mill, over which Charles Duff is manager, for that is not unusual, but he is happy because of his success in winning Miss Ida Plagens, the belle of the town, as his helpmate. Mr. Krug and Miss Plagens will be married next month."

Export Sales at Kansas City.

The past week has been a heavy one in exports of both flour and wheat at Kansas City. Almost a million bus. of wheat were worked from this market for Great Britain and other European importers, while millers made large sales for export daily. The United Kingdom was a heavy flour buyer, and some fair lots were worked to Holland. So far mills report no trouble in obtaining ocean room for flour. Rates are steady and most lines are quoting practically same rates for shipment any time up to the close of the year.

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Prints letterheads and other commercial work for more than 100 mills in the Southwest, which is an argument for you to give them a trial.

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MILLING AND GRAIN NEWS
Merchants Exchange, St. Louis

St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 26, 1914.

There was a better tone to the flour market last week. As the market closed, however, trade was dull and quotations easy, but most grades averaged five to ten cents per barrel higher than at the close of the preceding week. Some mills reported more buying interest in the market, with an improved demand manifested at times, and milling operations were active, with shipping directions on old business good. Scattered sales were made, mostly to the North and East, with Southern orders still restricted, owing to uncertain business and financial conditions in that section.

Low grade flours, extra fancy and clears were firmer, and reflected a better inquiry than straights and patents, which were in fairly free offering throughout the week. A couple of round lots were reported sold early in the week—25,000 bbls. hard 95 per cent at $4.85 and $5.05 bulk, the latter on an export order from the Continent. A couple of sales soft patent also were reported to the United Kingdom, and scattered orders of extra fancy to the Continent and elsewhere. Generally speaking, trade sentiment was a little brighter during the week.

The continued firmness in cash and wheat futures is an encouraging feature, as are heavy wheat export sales and a decided falling off in wheat receipts in all domestic markets, as well as in Canada, where the movement to market is the lightest in years—about one-seventh of last year—and suggests that the wheat crop in the Dominion was largely overestimated, or that England has purchased such large supplies in her sister country that the surplus has been cleaned up in a very unusual manner.

Best opinion still favors much higher wheat quotations on the end of the crop, provided the war in Europe continues, and believes that present flour prices will appear cheap to the trade ultimately, and force a materially better buying movement from all directions. During the week soft low grades sold at $3.56 jute; clear and scant fancy, $4.20 jute; scant straight, $4.35 jute; (sample lot, $4.50 bulk); patents on order local mill at $5.30@5.60 wood, and by southern Illinois mill at $5.50@5.65 wood; hard low grade, $3.60 jute; second clear, $3.80@4 jute; first clear, $4.40 jute, and 95 per cent patent on order at $4.85@5.05 bulk.

The output of flour at the following mills was 88,900 bbls. last week, against 86,200 the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 12,000: Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 15,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 20,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 16,400; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 5,000; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,500; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 1,600; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 4,800; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,500; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 500.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $4.75@5; straight, $4.45@4.60; extra fancy, $4.25@4.35; fancy, $3.90@4.10; low grades, $3.50@3.60.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $4.90@5.10; straight, $4.70@4.85; first clear, $4.15@4.30; second clear, $3.70@4; low grades, $3.40@3.60.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.35@5.55; clear, $4.75 jute.

Rye Flour—Quote pure from first hands at $4.65 jute; in small jobbing way, dealers charge $5.10 in jute and $5.35 in wood.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Hard wheat bran at $1.02@1.03; soft, $1.05@1.06; mixed feed held at $1.10; brown shorts, $1.17; middlings, $1.20@1.42; white hominy feed, $24.50 per ton; alfalfa meal, $16 for No. 2, $18@18.50 for No. 1 and $19@19.50 for choice. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.08 and middlings, $1.25@1.35.

Mill Feed Is Firm.

The mill feed market was firmer again last week, both bran and shorts recording gains of three to five cents per hundred. Business was moderate, but the orders came from a fairly wide territory and at times gave the trade the appearance of activity. While mills are grinding freely, there is not much pressure on the market, despite the open weather and the uncertain tone in alfalfa and other feeds. The South is in the market for some bran, but offers are withheld from that section, excepting where the customer is well known. Eastern demand for bran shows a slight increase, and any up-turn in the wheat market would no doubt be reflected in good buying from that section, as the East made large profits on the first big rise in mill feeds and has never entirely replaced its liberal stocks sold at that time. Very little feed is being offered for deferred shipment, as the strong tone of the market, in the face of the recent reaction in other grain and alfalfa feed products, suggests to the trade that values are in a fundamentally sound position. Mills ask sharp premiums for feed for more than 20 days' delivery. There is considerable storing of bran in expectation of a further advance. Mixed feeds had a firm tone. White hominy feed was slightly easier.

St. Louis Cash Wheat Market.

The drift in cash wheat favored the bulls again last week, and prices were steady on soft grades and one to one and one-half cents higher on hard samples. As the week closed there was an easier tone in the market and some grain was carried over. Receipts of soft wheat were heavier on the week, and correspondents' reports to leading houses indicated that the country might offer more freely, now that the fall work is about completed. Export trade was less than in several weeks past, although there is considerable business being worked that is being kept under cover for market purposes. So far there has been no decrease in demands for shipment on the west coast, but in the East the movement has subsided somewhat, and prices are following futures pretty closely. A steady market for the latter helped the cash trade throughout the week. Hard wheat was scarce throughout the week and sold readily at full quotations, with prospects of small arrivals during the next fortnight. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators, at 3,134,000 bus., are nearly twice as heavy as a year ago, but the grain is well held and the phenomenally light movement to market in Canada makes the trade confident that an unusually heavy demand for wheat, both domestic and foreign, will develop on the end of the present crop.

Quote No. 2 red wheat at $1.11@1.13; No. 3 red, $1.09@1.10½; No. 4 red, $1.05@1.08; No. 2 hard, $1.13@1.14 n; No. 3 hard, $1.10@1.14½.

St. Louis Notes.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 76,170 bbls., against 74,115 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 2,797,170 bbls., against 2,639,445 bbls. last year. Shipments last week, 95,890 bbls., against 94,010 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 3,391,495 bbls., against 3,129,175 bbls. last year.

J. W. Vance, of Peirce City, Mo., came to St. Louis Saturday to attend the flour rate hearing and was taken sick on Sunday at the Planters Hotel and has been confined to his room. Mrs. Vance is with him.

St. Louis Merchants' Exchange members are well pleased with the new Bell Telephone switchboard and booths installed in the trading hall last week. The booths are in plain sight of the quotation board and have materially improved conditions for sending out prices or filling and reporting orders.

The United States is to experience an unusual period of prosperity at the close of the European war, according to Edward F. Trefz, of Washington, D. C., field secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Mr. Trefz declared this to be so in a speech to the Lumbermen's Club of St. Louis, at the Planters Hotel last week.

E. Nathan, of Nathan & Fettis Co., one of the largest grain forwarding houses in New Orleans, stopped in St. Louis on his way to Chicago last week. Mr. Nathan is a firm believer in continued heavy exports of American wheat to the warring countries of Europe, and expects domestic supplies of wheat to be very light on the end of the crop.

W. R. Richeson, chief grain inspector at New Orleans, La., was a visitor on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last week. Mr. Richeson expressed the belief confidently that the business depression in the South has spent its force and that steady improvement is assured from now on. The importance of New Orleans as a grain exporting point is steadily growing, Mr. Richeson declared.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 687,972 bus., against 74,115 bus. the week before. Shipments 283,750 bus., against 492,690 bus. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 3,134,812 bus., against 1,714,967 bus. last year. Of the present stock, 18,516 bus. were No. 1 red wheat, 2,217,922 bus. No. 2 red, 4,892 bus. No. 1 hard winter and 86,177 bus. No. 2 hard winter.

A New York dispatch last week stated that the National City Bank had recently been paying for large amounts of wheat and flour shipped to Switzerland, and that Ohio flour mills were reported working day and night on orders for flour from Paris, Liverpool and Glasgow, with practically the entire output of two large concerns going abroad. St. Louis millers, when shown the dispatch, remarked that their Ohio competitors were fortunate, if the reports were true.

A strange bird flew in the window of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last week, and, after circling the hall, perched on the rim of the open window. Peyton Carr, president of the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., remarked that it might be the "dove of peace," indicating that the wheat market ought to be sold. Roger Annan, of Annan, Berg & Co., said it might be a bird of "prey," indicating that war was to continue and that the market should be bought. The porter of the exchange finally flushed the bird with a long pole, and it flew away without its species being discovered. Too bad, for several good hunches went with it.

James T. Bradshaw, State Warehouse Commissioner of Missouri, last week announced that the grain inspection laws of Missouri, as amended in 1913, had been further amended, so that in addition to grades heretofore there had been further adopted the following: Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, kafir corn; Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, mixed milo maize; Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, mixed feterita. The new grading rule reads: "In case of an appreciable mixture of kafir corn, milo maize or feterita, any of them with each other, the grain shall be graded, according to the quality thereof, and the kind of grain predominating shall be classed and graded as Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 mixed kafir corn, mixed milo maize or mixed feterita. And the inspector shall make, and the inspection certificate shall show, notation describing the character and mixture of the grain."

The farmers' elevator at Souris, N. D., burned recently. Loss, $15,000.

Woodfield Bros. have opened a feed store at Wheelock, N. D.

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and Baking Qualities of the new wheat are best shown by my milling and baking tests. I make this test on 5 lbs. of wheat.

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Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 23, 1914.

The local flour situation in Chicago remains practically the same as for the previous week, business as a whole being of very moderate volume. Buyers as a rule were very reluctant to add to their already fair stocks, and bookings, in consequence, were relatively small. Dealers continue to pursue a cautious policy and are seeking more favorable terms, but the action of the wheat market of late was such that millers were unable to grant any concessions; in fact, prices were increased somewhat. Production continues liberal and shipments on old contracts are heavy. The mills, however, are catching up on old business and are anxious to keep well booked ahead, this being particularly the case with the interior manufacturers in the West as well as the Northwest. In some quarters the stocks in second hands are reported as gradually decreasing and with any further advance in wheat, or should the market hold around present levels for any length of time, millers are hopeful of a better demand. Conditions surrounding the flour situation are not altogether unfavorable from the millers' point of view, and while old contracts are being completed, most of the large mills still have good sized orders on their books, sufficient to keep them going for some weeks to come.

The week as a whole, in so far as local new business was concerned, was a comparatively quiet one, however, the export requirements of flour and wheat continues on a large scale in all positions, and this strengthening influence in the market is not likely to be overcome. Word comes to Chicago of the big takings of wheat in nearly every market of this country and of agents scouring the two wheat belts for supplies. The buying power has extended well into the interior flour markets after having secured liberal quantities at the leading milling points in the Northwest and Southwest. It seems useless for the bears in wheat to put out short lines in the hope of being able to even up their position at profits, as circumstances are decidedly against them. It is now said that where the Northwestern receipts have fallen off because of the higher views of producers, that the real cause is that the wheat is not in that country. One of the larger houses in the Northwestern market with solicitors traveling over the three spring wheat states says conditions are far different from that generally known and that higher prices for flour and grain generally are certain to be seen because of light supplies in country elevators and warehouses of the Northwest, as well as on the farms. According to advices from a New York authority, additional heavy charters have been made for the shipment of flour and wheat to the importing countries. This same authority draws attention to the fact that vessel room is getting scarce and that some of the shippers claim that the scarcity of room and the advancing rates are likely to stand in the way of an increase in the export business. It is claimed that in French ports alone forty vessels are being detained because of the slow unloading conditions. A leading authority in the Chicago market, and one who favors lower prices for that grain, says that there never was a wheat situation that was not two-sided; "that the present situation is not different from the previous ones, and that sentiment becomes a jug-handled affair, as is to be seen at the present time. Speculators and the heads of commission houses, almost to a man, believe that wheat will reach the $1.50 level. Imagination is running away with reason. The European conflict as a bullish factor will exhaust its influence. Traders appear to have become hysterical over sales for export. Foreign takings would have been larger had there been no war up to the present time, and 85c or 90c a fairly high price with our immense surplus."

The demand for white rye flour is very good, and there is a pretty brisk demand for dark rye considering the quantities that are being offered.

There was a further decline in the price of mill feed this week. Trade is smaller, because of the lighter receipts from the interior, coupled with a falling off in the demand from nearly all sections. The small business was on eastern account, and for immediate shipment. Millers are turning out less feed than was the case several weeks ago, as the demand for flour has fallen off and there is less of that product being turned out and less pressure on the mill feed market is apt to be seen in consequence.

First clear flour is in keen demand and a number of mills are sold ahead on this commodity. Second clear is also wanted. One or two of the large mills have no clears to offer until after the first of the year.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour — Special brands (basis wood), $6.20; standard patents (basis jute), $5.25@5.50; first clears (basis jute), $4.60@4.80; second clears (basis jute), $3.80@4.00.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patents, $5.15@5.25; straights, $4.95@5.10; clears, $4.30@4.60; low grades, $3.75@4.00.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patents, $5.10@5.30; straights, $4.90@5.05; clears, $4.75@4.95; low grades, $3.90@4.00.

Mill Feeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—spring wheat bran, $21.50@22.00; middlings, $21.50@22.00; red dog, $30.00@30.25.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $4.75@5.00; dark, $3.60@4.00; blended rye, $4.10@4.30.

Coast Flour—Patent, $5.25@5.50; straight, $4.90@5.10.

White Corn Meal is quoted at $1.85 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in car lots, delivered.

Yellow Corn Meal is quoted at $1.75 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in car lots, delivered.

Chicago Notes.

L. E. Moses, president of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, Mo., was a visitor in Chicago during the week.

E. N. Fairchild, president and general manager of the Cleveland Milling Co., Cleveland, Ohio, visited in Chicago Monday on his way to Duluth, Minn.

E. R. Haseltine, of the Pillsbury Flour Mills, was a visitor in Chicago during the current week, as was also G. A. Thomas, of the Washburn-Crosby Co., both of Minneapolis, Minn.

Charles D. Neal, milling engineer for the Barnard & Leas Mfg. Co., Moline, Ill., for the past sixteen years, has resigned to accept a like position with the Wolf Co., Chambersburg, Pa.

The new clearing house system, which has been worked out by a special committee and by members of the Board of Trade, was the subject of general discussion at a meeting held Wednesday afternoon. Several speeches for and against the new plan were made. President Canby explained the system and answered many of the objections. A point brought up was whether it would be policy to change the system in use at the present time, as contracts under present methods have been held valid by the highest courts. Some of the members present were in favor of what is known as the corporate system, proposing a corporation with large capital, in which all members clearing would hold stock. The question will come up for a vote in a few days.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Oct. 26, 1914.

Values were irregular and the flour market was unsteady in New Orleans and vicinity last week. Mills were eager to make sales for November, but the dealers are carrying heavy stocks and buyers were hard to interest, even where mills were willing to make concessions. There was a considerable quantity of flour sold at second hand out of the local freight warehouses at values from 15c to 20c per bbl. under mill quotations, and this tended to demoralize the local market. Country trade was dull. This was partly due to a war of the planters on the sugar trust which caused the big refining company to shut down its plants in Louisiana and stop the buying of sugar. Commissaries who were inquiring for flour 30 days ago had to cancel orders because of the prostration of the sugar industry, and planters were in almost the same deplorable state as the cotton planters. The effect has been a general curtailment of orders, with the exception of a few planters who have gone into the market independently and exchanged their product for flour and other necessities.

Kansas mills did the major part of the business. They were quoting patents at $4.90@5 in cotton with 15c less for straight. Some export demand developed for clear and low grade, the former at $4.45@4.50 and the latter at $4.20@4.30. It was reported that a sale of 5,000 bbls. of low grade had been made to Swedish merchants representing the kaiser. The lumber and stock raising districts came in for small lots of straights. All local business was in meager lots and for immediate shipment.

Minneapolis mills quoted $4.85@4.90 for high patent Monday, but dropped values to $4.50@4.60 by Wednesday to meet local competition. By Saturday they had advanced to $4.65@4.70, which quotations were firm. Sales were scattered with some straight and clear moving at proportionate prices to the patent. Some improvement was noted in the inquiry.

Soft winter quotations were unsettled. They suffered more than any grade from sales at second hand and there was practically no demand for outside shipments. Quotations were $4.90@5.10 for 98 per cent patent in cotton, with straight in proportion, and extra fancy at $4.50@4.60.

Mills were willing to make concessions of 5c to 10c per bbl. for immediate shipment or November delivery. Some hand-to-mouth orders were booked, but no round lots, although some confectioners would have bought if they could have forced down mills' views to the cuts made by local jobbers to move stock. The sugar district was out of the market and lumber mills curtailed orders on account of closing down plants and camps.

Bran was unsettled in value, although there was a better than fair demand. An unusual number of dairy farms are being established in the alluvial section, especially in the old plantation districts. This is causing a marked improvement in the demand for bran and shorts—in fact, all classes of mill feed. Many planters have begun to pasture cattle also. Both hard and soft wheat bran were selling at $1.10@1.12 in cotton and jute, with shorts at $1.20@1.25.

New Orleans Notes.

A. C. Bower, representative of the Wolf Milling Co., of Ellinwood, Kan., was here last week visiting the trade.

Horace L. Pitcher, local sales broker for several Illinois and Kansas mills, has taken the agency for the Babbitt products.

Hon. Ross Collins, attorney-general of Mississippi, has begun the prosecution of suits against 72 cotton seed mills, charging a combination to keep down the price of cotton seed paid the farmers.

Capt. H. T. Lawler, a veteran miller, flour broker and exporter of New Orleans and Bryan, Tex., has been quite ill recently, but is better.

Cancellations were wired to Kansas mills last week by local brokers who were dealing with a London broker named "Wagner," who is said to have been irresponsible. The orders came by cable and it is said were upwards of 500 barrels each.

More mysterious feelers for export flour were reported in the local trade last week. Some think the German government is trying to obtain supplies through Swedish brokers. The greatest secrecy was maintained and all brokers were reticent, so that the reports could not be confirmed.

Arrangements are being made by the Public Belt Commission to change the charge for switching cars on the New Orleans Public Belt railroad from a flat rate of $2 per car for switching service to a rate basis of mileage and tonnage. The $2 rate was made before the road started operations, and when the prevailing tonnage for cars was 40 tons weight capacity. Now the average tonnage capacity is 50, and the belt has 11 miles of river-front tracks to cover. The new rate will be fixed on a sliding scale with a regular tariff. The minimum trunk line switching charge is $8.

Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 24, 1914.

There has been a decided improvement in the flour situation in this territory the past week. Although prices have advanced some, the demand has been better and conditions look more favorable. While the demand is considerably below normal, it is the general opinion that flour will sell at higher prices and the jobbers are anticipating their needs and contracting for 30 days' shipment.

Bran and shorts have advanced in price, but the demand for bran is light, with a fair demand for good grey shorts.

Prices are as follows, Little Rock rate points: Missouri best patent, wood basis, $6.30@6.50; standard patent, 40@50c less; extra fancy, 80@90c less. Hard wheat high patent, basis 48-lb. sacks, $5.50@5.75; standard patent, $5@5.25. Plain bran in 100-lb. sacks, $1.02@1.06; mill-run bran, $1.08@1.18; grey shorts, $1.22@1.26.

Little Rock Notes.

Mr. Moffitt, of the Halliday Elevator Co., of Cairo, Ill., made a trip through Arkansas this week.

Elmo Marsh, manager of the Marco Mills, Pine Bluff, Ark., made a business trip to Monroe, La., this week.

F. E. Hoelscher, of the Grant-Tower Milling Co., Washington, Mo., was in the territory this week calling on his trade.

C. E. Munn, of the Munn Brokerage Co., Little Rock, is making a short visit to Oklahoma City, Okla. Mr. Munn expects to return Monday.

M. M. Laws, of the Cowgill & Hill Milling Co., Carthage, Mo., has been calling on his trade in this territory this week. Mr. Laws makes his home in Pine Bluff.

R. M. Peek, sales manager of the Kuhlmann & Meyer Flour Mills, California, Mo., is in Little Rock for a few days. Mr. Peek has just returned from a ten days' trip through Arkansas and Louisiana and reports business as very satisfactory.

Mr. Hale, of Nashville, Tenn., was visiting with the Century Grain Co. (Aulon), this week. Mr. Hale is very well known in grain circles and has many friends here.

Frederick A. Hamilton, of the Duluth-Superior Milling Co., Duluth, Minn., visited Chicago this week.

New York

New York, Oct. 26, 1914.

A much broader inquiry for flour as in evidence on the advancing heat market during the past week, nd the trade here apparently was ecidedly influenced by the rather uilish conditions which are develop- ig from day to day in the wheat arkets and are therefore becoming little more anxious as to taking n further supplies. While, in so far s actual business was concerned dur- ig the week just closed, there was o volume of sales turned over, buy- rs were making offers rather freely n each advance in wheat, but inas- uch as their offers in practically very instance were made on the ba- is of prices which were in evidence efore each advance, mills were com- elled in most instances to turn the usiness down. The general tone, owever, was somewhat improved, nd if the wheat market continues o hold firm for a few days longer, is very evident that buyers and ellers will get together on prices and ome good business will be consum- ated.

The trade is ordering out its old ookings rather rapidly and this in self portends that buyers here are ot by any means heavily stocked up nd therefore must shortly begin to eplenish stocks. One thing which as been acting as a depression on he market is the fact that there has een quite a little stuff offered on esales at prices somewhat under hose which mills are able to make, nd while the prices at which this tuff was sold were considerably un- er a basis on the present price of heat, they naturally made the mar- et for the time being. However, it s not figured that there is much of his resale stuff to be had and this lement will no doubt shortly be out f the way.

There was some fair export busi- ess put through during the past veek and to all appearance it looks s if there will be a continuance in he demand from this direction.

Spring patents were held at $5.40 o $5.70 in jute for shipment up to he first of the year, but it was prac- ically impossible to get the trade to ay these prices. There were quite t few offers given at $5.30 jute on ome round lots for 60-day shipment, ut, as far as could be ascertained, one of the mills took the business t this figure.

Kansas straights were held by mills t prices ranging from $5.20 to $5.40 n sacks, but owing to the fact that pot resale stuff was offered and sold s low as $5 jute, it was impossible o get the trade to consider mill's rices. There were some offers made y the trade for mill shipment at round $5.10 and $5.15, jute, but it ould not be confirmed that any mills ccepted business for shipment at hese prices.

Spring wheat clears were held very irm in price and a fair demand on ame was in evidence. Mills were ot offering very freely and prices were held at $5.25 to $5.40 in barrels. There was also a little better in- uiry on Kansas clears and prices were held at $4.75 to $4.90 in sacks.

Soft winter wheat flours apparently id not interest the trade very much nd inquiry on same was very light. Prices, however, hardened with the dvance in wheat, and straights were eld at $5.25 to $5.40 in wood.

Mill feed continued in very light emand, although prices were steady luring the week. City bran in bulk was held at $22.75 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commis- sions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.65 @5.95 in bbls.; straight, $5.50@5.60 in bbls.; clears, $5.25@5.40 in bbls.; low grades, $4@4.50.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $5.60 @5.80 in bbls.; straights, $5.25@5.40 in bbls.; clears, $4.85@5 in bbls.; low grades, $4@4.60.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $5.50@5.70; straights, $5.20@5.40; clears, $4.75@ 4.90; low grades or low clears, $4.30 @4.50.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $23.50; standard middlings, $23.50@ 23.75; flour middlings, $28; red dog, to arrive, $32; oil meal, $31.50@32; city feed, bulk bran, $22.75, 100-lb. sacks, $24; middlings, $22.75@32; red dog flour, $33.

New York Notes.

H. F. Freeman, New York representative of the Russell Miller Milling Co., is on a trip to his home in North Carolina.

Among the visitors to the New York Produce Exchange during the past week were: E. H. Evans, of the Acme-Evans Milling Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. S. Pillsbury, vice-president of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; H. C. Stebbins, Red Wing Milling Co., Red Wing, Minn.; W. K. Stanard, Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., St. Louis; C. G. Coup, of the Northwestern Elevator & Mill Co., Toledo, O.; L. M. Powell, of B. Stern & Sons, Milwaukee, Wis.; L. E. Moses, Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 26, 1914

Flour has ruled strong and slightly higher in this territory during the week. The stiffening tendency of values seems to be having weight in arousing more interest among buyers, as some of the millers report material increase in the volume of business, which has been ruling quiet for some time. The South is becoming adjusted to the low price of cotton, and it is believed that business will show better tone from now on. Jobbers have light stocks, and contracts made before the war are becoming exhausted. The higher price of wheat has caused millers to assume a conservative attitude. Commission men report Western flour as stronger, though irregular, as some of the sellers seem willing to make concessions to increase sales. The demand is moderate. Wheat has advanced about 3 cents per bushel during the week, and at the end of the week was ruling about steady.

The mill feed situation has a better tone, though quotations are unchanged. The demand continues moderate.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Best patent, $5.70; standard, $5.50; family, $5.20; low grades, $4.70; in wood 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis jute and cotton, 98-lb. bags)—Best patent, $5.25@5.50.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis jute and cotton, 98-lb. bags)—Best patent, $5.80 @6.10.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Bran, per ton, $23@24; middlings, $27 @29 per ton.

Nashville Notes.

C. T. Johnson, of Mt. Vernon, Ind., and M. M. Bosworth, of Memphis, were visitors here the past week.

Mr. Kavil, a miller of Clinton, Ky., was a visitor to Nashville, making the trip to this city in an automobile.

Stocks of flour at Nashville on Oct. 24 were 30,500 barrels, a decrease of 2,500 barrels compared with the end of the preceding week.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange shows the receipt of 117 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks Oct. 24 were as follows: Wheat, 771,000 bu.; oats, 678,500 bu.; corn, 40,500 bu. Stocks show decrease of about 5 per cent for the week.

The committee of the Nashville Grain Exchange, of which John F. Bell is chairman, appointed to encourage grain men of the West to support the "buy a bale of cotton" movement, reports some progress in sales.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 26, 1914.

The flour business is very dull and the dealers are complaining. Specifications are hard to get. There has been very little flour sold by either the mills or the jobbers during the past few days. However, dealers are not so bearish and seem to think that prices are as low as they will be at any very early date.

Best Illinois patents, wood basis, $6; straight, $5.50; best Indiana patent, $5.50; straight, $5.10; best Colorado flour, $5.30; bran, $21.50; shorts, $24.50; corn chops, $28; unbolted meal, $27; No. 3 yellow corn, 81c, sacked; No. 2 white oats, 53c, sacked; No. 3 white oats, 52½c, sacked; 35 per cent grain molasses-alfalfa feed, $24.50; grain molasses-alfalfa feed, $27.50.

The feed business seems to be better than the flour business, and the most of the feed dealers are very well satisfied.

Memphis Notes.

The up-to-date elevator of the Taylor Grain Co. will be ready for use within the next few days.

J. E. Tate, of J. E. Tate & Co., supplied Barnum & Bailey with all their feeds for the "big show."

Luther Ellis, with the Igleheart Brothers, Evansville, Ind., was here this week, and while he does not report business as being anything extra, he does not seem to be dissatisfied with conditions.

A. L. Gilster was here this week in the interest of the Buena Vista Milling Co., Chester, Ill. Mr. Gilster is well pleased with the outlook for the coming months and says that his people have been able to run on full time since the season opened.

Eugene Wagner, manager of the Wagner Grain Co., reports that they are doing some extensive work in the interest of their flour department. He has with him this week A. L. Gilster, vice-president of the Buena Vista Milling Co., and Ernest Wheeler, Memphis representative of the same mill.

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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 26, 1914.

Sales hardly equal in volume to those of last week were made by local corn millers to Southern and nearby states. Interior Missouri millers also reported a light volume of business, but they expect the market to change materially when local supplies of corn are in sufficiently good shape to grind. Many country mills have been shipping corn in all of the past year and have been at a great disadvantage in most markets, except locally. With the supply of corn in their immediate territory much larger than a year ago, most of these millers expect to do a larger business than last season, notwithstanding the unencouraging situation in Southern and Southeastern states, the largest consuming sections.

Cream corn meal sold at $1.65 per 100 lbs. in small sacks. The unusually light receipts of corn at this market during the past few weeks have caused advances in prices, but these are only considered temporary and buyers of corn goods refuse to pay higher values. Receipts at this market have averaged less than 50 cars per week for the past several weeks. This has resulted in material reductions in local elevator holdings, but even withdrawals from storage were not able to keep prices down.

Chop is very light sale. Kansas mills are beginning to grind their own chop on local corn, which is causing a decrease in the inquiry here. Sales last week were made to Eastern Missouri and Arkansas and some to Oklahoma. Other sections were either out of line as to prices of were not in the market.

Other corn goods are not finding ready sale. Brewers are not buying at all, most deferring purchases until the heavy corn movement starts.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.60@1.65 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.65@1.75 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, burlap bags, natural, $1.60@1.70; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.25@1.30 per 100; corn bran, in 100-lb. bags, 95c@$1 per 100.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 24, 1914.

There has been very little change in conditions in corn and corn products the past week. While there has been qite an advance in prices, the demand has not shown any improvement. The millers report fair business in meal, and for this reason they are buying white corn freely. There is a fair demand for both No. 3 white oats and red oats.

Prices as follows, Little Rock rate points, bulk, No. 2 corn, 80c; No. 2 yellow corn, 81c; No. 2 white corn, 86c; No. 3 or better mixed corn from Oklahoma points at 74½@75½. Corn chops, 100-lb. bags at $1.45@1.47. Cream meal, basis 24-lb. sacks at $3.55@3.70; pearl meal, $3.20@3.40.

New York, Oct. 24, 1914.

Corn goods trade was extremely quiet and prices maintained about the same level as the previous week.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $4 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.80@2; coarse, $1.80@2; hominy, $4.30; granulated yellow, $4.30; corn flour, $2. Brewers' goods: Meal, 1.76@1.77; grits, $1.77; flakes, $2.10.

New Orleans, Oct. 24, 1914.

Corn goods prices were down last week with a slightly improved demand. Stocks were much depleted but buyers hesitated to replenish on account of uncertainties. Many thought prices would go 15@20c per bbl. lower. Local dealers report strong inquiry from Mexico, Cuba, Nicaragua and Guatemala and some good sales of sacked western and Louisiana corn may be made next month, because of corn failures in the tropics. Quotations on corn goods rled as follows, per bbl. in cotton and jute sacks, carlots f. o. b. New Orleans: Cream meal, $3.90@4; corn meal, $3.80@3.90; standard meal, $3.60@3.65; grits, $4.10@4.20; chops, $1.45@1.47 per 100. Final reports from the Louisiana crop indicate that it has been much damaged by rains and bad cribbing and much of what was intended to be shipped will have to be fed to stock and hogs.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 24, 1914.

Corn has shown a steadier tone the past week, with cash prices steady in this market. Corn is qoted 81 to 85 cents. Bolted corn meal is quoted $1.90 per 96-lb. bag, and pearl meal and grits are quoted $2 per bag. The demand for corn and products is light, buyers holding back, as the new crop will begin moving in a few weeks. The Tennessee crop of corn is estimated at 60 to 75 per cent of the average, great damage having been caused to early corn by a drouth the first part of the summer.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 24, 1914.

The cash corn market displayed a firmer tone, and all corn products are higher. Corn millers do not seem to be displaying much interest in the corn market at present, as they are of the opinion that corn will go lower as soon as the new corn crop begins to move. Some new corn is arriving here now, and showing good quality. Corn products were advanced five cents. The demand for corn products is just fair. Most of the buying being done now is by the elevator interests. Total receipts of corn this week were 182 cars. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.60@1.65; corn chop, $1.50@1.55.

G. R. Case bought the grist mill at New London, Wis., from J. P. Thern & Co.

Gutheil & Sons, Waukesha, Wis., are building a large addition to their flour mill.

Evans Bros. purchased the feed mill at Ontario, Wis., from C. M. Lower.

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Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 26, 1914.

Advancing prices in flour did not stimulate flour trade in this or interior markets in the state. Purchases continue to be limited to single carlots for immediate use. Bakers in the state report that they have sufficient flour booked to last until the close of November, and that there is nothing in the present situation that would warrant contracting for later delivery. Prices were raised 10c to 20c per bbl. by most mills. Some flour was sold early in the week in 500-bbl. lots at unchanged prices, but most business was done on the higher level.

Kansas mills were active after trade throughout the state. Probably more Kansas salesmen are traveling through Iowa at this time than since the opening of the European struggle. Many salesmen who were withdrawn when the market became excited are now again in harness after trade. Kansas mills quoted patents at $4.90 to $5 in cottons, delivered. Straights were held at 20c to 30c per bbl. less. Bakers bought some straight grades, but only in single carlots. Shipping instructions were sent to mills in good shape. Many buyers are ordering out as fast as they can.

Iowa mills cut down on their average operations last week. Many mills which had been operated on full-time schedules are now shut down nights. Flour trade to local points is only fair, while there is practically no demand from outside the state, according to mill reports. Local mills are in line with quotations of Kansas and spring wheat states.

Spring wheat mills are quoting for long-time delivery, but buyers are not disposed to contract for more than 30 days, although in some instances 60-day business is being done. Prices are on a parity with Kansas. No premiums are being asked for deferred delivery. Spring wheat patents are quoted at a range of $5.60 to $5.80 in cottons, delivered up to the close of the year.

Mill feeds were again strong all of last week, and advances of $1 per ton on all grades were recorded. Shipments from the Southwest and the Northwest were heavy. Local mills were able to dispose of their output with ease, and in some instances were unable to take care of the orders for bran. Shorts were somewhat stronger than bran, selling at an advance of $1.50 per ton.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.40@5.60; straight, $5.20@5.40; fancy clear, $4.20; low grade clear, $3.80.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extremely short patent, $6@6.40; family patent, $5.60@5.80; clear, $4.30; red dog, scarce at $1.75 per 100.

Mill Feed—Bran, $20@22 per ton; standard middlings, $22@24.25; flour middlings, $25@27.50.

Iowa Notes.

The new Iowa corn movement has not yet started in heavy volume. Some new corn has been moved to Chicago and other Eastern markets. There is considerable discussion now as to whether the Iowa movement this year will be to the Southwestern states or to Eastern markets. It is recognized that the Southwest will not need as much corn from Iowa this year as 12 months ago, but experts in the corn trade declare that the Southwest will buy heavily early in the year, notwithstanding its increased crop.

Alabama

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 24, 1914.

There have been a few small contracts made for flour during the past week. There is still a little flour due on old contracts at the low price, but these contracts will be used up within the next few days. There has been some reselling done in this market, as there were some who booked more than they could take out within the time limit and were able to resell at a nice profit, and even then name a much better price than the mills are at present able to make.

Quotations are, wood basis: Better-known brands fancy patent, $6.20@6.60; standard grade, 80@90c less; Colorado soft wheat flour, $5.40@5.50, cotton basis delivered.

Notes.

Mr. Ogden, representing Louisville Milling Co., Louisville, Ky., was calling on trade here during the week.

J. A. Gunn, representing the New Prague Milling Co., New Prague, Minn., was a visitor to this market during the week. Mr. Gunn reports business as good as could be expected under the prevailing conditions.

Logan & Sieberns have been succeeded in the lumber and grain business at Spring Valley, Wis., by the Spring Valley Lumber & Supply Co.

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Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 24, 1914.

Our wheat market here is strong nd firmer, No. 2 hard closing $1.08½, n advance of four cents for the week. he Omaha Grain Exchange figures iow that there are now 928,000 bus. f wheat here, compared with 1,582,- 00 a year ago, or over 600,000 bus. ess than a year ago. Farmers are oring their wheat, evidently waiting or a higher price.

Flour quotations have advanced, iat is, generally, but there are still iany points that seem low with pres- nt price of raw material. Quotations re ranging from $5.20 to $6 for best atents.

Local business is reported as some- hat disappointing, with Eastern and xport business nil for the week. How- ver, the larger mills are all running xtra or full time, having contracts to ll.

Bran is firmer, not much being of- red, as many mills are storing, an- cipating higher prices. Present quo- tions are around $18 to $19, car lots, o. b. Omaha. Shorts are from $21 $22, but are in poor demand. Inte- or mills are quoting bran at $22; norts, $22 to $26 to local trade.

Plowing and seeding is practically ompleted throughout Nebraska, ex- ept in the southwestern part, along he McCook division of the Burling- on; only 20 per cent remains to be one in this territory. It is said to e likely that in some parts where he Hessian fly did damage this past eason the acreage of winter wheat ill be less this coming season, espe- ally on the Wymere division.

That the State of Nebraska this ear produced 52,191,000 bus. of wheat ore than its requirements for its wn use, is the computation of the nited States Department of Agricul- ure. This is a better showing than st year, when the same department mputed Nebraska's wheat surplus only 50,283,000 bus. This figure is rived at by deducting from the total stimated wheat crop of the state this ear, first, a food requirement of 348 s. for each human being in the ate, making a total of 7,227,000 bus., nd then further deducting 4,800,000 us. for seed for 1915.

Nebraska Notes.

The machinery is contracted for and he foundation is being laid for a mid- et mill at Franklin.

Repairs were made in the water heel of the Norfolk Flour & Cereal ills, Norfolk, Neb., last week, the rst in 13 years, according to Head iller Lough.

The Ralston Elevator & Milling Co., alston, Neb., has installed a double otor in its power plant, made neces- ary by the addition of a feed mill to s flour plant.

The Nebraska oats crop this year ggregates 71,296,000 bus., or an in- rease of 11,500,000 bus. The increase r the entire United States this year only 14,500,000 bus.

The new 25-bbl. mill at O'Neill, eb., has been completed. George aughenbaugh will operate the plant. . K. Cravens, Denison, Tex., did all he millwrighting work.

The mill of the Wells-Abbott-Nie- an Co., Schuyler, Neb., was shut own for about 48 hours recently, hile a new drive belt was being put place. The new drive is of rope, the strands of which are 2,800 feet long.

The first car of new corn was sold on the Omaha market Oct. 18. The car originated from Manley, Neb., and sold at 63c, or a discount of four cents under old corn. Moisture content was somewhat less than first arrival last year.

The Lexington Milling & Elevator Co., Lexington, Neb., will rebuild their mill as soon as possible. Contractors are submitting plans for the structure, but no awards have as yet been made. A wooden building will be erected. Machinery contracts have not been awarded, but the different companies are making plans for a 300-bbl. mill.

The plant of the Amboy Milling & Elevator Co., Red Cloud, Neb., which was completely destroyed by fire on June 28, will be rebuilt. Contract for building was placed with G. H. Birchard, of Lincoln. Concrete will be used throughout the mill and elevator. The mill proper will be three stories high and will have capacity of about 250 bbls. Water power from the Elm Creek river will again be used. Construction of the mill will start this month and will be completed soon after the first of the year. The owners of the new mill will remain the same as the old, I. Frisbie and his three sons, Charles H., Frank S. and Sylvester W. Frisbie, being interested.

Representatives of the Farmers' So-operative Association, with members in Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, North and South Dakota and Minnesota, appealed to the Interstate Commerce Commission last week to compel all Western railroads to cooper cars at elevators for handling grain. Examiner Brown conducted the hearing for the Commission. It was the contention of the grain men that the railroads shunt a box car to the elevator and that the grain dealers must cooper the car to prevent leaking of grain. The association asks that railroads either cooper the cars themselves or stand the expense thus incurred by the grain dealers.

American Feed Milling Co., Asheville, N. C., incorporated for $250,000.

Morefield Elevator Co., Sioux Falls, S. D., incorporated for $10,000.

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Mississippi

Tupelo, Miss., Oct. 24, 1914.

The flour situation in this section is as good as could be expected under prevailing conditions. Stocks of flour in store are low and all old contracts have about been exhausted. Some new bookings have been made during the past week, but mostly for small amounts. Jobbers are optimistic, and, while they do not look for any rushing business, still they think there will be a steady demand for flour. The low price of cotton has caused a number of farmers through this section to turn their cotton acreage into wheat, and there has been some talk among the leading business men of putting up a flour mill should the wheat crop justify it.

Flour has advanced from 20c to 40c per bbl. during the past week. Quotations are, 196-lb. wood basis, $5.80@6.40 for fancy patent; standard, 50@60c per bbl. less. Colorado soft wheat flour, $5.40@5.50, cotton basis, delivered.

Notes.

Charles Dean, representing the Dean Mill Co., Ava, Ill., is calling on trade again, after several weeks' stay at the mill. Mr. Dean makes his headquarters at Tupelo.

J. M. Spradling, Southern representative of the Waterloo Milling Co., Waterloo, Ill., was looking after the interest of his mill here this week. Mr. Spradling has recently changed headquarters from Tupelo to West Point.

Another Embargo at Gulf.

The Santa Fe railroad has again placed an embargo on export wheat at Galveston, which became effective at midnight, October 24. Advices indicate that elevators are full of grain at Galveston and that railroad yards at that point are blocked with cars. Several thousand cars of wheat are now in transit for the Gulf market. Stocks of wheat at Galveston last Monday were 2,745,000 bus.

Railroad officials declared that steamship service to the United Kingdom and other ports from the Gulf port has been very irregular, and that it has been almost impossible to secure regular sailings. Much wheat is now held in store at Galveston that was scheduled to have been cleared from that port 15 to 30 days ago. Railroads say they have been able to handle the movement with ease, but the large number of cars blocked at the Gulf has made an embargo necessary.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 24, 1914.

This has been a good week for flour sales in from one to three car lots. Feeds were dull, although they advanced. Oats were sold freely to the export trade, as well as wheat.

Prices, f. o. b. Philadelphia, in full or mixed cars, were:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent (basis wood), $5.70@5.85; straight, $5.35@5.06; clear, $5.10@5.30; low grade, in jute, $3.30@3.60.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent (basis wood), $5.50@5.75; straight, $5.05@5.25; clear, $4.75@4.90; extra, $4.10@4.30.

Kansas Flour—Patent (basis 98-lb. cotton), $5.50@5.65; straight, $5.25@5.40; clear, $4.60@4.90.

Rye—Western, in sacks, $5.05@5.30; Pennsylvania, in wood, $5.10@5.40.

Buckwheat—In 100-lb. sacks, $3.50@3.90.

Feed—Spring red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $30.25@31.50; flour middlings, $28.25@29.50; middlings, $23.50@24.25; bran, $23.75@24.50; Kansas middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $28.25@29.25; bran, $24.50@25.50; winter middlings, bulk, $27.50@28.25; bran, $25.25@25.50.

Notes.

The farmers are still seeding wheat. It is very late in the season for this section.

Pennsylvania millers complain of low water and being able to run only half time.

E. S. Wertz, the well-known Reading, Pa., mill owner, had three of his fingers taken off in the rolls.

Wheat advanced at mill doors 98c to $1.07@1.09 this week. Buckwheat grain is selling at $1.50 a hundred.

The hard coal mines are running six days a week and the soft coal mines three to four days a week. A great many factories and iron mills are starting up full, with heavy orders, a great many for the European countries. Not much doing with the South American countries, as they want too long credits.

Wheat Movement Will Increase.

An increased movement of wheat to market seems assured for the next fortnight, as fall farm work is about completed and prices on the recent advance are attractive. Considerable wheat will no doubt, however, be held back for higher prices later on. Export sales and domestic purchases are slightly less urgent, but there is no congestion of supplies likely in any of the important distributing points.

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Ohio

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 2, 1914.

The sharp advance in the cash wheat market brought about an increase of 25 cents in the price of winter wheat flour this week. The increase made in the market put a sort of damper to the buying to a great extent, as the large buyers declare that the market is too high.

Kansas flour was also lifted 25 cents. The large baking and cracker concerns here are taking hold of the better grades of flour, and the lower grades are neglected. Most buyers here who laid in large supplies about two months ago say that their supplies are running short. Some have already entered the market for further supplies.

Spring wheat flour advanced 25 cents. Buying is light, as most buyers are taking hold for immediate use at the present time. Agents representing the northwestern mills declare that indications point to a still higher market, and buyers should take advantage of the present market if they intend laying in large supplies. Heavy exportations, they say, will prevent the market from going lower.

All grades of rye flour displayed a firmer tone, owing to the firmness of cash rye. Buying was light this week. Most of the buyers still have plenty rye flour on hand, and they declare that they will not lay in large supplies for some weeks to come.

The mill feed market recorded an advance of $1 a ton this week. There is a good demand coming from southern points. Locally the demand is from hand to mouth.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.25@5.45; fancy, $4.90@5.15; family, $4.50@4.65; extra, $4.05@4.25; low grade, $3.85@4.05.

Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.80@6.25; straight, $5.35@5.45; clear, $4.45@4.85.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $6.15@6.35; straight, $5.50@5.75; clear, $4.60@5.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $5.15@5.25; city pure, $5.25@5.45; city blended, $5@5.10.

Mill Feed—Bran, $21.50@22; mixed feed, $23.50@24; middlings, coarse, $25.50@26; middlings, fine, $27@28.

Cincinnati Notes.

The receipts of flour at Cincinnati this week amounted to 25,872 bbls., compared with 24,872 last week, and 26,872 a year ago. The shipments this week were 23,872 bbls., compared with 20,872 last week, and 21,987 a year ago.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce celebrated its 75th birthday on Thursday evening, and fully 600 members turned out for the occasion, which included many of the grain, flour and hay merchants. All had a good time. A luncheon was served, and various members of the theatrical companies took part in the entertainment.

The elevator belonging to the Nading Grain Co. at Lewis Creek, Ind., was recently destroyed by a fire which was traced to spontaneous combustion in a cob pile. The elevator contained about 8,000 bu. of grain. Loss, $18,000; insurance, $12,500.

Stock for $10,000 has been subscribed for the purpose of erecting a grain elevator and storage warehouse at Greenwood, Miss.

The Champion Feed Co., of New York, has purchased ground in East St. Louis, Ill., and will erect a $50,000 feed mill there.

The capital of the Bismarck Milling Co., Bismarck, Mo., has been decreased from $30,000 to $15,000.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 26, 1914.

No improvement has been noted in the flour market in the last week, but there have been about the usual number of price changes. The net result of these has been an increase of 15 cents, in keeping with the rise of wheat prices which followed heavy buying by foreign nations.

The result of heavy flour buying which followed the many declarations of war in Europe is now being felt. Many householders bought by the barrel instead of the 25-lb. sack, at that time, and the result is lack of demand from this source for some time.

Export trade also is uncertain. Recently Indiana millers were negotiating with Holland regarding a large shipment, but the financial arrangements proposed did not prove satisfactory and the deal did not go through. Other mills are disposing of flour for export in the same uncertain way as in other states, not knowing just where to look for an outlet, but insisting that payment be well secured.

The flour production of Indianapolis mills, as shown by the Board of Trade report, has fallen off considerably for the last week. The output was 6,640 bbls., compared with 11,100 in the preceding week, 15,189 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1913 and 8,348 in the corresponding week of 1912.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.35@5.45; straight, $4.85@4.95; clear, $4.65@4.75. Quotations wood basis, f. o. b.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.05@5.15.

Northwestern Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.80@5.90.

Mill Feed—$22 f. o. b. Indianapolis; $23.50 in 100-lb. sacks; middlings, $22.

Indiana Notes.

Burglars who entered the offices of the Belt Elevator Co. caused considerable damage to the safe, but were unable to reach the strong-box.

The grain elevator at Lewis Creek, owned by the Nading Grain Co., was destroyed by fire with a loss of $18,000; insurance was $12,000. Spontaneous combustion in a cob pile was the cause.

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The Trade Mark of
"GOOD BAGS"
¶ Good flour and good bags go hand in hand.
¶ Good bags are indispensable to good flour. And then nobby, attractive printed bags add to the selling value of the flour.
¶ The "Milwaukee Method" of printing is attractive; in fact, it is the criterion by which many millers judge bag printing.
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Southwestern Representatives.
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MILWAUKEE
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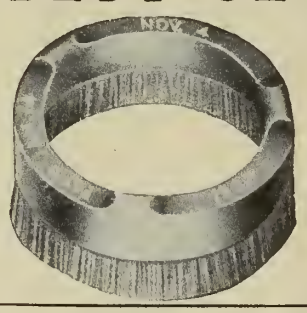

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Write for sample.

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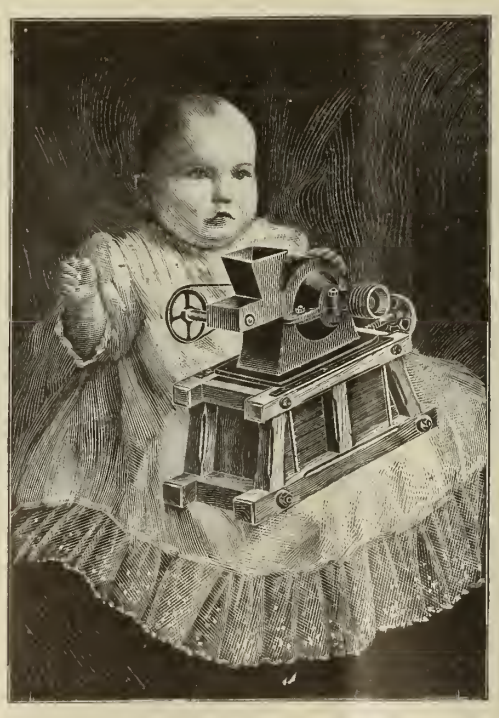

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whether the crops are good or bad; whether the margin on your milling output is right or wrong; whether your milling yield is high or low.

The Williams Infant is a Large Machine

built good and strong and with tremendous capacity for grinding everything that comes along, extremely fine or coarse. It will reduce any kind of whole grain, screenings, bran, hulls, alfalfa hay, coal, charcoal, etc., etc., etc.

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to grind any and everything that comes its way.

Let us know your wants and we will send you sample ground into a powdered mass or as coarse as you please.

We have built over 100 Alfalfa and Feed Mixing Plants

We build and equip all kinds of feed milling plants, and can supply anything required in the feed grinding business, or for the grinding of any by-products.

Send for long list of millers who are using the machine.

WRITE FOR BULLETIN NO. 51.

Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

St. Louis, Mo. Chicago Ill.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 26, 1914.

Practically no changes of any note were made in the alfalfa products market during the past week. The same weak tone was apparent in all quotations sent out by mixers and jobbers, but no quotable reductions were made in values. In some scattered instances, mixed feeds sold at 50c per ton lower, but generally all quotations were on same basis as last week. Volume of business continues light and disappointing. The Southern situation has not mended itself to any material extent, with the result that business to the cotton sections is very much lighter than a year ago at this time.

Alfalfa products makers are waiting for the first cold spell. Pastures throughout the country are in unusually good shape and throughout the Southwest feeders are beginning to graze live stock on wheat fields. In the opinion of all mixed feed manufacturers, the first snow will witness an exceptionally heavy volume of business. All reports they are receiving indicate that dealers throughout the country are carrying very light stocks of feed, principally because the consuming demand is lacking now. Some mixers are beginning to store feeds, claiming that the first demand this winter will be so heavy that spot offerings will bring a premium.

Few sales of alfalfa meal were made last week in this market. Jobbers are asking around $17.50 per ton for No. 1 and up to $18.50 for choice meal, which is in very light supply. No. 2 still predominates in the offerings at this market, and is selling at a discount of $2 per ton under No. 1. Sales last week were made at $15.50 per ton in 100-lb. sacks, Kansas City.

Mills are shipping meal as fast as they can obtain shipping instructions, but reports from Colorado, the largest shipper at this time, indicate that directions on old contracts are slow, and that many mills have been compelled to allow extensions of 30 days on some contracts. Mixers report such a light demand for their feeds that they are unable to take care of the meal contracted for.

Local mixers report orders from the immediate Southwestern states and to Eastern sections, but other territory did not appear to be in the market. Sales to the Southwest were limited because of the excellent pasturage conditions and the arrival of new crop corn. Southern Illinois, Eastern Missouri and Kansas were the best purchasers of feeds during the week. Arkansas took some, but only where stocks needed immediate replenishment.

Prices of mixed feeds displayed some changes early in the week, but prices being quoted at the close were on same level as last week. Grain-mixed feeds were held at a range of $27.50@29 for the molasses mixture, while grain dry mixed sold at $1 to $2 per ton higher. Alfalfa molasses feed sold at $19@21 in 100-lb. sacks, Kansas City.

Kansas City Hay Market.

Continued light receipts of alfalfa hay on the Kansas City market last week resulted in a strong tone and advances towards the close of 50c per ton on all grades. Receipts for the week again dropped off about 75 cars, total supply being only 122 cars. Demand was fairly good, about the same in volume as in the preceding week. Shipping sales were light, especially to Southern and Southeastern states. Some Eastern demand is apparent in this market, but not in anticipated volume. Best demand is of local character. Top sale on alfalfa for the week was for a top car of choice, which brought $15 per ton.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked) — Choice, $18.50; No. 1, $17.50; No. 2, $15.50 @16.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $21; No. 2, $19@19.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$27.50@29; alfalfa grain dry mixed, $29@30.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $14@14.50; No. 1, $13@13.50; No. 2, $10@11; No. 3, $6@9.50; standard, $11.50@12.50.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 26, 1914.

Trade in alfalfa products was stagnant last week, with the volume of business the smallest transacted in weeks. Prices quoted showed no noticeable changes, but sentiment as a whole was pessimistic and dealers and jobbers inclined to hold off from future orders until the drift of conditions becomes more perceptible and suggests strongly which way the market is to go.

Uncertain conditions in the alfalfa markets in the Sothwest influenced local trade adversely, as supplies of meal there are pressing for sale more urgently than was recently expected. Colorado mills have been forcing supplies on the market freely, and until this stock is absorbed local buyers are purchasing simply for current needs. Firm prices for cash and future wheat contracts made for some steadiness in the late market, but this was largely counteracted by perfect fall weather and continued adverse business conditions in the South, due to uncertainty in marketing the cotton crop. When it is taken into consideration that the South uses relatively the largest percentage of the alfalfa crop in its feed products, and that this demand has been reduced at least 50 per cent, it is remarkable that prices have held as well as they have. Sooner or later the adopted plan to lend $135,000,000 on cotton, by the banks, must restore confidence and increase buying power in the Southern states, and when that time comes the Southern trade should prove a big factor in making prices in the alfalfa markets.

Eastern demand continues light in this as well as other important markets, but the stocks of meal held by Easterners are light, and winter weather is expected to stimulate demands from New England dairy interests. The season has been an unusually open one for outside feeding, and usually in such cases the farmer thinks the good weather will last forever. Then, when the change to winter comes, he is caught where immediate feed purchases are necessary. Many dealers believe that cold weather and snow will quickly reflect in the alfalfa markets and that demands will be sufficient to stimulate trade materially, despite the light Southern buying.

Mixed feeds were quiet with the meal market, and alfalfa molasses feeds were taken only as needed. Prices on these grades were steady. Offerings of good alfalfa hay were light throughout the week with prices steady throughout, although requirements were not urgent and the smallness of receipts the chief stimulating factor. Common grades were dull. Final quotations were about unchanged from the preceding week. Track sales reported were: No. 3 alfalfa hay at $11@12; No. 2 at $12@12.50 to $13@14 for scant to good; No. 1 at $14@14.50 to $15@15.50 and $16. Quote No. 2 alfalfa meal at $16; No. 1, $18@18.50; choice, $19@19.50; alfalfa molasses meal with grain at $24@28, and without grain, $20.50@21.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 24, 1914.

While there has been very little, if any, changes in prices on alfalfa hay and alfalfa molasses feed during the past week, the jobbers report very unsatisfactory business, as the demand has been unusually light. Sales reported are for immediate shipment.

Prices as follows, Little Rock rate points: Choice alfalfa hay at $16.50@17 per ton, strictly No. 1 at $15.50@16; alfalfa molasses feed at $28@30 per ton, alfalfa dairy feed at $27@28 per ton.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 26, 1914.

The alfalfa products market is slightly higher, but the trade look for the market to drop, as hay prices are gradually declining. There does not seem to be much life to the market at present, as most buyers are taking hold for immediate use only. Locally, the market is extremely dull, while the southern buyers are displaying more interest, but they, too, are careful as to the quanities they buy. The car lot movement is extremely light. Hay prices declined 50 cents this week, making a drop of $1.50 within the past two weeks. Quotations are: Grain mixed feed, $23@24; alfalfa meal, $24.50@25; molasses feed, $25.50@26.

New Orleans, Oct. 26, 1914.

Hay and feed dealers continued to reap a harvest last week from European horse and mule shipments, and there were indications that this business would continue good for some months. Definite information has been received that at least twenty shiploads of horses will be sent out of New Orleans in November and December, and the average cargo will be about 1,500 animals. Each ship will carry around 20,000 bales of hay, besides from 10 to 15 carloads of mixed feeds, corn, etc. The racing meet of 60 days is now a certainty and hay and feed men will derive close to $1,000 a day from this business. In addition, there is a dairying and cattle feeding revival on in southern and central Louisiana, so that it looks as though the demand for hay and balanced rations of stock feed will be constantly on the increase. Dealers' stocks are fair, but ample for requirements until Dec. 1. Ruling quotations were as follows, basis carloads f. o. b. New Orleans: Choice alfalfa hay, $20@21; No. 1, $19@20; prime, $17@18; mixed feed, molasses, $24@25; grain mixed, $26 @30.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

While the Southwest garnered a small crop of alfalfa seed, the lightest in several years, reports from the Northwest indicate that directly the opposite is true there. Threshers of alfalfa seed in Minnesota, North and South Dakota say that the crop of alfalfa seed in the three states this year is ahead of that for many years. Weather conditions have been ideal for alfalfa seeding, with moisture enough early in the season to give the plants a strong growth and dry and warm weather for the actual seed growing season.

Alfalfa mixed feeds manufactured by the Tarkio Champion Feed Co., Kansas City, formed part of the rations on which were fattened a carload of cattle from Southern Missouri, which were sold last week at the highest price ever paid on the open Kansas City market—above $11 per hundredweight. The animals were in unusually good condition, and made a good profit for their feeders, who were enthusiastic concerning the results brought about by the mixed alfalfa feeds. Cattle from the Southwest fed on mixed alfalfa feeds bring premiums here every time; at least, this has proven the fact in the past.

Alfalfa is probably the oldest described bulk food for live stock of which the human race has knowledge. Since agricultural legends have existed, under different names, in all parts of the world and under practically every climatic condition, we can trace its use and find mention of the esteem in which it was and is held. Recent emissaries of the federal Department of Agriculture and agents from state departments and experiment stations have found hardy and prolific varieties growing on the wind-swept steppes of Asiatic Russia and Turkestan, where the thermometer registers as low as 50 degrees below zero, while on this continent it is grown on thousands of acres in Saskatchewan, where the mercury records an equally low temperature. On the other hand, it is to be found growing luxuriantly in Southern California, Mexico and other subtropical places.

We are always in the market for ALFALFA MEAL and ALFALFA MIXED FEEDS. Write or wire
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G. T. MARTIN, Manager 718 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
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Live Stock Dealers Are Depending to a Great Extent on Alfalfa Mixed Feeds for Their Ration.

Feed Dealers Should Cater to This Demand by Istalling a Stock of **Otto Weiss** Mixed Alfalfa Feeds.

Otto Weiss Feeds Always Carry a Minimum Protein and Fat Guarantee.

The Digestibility of **Otto Weiss** Feeds Is Equal to Their Name.

Ask About Our **Mixed Cars** of Meal, Molasses Alfalfa Feed and Grain Mixed Feeds.

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Wichita, Kansas

Cane Molasses

provides easily digested carbohydrates for mixed feeds. It produces energy. Animals like it. They get fat on it, too.

Authorities on Live Stock Feeding are continually advising Feeders that the absence of the excess of potash salts and the presence of more sugar in Cane Molasses makes it much superior to any other sweetening for Stock Foods.

Penick & Ford, Ltd., with storage facilities for 7,000,000 gallons of Cane Molasses and between 200 and 300 tank cars is in position to give buyers SERVICE every day in the year.

Shipments are also made in barrels, Car Lots and less than Car Lots.

For further information about the feeding value of Cane Molasses, also for quotations, write direct to

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MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One 50-bbl. mill in good running order. Located about four blocks from railroad station. Main building has three floors, one flour house, 10 acres of ground, good concrete dam, plenty of water. Price right. For further particulars write G. W. Olsen, Cedar, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, OR WOULD LEASE—A 75-bbl. steam power mill, modern equipped, sifter system, Wolf Manufacturing Co., Pa. Located in an eastern Kansas town; 2,500 population. Three railroads, transit rates from best wheat fields of Kansas. Side track at door. Wagon scales, dump, elevator. Only mill in county; only elevator in town. Gives absolute control of local trade wheat in county. Good, substantial three-story stone building near business center, close to depot. If interested, come and see. Am no miller. Must sell. Terms easy or exchange for good real estate. J. M. Caldwell, Garnett, Kan.

FOR SALE—Ohio mill and elevator. 200 bbl. mill on L. S. & M. S. and 12,000 bu. elevator on W. & L. E. Good town of 6,000, four railroads. Located in best territory in Ohio. Property in good condition and in operation. Will sell mill separately or with elevator. The W. H. Gardner Grain & Mill Co., Bellevue, Ohio.

FOR SALE—FALCON FLOUR AND CEREAL MILL, located at Des Moines, Iowa; transit facilities excellent; wheat supplies drawn from both winter and spring wheat territory to advantage; products are widely advertised; Falcon pancake flour the highest grade; Wooden Shoe buckwheat a leader; season's bookings good; sale necessary on account of failure of party owning majority of stock; a bargain; quick action, favorable terms. Address M. McFarlin, receiver, Des Moines, Iowa.

FOR SALE—50-bbl. mill; modern equipped sifter system; water power; 14 acres of land; two good houses; located four miles west of Staplehurst, on good stream, Seward County, Neb. Price $7,000. This is a bargain. Write A. F. Luhe, Seward, Neb.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as head miller in good mill of 100 to 500 bbl. capacity. I am thoroughly up-to-date in modern milling, and capable of obtaining the best results in quality and yield. Am married, 30 years of age, have had more than 12 years' experience in different mills. I do not use liquor in any form. Can furnish satisfactory recommendations as to character and ability. Give capacity, make of machinery and wages paid in first letter. Address Head Miller, 710 Ninth avenue, Shenandoah, Iowa.

WANTED—Position as head miller by a middle aged man; lifetime experience with all kinds of wheat. Have been head miller here with the Lincoln Mills for the past eight years, but have resigned. Can give best of references, and come at once. John J. Taylor, 3089 Vine St., Lincoln, Neb.

WANTED—Position as head miller by a man with 30 years of milling experience, in a mill of 50 bbls. and up. Will guarantee the best possible results, and can come at once. Julius Peterson, Papillion, Neb.

WANTED—Anyone desiring to engage a competent miller for position in mill or elevator will do well to correspond with the secretary of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America. We have a long list of applicants for millers' positions, including head millers, second millers and apprentices for mills of any capacity. In order to save time, it will be your privilege to send us a telegram giving full particulars as briefly as possible. B. W. Dedrick, Secretary, State College, Pa.

WANTED—Position as miller in mill up to 125-bbl. capacity. Have milled in some of the best mills, and keep mill in good repair. Can come at once. Address H. C. Eastabend, 1729 N. street, Lincoln, Neb.

WANTED—By a practical and up-to-date miller, situation as head miller in 50 to 200 bbl. mill. Would take a good second place. Can furnish good reference, and will guarantee results. Can come on short notice. Please state salary paid in first letter. Address Lock Box 27, Englewood, Tenn.

WANTED—Position by a practical miller with 35 years' experience in milling. Would like a position in a mill of 50, 75 or 100-bbl. capacity. Have milled both hard and soft wheat. Am sober and steady. Can furnish good references. Can do some repairing. Address Box 246, Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position by experienced head miller. Good references furnished; can come at once. Address J. W. Rea, 515 North Maple street, McPherson, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—One 60" Universal bolter, Vibromotor drive, arranged for 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th break. One 56" Universal bolter, Vibromotor drive, arranged for 1st, 2d, 3d and sizings middlings. One 56" Universal bolter, Vibromotor drive, arranged for 4th, 5th and 6th middlings, 1st and 2d tailings. One two-high 9x18 Allis corn rolls. One No. 3 Invincible milling separator, one No. 3 Invincible scourer, one No. 2½ iron Prinz scourer, one No. 2 Niagara bran duster, one Wegner wheat heater No. 6, one Columbian first-break governor, 40 to 60 bus. per hour. Most of this machinery is practically as good as new and will be sold cheap. The Russell Milling Co., Russell, Kan.

Carl W. Gerstenberg, son of Adolph Gerstenberg, has applied for membership in the Chicago Board of Trade. This is the third generation of Gerstenbergs to become affiliated with the board, the first case of the kind in the board's history.

John Stream, one of the leading exporters of the Chicago market, and the junior partner of Schaeffer & Stream, says that in his opinion every available pound of grain to be had in the United States would find anxious takers by foreign countries.

Schuyler County Milling Co., Lancaster, Mo., has incorporated for $10,000.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business."

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Subscription Price, $2.00 Per Year
Kansas City Office: 209 Postal Building.

Milling and Grain News

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Federation Meeting

Semi-Annual Business Meeting of Directors and Delegates at Chicago.

The important business before the directors and delegates to the semi-annual meeting of the Millers' National Federation held at Chicago last Friday was discussed and disposed of during the two sessions held at the La Salle Hotel. The gathering was representative and the millers present showed an active interest in the proceedings. The business of immediate importance was taken up late in the afternoon when there was consideration given to export trade conditions. The gravity of the situation regarding shipments to Holland was such that the restrictions were described as almost prohibitive. Efforts to remove these restrictions regarding the consignment of goods to the Dutch government had failed and it was feared that the same condition would follow regarding shipments to Denmark and Scandinavian countries. On motion of A. J. Hunt, it was decided to appoint a committee of exporting millers, of which President M. H. Mennel would be chairman, to proceed to Washington at once and present the matter to the Department of State and the Government. The committee will endeavor to secure relief by a conference with the State Department this week. The members of the Committee appointed were: C. L. Roos, Wellington, Kan.; Samuel P. Plant, St. Louis; C. H. Cochran, Buffalo; J. W. Craig, Richmond, Va.; S. Thruston Ballard, Louisville, Ky.

The new proposed flour export rules which were formulated by a Committee of the Southwestern Millers' League were referred to the Federation Committee on Export Trade and Transportation for further consideration after conference with importers that a set of rules might be arrived at which would be agreeable to both buyers and sellers. This action was taken after a protest had been read from the Glasgow Flour Trade Association. The discussion of export trade also included reference to suppressed cables, exchange and interest charges but without any definite action being taken on these subjects.

Reports of Officers and Committees.

President M. H. Mennel, in opening the meeting, referred to the work of the Federation since the mass convention in June. He gave an illustration of Federation activity when eastern trunk lines proposed to reduce the rail-and-east grain rate from Buffalo and not reduce the flour rate to correspond. By using long distance telephone, officials of the railroads were reached and the matter was reconsidered and the proposed action not taken. The entire transaction consumed just 50 minutes. The report of Secretary Husband, including suggestions for future work, is given space on another page.

The report of Chairman C. C. Lovey, of the Committee on Export Trade and Legislation, was read by Secretary Husband. It referred to conditions in export business and the legislation in Congress regarding inspection and grading of grain.

In consideration of the report of Chairman Fred J. Lingham, of the Committee on Grain Standardization and Inspection, a motion was passed that an endeavor be made to secure an amendment to the Moss Bill, which would provide for an appeal at destination. The committee's report covered the work in Congress, consideration of the McCumber Bill and the Moss Bill, and the latter bill had been favored and efforts will be made to have it passed when Congress reconvenes.

The report of the Committee on Mutual Fire Insurance by Chairman W. L. Harvey reported that the Millers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co. of Chicago had a by-law so drawn as to safeguard and insure its continued mutuality. It had complied with all the requests of the Committee in this respect and in regard to auditing its accounts. The Committee also reported that three of the mutual fire insurance companies not having by-laws to prevent conversion from mutual to stock form had stated that this question would be taken up at the annual meetings of either the directors or the policy-holders of the three companies.

A report of the Committee on Federal Feeding Stuffs Law, made by Chairman W. G. Crocker, recommended that in any proposed legislation the Millers' National Federation endeavor to have included a clause which will prevent any adulteration of feeding stuffs. A motion was passed giving full authority to the Committee, stating the policy of the Federation as being opposed to the adulteration of all feeding stuffs, and to favor any legislation which opposes adulteration.

Amendments of By-Laws.

Articles of organization of the federation were amended during an extended discussion of the report of the committee on revision of by-laws, of which A. J. Hunt was chairman. The only amendment which required a vote was that relating to membership. The committee recommended that an associate membership be created to consist of non-milling members, the applications of which would be passed upon by the executive committee and dues to be fixed by the same committee. The discussion showed a strong opinion that the membership be continued as heretofore. A substitute amendment by W. G. Crocker that the membership include only active flour millers and milling trade journals was adopted. Other changes made included representation at meetings to include all millers present, as well as directors and delegates from each affiliated organization. The executive committee was increased to include the chairmen of all standing committees, but matters of federation policy could only be determined by a majority of the directors. The number of directors was enlarged to 30 members. The secretary and treasurer are to be required to furnish bonds. A change was made in postponing the date of annual meeting should it happen to fall on Good Friday.

In the manner of electing a president there was quite a decided change made. The new articles provide that the president shall appoint a nominating committee of five members on or before Jan. 1, who shall submit the names of two candidates to the secretary by Jan. 10. Further nominations may be made by petition by not less than 10 members, if made by Jan. 31, after which date all nominations are closed. The election will be by ballots, received by the secretary not later than March 1, the result to be determined by a canvassing committee to consist of three members, who shall meet not later than March 10.

In the afternoon session, in the discussion of subjects suggested by the report of Secretary Husband, it was decided that the secretary continue the matter of the prevention of dust explosions taken up by the federal Department of Agriculture and refer this report to the mutual fire insurance companies for further investigation. In the matter of the federation sales contract, the committee on sales contracts and differentials was requested to redraft the federation sales contract and refer it back for further action. It was decided best not to make any change in package differentials, because of the frequent changes in prices of different packages.

Freight Rates and Transit Charges.

There was great interest taken in the proposed increases in freight rates and the increased charges for milling in transit. Henry Lassen, president of the Southwestern Millers' League, said he understood the Southwestern roads would issue a tariff soon making an increased rate of one cent per 100 lbs. and a transit charge of one cent per 100 lbs. He stated that Southwestern millers will not submit to these increases, and will oppose them. R. R. Clark, St. Joseph; E. C. Andrews, St. Louis; W. G. Crocker, Indianapolis, and W. H. Marshall, Joplin, Mo., participated in the discussion of transit rates and proposed increases in freight tariffs. President Mennel asked if there was going to be an advance in rates if it was not a good time to call attention to the grain rates for export, if the railroads were not hauling wheat too cheap for export, and if flour should not be at the same level or the grain rate advanced? L. E. Moses, Kansas City, called attention to the cheaper rates for export than domestic business.

A statement was made by Secretary Husband regarding the proposed joint meeting of the Millers' National Federation and the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America, to be held in connection with a machinery exposition in 1915. As the Manufacturers' Auxiliary has recently decided not to hold a machinery exposition next year, no action was taken, but on motion it was decided that the federation hold a mass convention in 1915. Statement was made that invitations had been received from several cities.

On motion it was decided that the federation become a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The attention of the committee on export trade was called to the proposition of the flour mill in Cuba to be given what amounted to a government bounty, also to the necessity of renewing the reciprocal trade agreements with Brazil, as there had been some agitation to abrogate the trade agreement which provides for preferential duty on flour from the United States. J. C. Andrews, of Minneapolis, was added to the committee on export trade and transportation.

The following were in attendance: Minnesota—J. C. Andrews, W. G. Crocker, Minneapolis; A. D. Goodman, Duluth. Missouri—W. H. Marshall,

(Continued on Page 15.)

Death of Roy A. Davis

Popular Nebraska Miller Taken by Attack of Typhoid Fever.

Roy A. Davis, of the Gibbon Roller Mills, Gibbon, Neb., died at his home at Gibbon last Saturday evening at 9 o'clock. Mr. Davis had been sick with typhoid fever for three weeks. The funeral was held Monday afternoon from his residence.

Roy Davis was the son of James H. Davis, one of the pioneer millers of Nebraska, who established the flour mill at Gibbon in 1873. Like his father, he was a progressive and public-spirited business man and was always greatly interested in promoting the general interests of millers. At the time of his death he was a director from Nebraska in the Southwestern Millers' League and was one of the founders and has served as president of the Nebraska Millers' Protective Association.

Since his father's death Mr. Davis had been active manager of the Gibbon Roller Mills, a prosperous 150-bbl. mill. Several years ago he formed a partnership with J. N. Ashburn, a Gibbon business man.

His untimely death, in the vigor of young manhood, is a distinct loss to the milling fraternity of the Southwest. He had a wide acquaintance among millers and was highly esteemed for his straightforward, honorable methods, his exceptional ability and his many lovable qualities.

Higher Grain Rates to East.

Railroads operating east have filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission a new schedule of rates on grain from the Mississippi river to the Atlantic seaboard. The new rates were filed two days after a new schedule for meats, live stock and packing house products was filed. The new rates will go into effect January 1, unless suspended by the commission. Protests against the granting of new rates have been filed with the commission by farmers and millers of the Western and Middle Western states, and it is probable that the commission will set a date for a hearing on the petition of the railroads.

Export Grain Demurrage Charges.

Demurrage charges amounting to more than $80,000 in the aggregate have been assessed by railroads running into Galveston against export grain moving through that Gulf port the past two months. The demurrage charges piled up considerably when the embargo was declared by the various railroads, and exporters were unable to secure ocean room. When the European war began export wheat arrived at Galveston at the rate of about 500 cars daily, and with no vessel room, this grain was left in cars on track. After five days' detention, according to Interstate Commerce Commission rules, demurrage charges started. About 20,000 cars, it is claimed, were caught in the embargo, and the average demurrage charge on each car is $4. Dealers, however, are protesting the payment of these charges, and it is believed eventually the matter will be taken up with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Berryville Mill and Elevator Co., Berryville, Ark., is preparing to build the largest warehouse in that county.

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Milling and Grain News

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SPECIAL ARTICLES—We invite contributions of short articles of interest and value regarding the milling and grain business, and will pay liberally for them, if available. Unused manuscript returned promptly.

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Transit Charges to Be Increased.

Rumors have reached Milling and Grain News for some time, which seemed impossible, yet have now been confirmed by advance notices that the milling-in-transit privilege would again need vigorous and united action on the part of millers in Western states. The transit question, which was apparently settled in 1913 to the satisfaction of millers, railroads and the Interstate Commerce Commission, is going to be brought into the limelight by an endeavor to increase revenue by assessing extra charges on transit tonnage. Railroads in trans-Missouri territory will soon issue tariffs placing an additional charge upon millers using transit of one cent per 100 lbs. for all grain milled in transit. Other rates will be advanced as far as will be allowed by the commission or by different state commissions.

Millers, as well as some other shippers, are not going to oppose a general rate advance which can be made without discrimination between sections or between competitors similarly situated as regards rates and facilities of transportation. It is generally recognized that conditions in transportation must be met by an advance in rates, but that this advance should be a general, parallel advance which will be applied alike to all, no matter where or how located.

An extra charge for milling-in-transit of grain will be met at once by a vigorous protest and united action from interior millers. In contending for the abrogation of 76A, the opinion and order of the Interstate Commerce Commission which resulted in three years of effort to secure satisfactory railroad tariffs governing transit, the position of interior millers was clearly defined. Their business had been built up under transit privileges and would be torn down and destroyed if the superstructure was taken away. If transit rates were taken away or so restricted as to be impracticable, they must be replaced by some form of in-and-out rates which would place them on the same competitive basis as millers located at rate-breaking points. Their arguments in these cases showed that but a small portion of their business was local in either purchases of wheat or sales of products and that a large percentage of their business was based upon transit rates. The evidence submitted was to the effect that but a small percentage of the business of millers at rate-breaking or terminal points was moved upon transit rates.

It is apparent that the increase of revenue by an assessment for transit will not be approved by interior millers, for in effect that was just the result of some of the railroad tariffs which were modified or rescinded after the hardest kind of a contest by millers. They will object to an extra charge for transit and vigorously defend their position. At the same time, if the prevailing public opinion is correctly interpreted, millers will favor rather than oppose a general advance in freight rates which can be uniformly distributed between all competitors in manufacturing and in marketing the products, between the producers and the consumers.

Flour Shipments to Holland.

It was proposed at the meeting of the Federation at Chicago last Friday to meet the situation regarding flour shipments to Holland by a letter to the Department of State at Washington. A strong statement of the necessity for more vigorous action by A. J. Hunt, an ex-president of the Federation, resulted in appointing a committee of millers who will go with President Mennel to Washington this week and use their endeavors to seek relief by action of the government.

The exactions regarding shipments to Holland cannot be met by exporting millers and there is a large amount of flour on docks ready to be shipped which cannot be taken by the Holland-American Line because not directly consigned to the Netherlands Government. At the same time, it is reported that Holland, as well as Belgium, is badly in need of this flour. The Dutch Government is also reported as taking rigorous steps to conserve the food supplies.

Mr. Hunt's statement that this situation was one of great importance and one of the greatest interest since the tariff question was settled by Congress, was approved by the members present and quick and vigorous action was at once authorized. It was deemed unwarranted that the citizens of a neutral nation should be so restricted in transacting business with the citizens of another neutral nation, even in a time of general war. The millers believed that a time had come for "diplomatic interference" as it was termed and that the Department of State and the Government at Washington should take steps which would at once relieve the situation.

Exporting millers feel that they can sell flour to their customers in Holland and that they should be allowed to make shipments to a neutral nation without any violation of international law governing contraband of war. The Holland-American Line has exacted conditions governing these shipments which have been impossible to comply with. It has been claimed that shipments of contraband of war or conditional contraband has reached Germany through Holland. The steamship company, in trying to prevent seizures by British and French cruisers, have exacted conditions which importers in Holland have not complied with in regard to consigning flour shipments to the Dutch Government. If diplomatic representations can be made by the United States to the Netherlands or to the governments of the allied powers of Great Britain and France, the Federation will ask that this be done at once so that shipments of the large amount of flour needed by The Netherlands can be resumed. A war-time emergency may have to be met by emergency measures and if it is necessary that the Dutch Government assume control of all flour importations to satisfy the Allies that they do not reach Germany or Austria; that may be the only solution of a very serious situation.

Associate Members Not Advisable.

The membership of the Millers' National Federation has since its formation, been confined to merchant flour millers and there has been no provision made for direct membership of allied interests. Membership of affiliated interests were indirectly brought about by the memberships in organizations of millers in milling centers and in some state organizations having associate members. These associated memberships were more social than business in their connection with the organizations and generally do not have voting powers. Representatives of milling journals have been members of the Federation by courtesy and have paid dues, served on committees and as officers of local miller's clubs but these memberships and these duties were not provided for directly in the Articles of Organization.

In amending the Articles of Organization at the semi-annual meeting at Chicago last week, it was proposed to alter the articles by providing for an Associate Membership without power of vote but with dues to be fixed and membership to be granted by the Executive Committee. While there were advocates of the radical change in its organization, it was evident by the discussion and the vote which defeated the innovation, that the membership of the Federation would disapprove of any change of this character in the organization.

Consideration of the purposes of the Federation as a national organization to promote the welfare of the flour millers of the United States and equipped to carry on this work, as necessary, independent of any other interests, must show the wisdom a continuation of the policy heret fore followed. The Federation is ce tainly representative of a great i dustry, amply able to finance its ow trade needs and for purposes of ad ing to the revenue, an associate mer bership need not be thought of. A the organization exists, the mercha millers of the United States have re son to be proud of their indepe dence and Milling and Grain News candidly and frankly of the opinic that the Federation would lose son of that independence by adding a proposed, an Associate Membershi which would not be directly and a tively interested in the work and t business to be considered at meetin of the organization. At Mass Conve tions, the allied interests are invite and expected to be present and par cipate in the social features of t occasion and like the millers who a tend, they pay for their portion the entertainment provided. The have also been given an opportunit as occasion required, to subscribe guarantee funds, either local or of t organization and secure advertisi space in the official program. might be said, in explanation, tha when Business Conferences, for mi ers only, have been held, that mille have not asked or received financi assistance from outside the organiz tion.

It will be apparent that affiliate interests have, as far as necessar had ample opportunity to share in th financial support of the Federation activities with which they have ha a part. There is no doubt that th same friendly and cordial relatio ship will continue. Beyond that a filiation because of mutual genera interests, there is no need for change. One illustration will poi the embarrassment and the handica placed upon the active members the Federation and the office should there be associate membe contributing actively to the financi support. The railroads have repr sentatives seeking flour shipmen from merchant millers. Many are meetings to meet millers but do n attend the business sessions. Th is true of Federation meetings. Mi lers' organizations generally are co stantly considering transportatio problems, in which their interests ar directly opposed to the apparent i terests of the railroads. The membe ship of representatives of railroad would not be of advantage to th millers, might be a handicap and ce tainly would be embarrassing. The may be conditions when similar ci cumstances might occur with othe interests which are allied with tha

of milling. It is apparent that to safeguard that independence, which is the strength of the organization, that the Federation should be considered as a business organization for millers and its membership limited to those in whose welfare it was formed and is being maintained.

Work of Federation

Report of Secretary Husband for Past Six Months' Activities.

At the semi-annual meeting of directors and delegates of the Millers' National Federation the report of Secretary A. P. Husband was as follows:

"Your secretary submits the following as his report, the financial part of which covers a period since the annual report of March 31, 1914, while the activities of the office cover the period since the mass convention in May, a report having been submitted at that time and printed as part of the proceedings of the convention.

Financial Statement.

Balance March 31, 1914.....$	3,088.04
Received from all sources to date	11,509.30
	$14,597.34
Paid vouchers Nos. 1125 to 1205	7,650.45
Balance in treasury .....$	6,946.89

"**Legislative Matters**—There has been a large number of bills considered in Congress which have a bearing on the milling business. A number of bills were introduced which provided for the abolition of grain exchanges, and others provided for investigations of exchanges and prices, but bills of this character did not receive serious consideration. As far as possible, such legislation was watched and chairman of committee on legislation kept informed of its progress.

"The trade commission bill became a law, as did the Clayton bill, intended to strengthen the Sherman anti-trust law, and the Underwood bill, commonly known as the war revenue bill, also became a law, but in none of these are millers more interested than those engaged in any other line of business. The McCumber bill, providing for federal inspection of grain, was defeated in the Senate, while the Moss bill, providing for federal supervision of inspection, was accepted as a substitute for the Lever bill, which was discussed at length at the mass convention in May. The chairman of committee on grain standardization and inspection will review the progress made by legislation of this character.

"**Export Trade**—The prospects for a revival of American export flour trade were very bright during the early summer. In fact, a satisfactory export business in hard and soft winter wheat flour was being conducted when the European war broke out. A chaotic situation prevailed for a number of days, and many exporting millers were in a quandary as to the ultimate fate of flour that was on the seas, destined for ports of both belligerent and neutral nations. A meeting of exporting millers of the Southwest, under the auspices of the Southwestern Millers' League, was called for Kansas City on Aug. 3, which your secretary attended by invitation. At this meeting the situation was thoroughly canvassed, and after consultation with grain exporters, bankers and transportation interests resolutions were adopted in which the exporting millers acknowledged their responsibility for the fulfillment of all contracts, but insisted that foreign buyers arrange for American reimbursement. These resolutions were cabled to London at once. The meeting also went on record as favoring American reimbursement on new businuess.

"A meeting of exporting millers of the Northwest met at Minneapolis on Aug. 4 and also adopted resolutions insisting upon American reimbursement on unfilled contracts.

"As it was felt that the London flour trade contract, under which most of the export business has been carried on, did not satisfactorily provide for unusual conditions, a committee was appointed to draft revised export trade rules. This committee met at Kansas City Oct. 3, the federation being represented by your secretary, and after very thorough discussion agreed upon proposed rules and submitted a report to Mr. Henry Lassen, president of Southwestern Millers' League, and he has requested that they be considered by this meeting. Copies of the proposed rules have been sent to exporting millers throughout the country.

"Mr. L. E. Moses, of Kansas City, attended the conference called by Secretary McAdoo for the purpose of devising ways and means of handling foreign exchange, and for the solution of other financial problems growing out of the war situation. We are indebted to Mr. Moses for information pertaining to these matters.

"The situation regarding exports of flour to Holland is at present peculiar and extremely difficult to handle. While foreign buyers generally acceded to requests of American exporters in placing funds in New York or other American centers, the buyers of Holland declined to do so, and much friction resulted. After the war had been in progress several weeks the Holland-American Line issued instructions that all shipments of foodstuffs to Holland must be accompanied by an affidavit of the shipper that the goods were for consumption in Holland, and not for trans shipment, and further demanded that such affidavits be vised by British and French consuls at point of shipment. The French consuls declined to validate these documents, and, although we used every effort possible, we could not secure a change of attitude, and the Department of State, to which we appealed, advised that the situation was not one that called for diplomatic interference. As the British consuls offered no objection to validation of the documents, we asked the Holland-American Line to accept shipments without the validation of French consuls, which was agreed to. A day or two later, however, the Amsterdam office of the Holland-American Line issued instructions that no shipments of foodstuffs would be accepted unless made in the name of the government of the Netherlands, and no name of buyer was to be permitted. These instructions were afterward amended so that the buyer in Holland must arrange with the government for each shipment, and the Amsterdam office of the Holland-American Line then advised American port of shipment that the shipment so arranged was to be accepted, and no others. These restrictions are practically prohibitive, and for the time being shipments of flour to Holland are practically suspended.

"Through the courtesy of 'The Northwestern Miller,' the services of Mr. C. F. G. Raikes, their London representative, were tendered to all American millers in adjusting controversies growing out of the war situation. The importers of United Kingdom and the Coutinent, as well as American millers, gladly accepted the services of Mr. Raikes as mediator, and his work in that connection has resulted in settlement of a number of controversies which could not have been adjusted by correspondence. The federation office has been in correspondence with Mr. Raikes, by cable and letter, and in this way we have been able to serve our members in a manner that would not be possible under other conditions, and we are pleased to make this acknowledgment of Mr. Raikes' services. Throughout all the changing conditions we have sent out frequent bulletins, giving reliable information to exporting millers, and in this matter we have not limited our services to members of the federation, but gave the information to all exporters of whom we had knowledge, feeling that unity of action in these matters was very desirable.

"**Dust Investigation**—Following request made by Dr. Alsberg at the mass convention, your secretary participated in a conference at Washington between representatives of the Bureau of Mines, Department of Interior, Department of Agriculture and cereal and flour millers of Buffalo, regarding the investigation that had been conducted into the cause of mill and elevator explosions, with a view to prevention of same. The investigations made up to that time warranted a continuance of the work, and the representatives of the government requested assistance from millers, because the budgets for the current year had been made up and provision could not be made for the additional expense necessary. Mr. Harmon, of Buffalo Cereal Co., and Mr. Henry, of Washburn-Crosby Co., Buffalo, have been very active in this matter, and after consultation with them and with President Mennel a bulletin was sent out to all members soliciting contributions to carry on the work, which is of great importance to every miller. It is to be regretted that our members have so far failed to respond to that appeal, only one subscription of $100 having been received. The local committee of Buffalo millers have carried on this work at their own expense for over a year, and one mill has advanced money to keep up the work. A preliminary report of the investigations has been published by the government, and copies will be found with your program. Your secretary respectfully suggests that this matter be carefully considered at this meeting and some action taken looking to a continuation of the work, or the action following the completion of the investigation may prove to be a burden to millers.

"**Federation Sales Contract**—There has been some criticism of the present uniform sales contract, it having been pointed out that under the terms now specified for contracts where buyer refuses to accept the flour or repudiates the contract the miller is compelled to make that flour and resell it for the account of the buyer. It is suggested that the contract should provide that if the buyer refuses to take the goods the seller may sell out the wheat and recover loss on wheat with loss of profit and such other loss as may be suffered, as to goods not manufactured; and as to goods manufactured that seller may resell them for buyer's account. As it has been the aim to make this contract as binding as possible, a discussion of this matter would be profitable at this meeting.

"**Uniform Laws and Regulations**—At the annual convention of Dairy, Food and Drug Commissioners, held at Portland, Me., during July, your secretary was one of several invited to address the convention from the standpoint of the manufacturer. Although strangers to each other, each representative of manufacturers dwelt upon the urgent necessity of steps being taken to secure greater uniformity of laws and regulations. Our efforts in this direction were ably seconded by Dr. Abbott, in charge of the Bureau of Federal and State Co-Operation, United States Department of Agriculture, which bureau was established by Dr. Alsberg for the purpose of securing greater uniformity. As a result of our work the convention passed a resolution favoring greater

(Continued on Page 16.)

W. B. Sheardown Killed

Official of Stanard Milling Co. Killed by New York Street Car.

New York, Oct. 31, 1914.

The flour trade in this market were shocked to learn last Friday morning that Ward B. Sheardown, second vice-president of the Standard Milling Co. and vice-president of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co., had been struck and killed by a Madison avenue car in this city early the evening before. Mr. Sheardown was on the Produce Exchange floor Thursday afternoon, talking to his numerous friends and being in the best of health and spirits. It was almost beyond the comprehension of the members of the trade to appreciate the fact on Friday morning he had met such an untimely death. He had just been re-elected second vice-president of the Standard Milling Co. and vice-president of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co., and his friends were congratulating him on Thursday on his re-election to these offices.

Mr. Sheardown had been connected with the flour business for a long term of years, having in former years been affiliated with the Duluth-Superior Milling Co., at Duluth, when it was an independent concern, and he was later identified with the flour trade at Philadelphia, later becoming connected with the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co., and later with the Standard Milling Co., the parent concern.

Just how the accident occurred which resulted in Mr. Sheardown's death cannot exactly be ascertained, but it is understood that in walking around the rear of a north-bound car he stepped in front of a rapidly moving south-bound car, and, although his companion, who was in his company at the time, endeavored to draw him back to safety, the car had struck him before this could be done. Immediately after the accident he was removed to Bellevue Hospital, but died almost immediately on arrival there.

Mr. Sheardown was about 55 years of age and had been a widower for a good many years and is survived by one daughter.

Death of William Stratton.

William Stratton, vice-president and manager of the George Tileston Milling Co., of St. Cloud, Minn., died of heart failure two days after the mill had been sold to the Great Northern Flour Mills Co., of Minneapolis.

Mr. Stratton had been president of the Commercial Club and the School Board in St. Cloud for about six years. His remains were sent to St. Louis for burial. He is survived by a daughter, Mary, and a son, Thomas.

The Habel, Armbruster & Larsen Co., which was recently incorporated in Chicago with a capital stock of $30,000, to buy and sell flour and products of wheat, rye, etc., suffered a severe fire loss late last week. A portion of their warehouse was leased by a chemical company, in which the fire originated. The Star & Crescent Milling Co. also has part of this warehouse for its downtown trade. The exact amount of the loss has not yet been ascertained.

The State Board of Charities of Illinois has awarded a contract for 18 carloads of flour to the Farmers' Roller Mills of Quincy, Ill. The flour is to be furnished charitable institutions of that state to be designated by the board, and the mill is allowed three months in which to complete the contract.

A fire supposed to have resulted from a dust explosion in the plant of the J. H. Gray Milling Co., Springville, N. Y., destroyed the mill and four adjacent plants, causing a $150,000 loss.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 2, 1914.

Strength alternated with weakness in the flour prices of Kansas City and Southwestern mills during the past week, with closing prices about unchanged from values prevailing a week ago. The fluctuating tendency in the market was an adverse factor in trade, buyers being rather nervous about making purchases on the present level. Kansas mills offered 95 per cent flour in new jutes delivered this market at a range of $4.40 to $4.80, shipment any time up to the close of the year. One western Kansas mill made a sale to a nearby jobber of 600 bbls at $4.80 per bbl. for 80 per cent patent, shipment before Jan. 1. On the whole, however, jobbers and bakers seem to have little confidence in the present market, and are refusing to book, while those dealers who believe that the market will eventually go higher have large stocks on hand and are not in need of more flour.

Some buying was done last week on the advances in the market, particularly because of the bullish war news, but the dips in the market caused uneasiness among buyers in all markets, with the result that the amount of flour booked by mills barely represented more than 50 per cent of their output. Only those mills with old orders on their books are able to maintain full-time runs.

Directions are somewhat slow, but mills report requests for only few extensions. The South is the principal laggard in sending shipping instructions. Because of limited credits and inability of consumers to buy high priced flours, jobbers report a difficulty in moving flour into consuming channels.

Immediate Southwestern states are fairly well booked up on flour, and orders from these states consist of only single cars for immediate shipment. Some millers believe that business will show no material improvement until after the holiday season.

Clears are scarce and easily salable to Eastern markets and for export. Millers report considerable inquiry from abroad for clear. Cheap commodities are wanted in the countries now being devastated by the war, and clear grades are the cheapest form of flour. Fancy clear is hardly quotable. Mills have no surplus, and most of the output is moving on old orders. Fancy clear of about 35 per cent is worth up to $4 per bbl. in new jutes, Kansas City basis. Clear ranging from 20 to 25 per cent sold at $3.50 to $3.80 last week for export. The United Kingdom and Holland are the principal inquirers for these grades. British importers are taking some high patent, but generally mills can hardly sell higher grades than a 100 per cent flour.

Soft wheat mills report restricted business to Southern states. Extreme short patents are quoted at a range of $5.10 to $5.50 per bbl. in cottons, Kansas City. Southern states are doing very little buying now, and are slow in giving shipping instructions on old contracts.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for November-December shipment, $4.50@4.80 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $3.75@4 per bbl., according to quality and grades; second clear, $3.40@3.60.

Setback in Mill Feeds.

Mill feed trade received a setback last week, and the steadily advancing prices were checked. Bran sold at one to two cent lower prices at the close of the week, and mills were offering freely at the lower values. However, the lower prices are considered only temporary, and some millers refused to sell at the lower level, storing their feed. Output of mills in the Southwest is still decreasing. Demand during the past week was light on bran, the moderate temperatures and the fine pasturage conditions in this section being factors against any heavy volume of trade.

The supply of roughage and other feeds in the Southwest is probably heavier now than for several years. Some farmers in Kansas and Oklahoma had a second crop of prairie hay this year, which is a rare occurrence. Thousands of silos in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Missouri are loaded with feed. Wheat fields are beginning to make abundant pasturage. Throughout the Southwest feed conditions do not indicate very high prices for bran.

The South is a disappointing buyer of mill feeds. Eastern states are not taking much from the Southwest. Mills in this section are depending mostly on immediate Southwestern states to absorb their output, which is a bearish factor in trade.

Bran sold at 92c at the close of last week, and some jobbers were of the opinion that mills would accept bids of 90c to 91c for bran, shipment this week. Notwithstanding weakness in the feed market, mills would not book for more than 30 days. Some jobbers were anxious to obtain bran for delivery up to the close of the year, but Kansas mills refused to book for delivery later than the close of November.

Shorts were better sale than bran. Gray shorts sold at $1.02 to $1.12, according to quality. White shorts were scarce, and straight carlots sold at $1.15 to $1.20 per hundredweight. Few mills were in a position to offer straight carlots of white shorts, mixed car trade taking all of their output.

Fancy white middlings were also available only in mixed cars. Prices ranged from $1.30 to $1.35 per 100 lbs. in new burlap bags.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 91@92c per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1.02@1.12; white shorts, $1.15@1.20; fancy white middlings, $1.30@1.35; red dog, $1.40@1.50.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jutes, $4.80@5.30 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $4.60@5.10; first clears, $4@4.10; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5@5.30 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $4.30; corn meal, 35c per 17½lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $2.20@2.30 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $2.15@2.25; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $2.15@2.25 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $2.10@2.15; graham flour in small sacks, $2.15@2.50 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $2.55@2.70 per 100; 98s and 150s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 92@93c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.50; white shorts, $1.12.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5.30@5.40 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5.10@5.20; bran, 95c@$1 per 100; mill run, $1.05@1.10; brown shorts, $1@1.10; white shorts, $1.15@1.20; corn meal, 40c per 17½lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $5.60 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.40; bran, 90@95c; mill-run bran, $1@1.05; standard shorts, $1.20@1.25; corn meal, 36@38c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.45@1.55 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5.60@5.70 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.30@5.60; corn meal, 17-lb. sacks, 40c; bran, $1.05@1.10 per 100 basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $5.80@6 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $5.50@5.90 per bbl.; bran, $1.20 per 100; shorts, $1.40; corn meal, 80c per 35-lb. sack.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Kansas City mills made 58,700 bbls. of flour during the week, compared with 54,900 bbls. in the preceding week, 52,000 bbls. two weeks ago and 44,800 bbls. in the corresponding week a year ago. Most of the local mills are running full time the greater part of the week.

Sue for Cooperage Payments.

Suits have been filed by the Burlington Railroad against the J. C. Lysle Milling Co., Leavenworth, Kan., the Blair Milling Co. and the Lukens Milling Co., at Atchison, Kan., to recover money paid on claim settlements for repair and other cooperage work on cars furnished by the roads to receive shipments. The action in the federal court at Topeka is based on a recent ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The railroad company claims that unless it recovers the amounts it will be guilty of discrimination against other companies presenting similar claims, and therefore will subject the mills and itself to a fine of $5,000 by the commission for giving rebates. The mills are defending the payment of the claims.

Error in Rate Decision.

The announcement comes from Washington that through an error in making public the decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission it was announced at the commission's offices that a reduction of two and one-half cents a hundred lbs. on flour and two cents per 100 lbs. on bran and shorts shipped from Inman, Kan., to destinations in other states.

A decision to that effect, written and printed, but not adopted by the commission in conference, was inadvertently given out with the other announcements, but was subsequently recalled.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

Samuel Hartman and his son Claude have purchased the plant of the Toronto Milling Co., Toronto, Kan., and will operate the plant under the firm name of Hartman & Son.

The 100-bbl. mill at Kiowa, Kan., will start operations before Nov. 15. The mill is ready for operations with the exception of finishing touches to the engine room. J. K. Gerlane built the plant.

The mill at Baxter Springs, Kan., was damaged by fire last week to the extent of $2,500. The mill building was not damaged extensively, but the elevator and power room were destroyed. Damage is being repaired, and mill will resume operations probably within 30 days. Barnes & McConnell operate the plant.

Grazing of cattle in Kansas on wheat fields is almost general. Reports from mills indicate that grazing operations on wheat fields are just as large, and at some points much larger than last year. Many farmers have sown wheat with the principal expectation of grazing live stock in the fall for several months.

The new Burlington elevator at St. Joseph, Mo., with capacity of 300,000 bus., was completed last week and is now receiving grain. The elevator will be operated by a company doing a public storing business. It will be leased from the Burlington road.

The Ismert-Hincke Milling Co. and Southwestern Milling Co., represented the milling industry in the floats of the civic parade held on October 30 in Kansas City, to celebrate the opening of the new Union Station. The float of the Southwestern mill carried a minature of their new plant, the largest hard winter wheat mill in the world. The Ismert-Hincke Milling Co. float was preceded by several automobiles carrying the managing, sales and office force of the mill. The float proper carried several hundred sacks of I-H patent and other products of the company.

Indicating the light volume of business to Southern and Southeastern states, one of the largest millers in Kansas declared last week that he has not sold a sack of flour to any cotton section during the past 30 days. "Shipping directions from the South are unusually slow," said the miller. "We find that there is much better inquiry for straight and clear grades from Southern jobbers than for patent. The South is looking for cheap prices, and quality is not being taken into consideration."

C. W. Hunter, of the Hunter Milling Co., Wellington, Kan., reports flour trade as rather dull now, but the company is operating the mill full time. "Export business is fairly active," said Mr. Hunter, "and we are shipping cars every week. All our exporting is being done on basis of American reimbursement before dispatch of flour at seaboard. During the past few weeks we have shipped large quantities to Holland and other importers, and through delay because of irregular steamship service, have secured payment several weeks before shipments were loaded on board vessels. We are not having much trouble in securing American reimbursement. Foreigners want our flour and they must agree to our terms."

Award Contract for Mill.

The Lexington Mill & Elevator Co., Lexington, Neb., awarded contract for a 400-bbl. mill last week to the Allis-Chalmers Co. The mill building has been started and A. C. Leflang, manager of the company, says the new mill will be ready for operations early in the new year.

Under date of Nov. 2, Secretary A. P. Husband calls attention of exporting millers to removal of restrictions against code language in cablegrams. The Western Union Telegraph Co. has issued a circular giving details of these changes.

In the visible supply last week there was an increase of 2,773,000 bus. wheat, against 1,603,000 last year. Chicago stocks increased 322,000 bus. last week, and are 5,418,000, against 9,167,000 last year.

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St. Louis and the Southeast

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St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 2, 1914.

The flour market during the last week has been rather dull. Winter wheat millers generally are complaining of stagnant trade, and values of straights and patents had a downward tendency in consequence. Low grades and clears, however, were in good demand, with a limited supply, and were well maintained. The demand from the South for soft wheat flour continues very small, and buying is only for immediate needs in small quantities. It is the general belief among the trade, however, that the ratification last week of the plan for lending $135,000,000 through the reserve banks will do much to restore confidence in the South. As stocks in that section are very low, some large orders should be received from that quarter in the immediate future. A limited number of sales were made locally and to the North and East.

Foreign inquiries continue to be received, but usually at unsatisfactory prices. Fresh bookings are consequently light, the only sales reported being a couple of thousand sacks to the Continent and one sale of soft patent in Great Britain. Turkey having attacked Russia presents a new complication which will probably tend to lengthen the war, rather than hasten its end, and the prospects are that the foreign demands will consume not only the surplus of this year's large crop, but all that can be spared from domestic needs next year as well, notwithstanding the great increase in wheat acreage being planted.

Prospects for an immediate rise in prices are not materially brightened by the knowledge that despite liberal export and domestic consumption the visible supply of wheat in the United States was increased 3,000,000 bus. last week, making a total of 63,000,000 bus.

The close of the market Saturday saw flour prices at practically the same range as at the end of the previous week, the following sales being noted during the week: Soft low grade at $3.85 jute; scant extra fancy at $4.10@4.20 jute; extra fancy at $4 25@4.35 jute; on orders—extra fancy at $4.90 wood; straight at $4.95 jute; patent at $5.15@5.75 wood; spring patent at $5.20 jute; hard clear at $4@4.35 jute; Kansas straights and 90@95 per cent at $4.80@4.85 jute; and 95 per cent patent on order at $4.75@5.80 bulk.

The output of flour at the following mills was 87,700 bbls. last week, against 88,900 the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 12 000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 15,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 20,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 16,400; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo), 3,000; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,500; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 2,400; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 4 800; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,500; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 500.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $4.75@5; straight, $4.45@4 60; extra fancy, $4.25@4.35; fancy, $3.90@4.10; low grades, $3.50@3.60.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $4.85@5 10; straight, $4.70@4 80; first clear, $4.15@4.40; second clear, $3.75@4.30; low grades, $3.40@3.60.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.25@5.35; clear, $4.80@4.90 jute.

Rye Flour—Quote car lots pure at $4.85@5 jute. Jobbing prices higher.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Hard wheat bran at $1.02@1.03; soft, $1.05@1.06; mixed feed held at $1.10; brown shorts, $1.18@1.20; middling at $1.23@1.40; white hominy feed, $24.50 per ton; alfalfa meal, $15.50 for No. 2, $18@18.50 for No. 1 and $19@19.50 for choice. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.08 and middlings, $1.25@1.35.

Mill Feed Quiet.

There was very little change in the mill feed market last week. Demand was quiet with hand-to-mouth buying in predominance. Offerings were somewhat smaller than the week previous. Mills continue to grind about up to capacity, the output being slightly lowered for the week. Until cold weather sets in, the demand for mill feeds will probably not strengthen materially.

Two cars of soft wheat bran were sold at $1.06, and one at $1.05. One car of shorts was taken at $1.20, and a split car brought $1.07 for soft wheat bran and $1.27 for middlings. Trade with the South continues light, but will probably improve now that the loan on cotton is assured. Eastern buyers not ver yeager, and Northwest is also quiet.

St. Louis Cash Wheat Market.

The cash wheat market opened last week with unusually heavy receipts, those of the first two days alone equaling total receipts for the entire week a year ago. As red winter wheat predominated, the market for that grain suffered a marked depression, but there was a very good demand notwithstanding, mostly for storage purposes. Receipts Tuesday were very liberal, and nearly all successfully placed. Prices receded 2@2½c per bu. from the preceding Saturday, recovering 1c Wednesday, but the sharp break in futures weakened the demand for cash grain; further losses of 1@2c early Thursday, with stronger demand and better prices at close. The bulge in futures Friday brought cash prices up 2@2½c, closing Saturday on the highest range of the week. Quote No. 2 red wheat at $1.10½@1.11½; No. 3 red, $1.08@1.09½; No. 4 red, $1.05@1.05½; No. 2 hard, $1.11@1.13n; No. 3 hard, $1.09½@1.11½.

Wheat Damaged Through Improper Stacking.

In speaking of the quality of the wheat arriving in St. Louis during the past fortnight, T. K. Martin, of the Graham & Martin Grain Co, who is also secretary of the St. Louis Grain Club, said:

"A large per cent of the wheat now arriving in this market is coming from Southwest Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma. The wheat crop in that section was enormous this season, and the farmers not wishing to sell early at low prices stacked a large volume. Not being experienced in this kind of work, the stacking was done poorly and the heavy rains penetrated the stacks and caused the wheat to sprout and damage.

"This is causing Missouri mills considerable concern, because choice qualities are becoming more scarce and the difference in value between the better qualities and the lower grades is widening steadily. So large a per cent of the wheat coming in being poor, the problem, from the millers' viewpoint, is how to get, at a reasonable price, enough choice wheat to make their standard brands of flour this season."

St. Louis Notes.

H. S. Pfeffer, of the Pfeffer Milling Co., Lebanon, Ill., was married in St. Louis last Wednesday to Miss Martha Mae Sager, of Lebanon.

W. K. Stanard, of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., St. Louis, has returned, much improved in health, from a vacation and resting trip in the South.

Former Governor H. S. Hadley, president of the Hadley Milling Co., of Olathe, Kan., is reported seriously ill at Denver, Colo., where he has been for several months for the benefit of his health.

T. E. Price, head of the T. E. Price Commission Co., St Louis, who has been a big bull on wheat since the war started, is still of the opinion that wheat will sell above $1.50 a bushel before the end of the crop year.

The report of Flour Inspector Rump for Nov. 1 gives St. Louis stocks of flour as follows: 59,700 bbls., compared to 49,451 bbls. on Oct. 1, 1914, and 68,200 bbls. on Nov. 1, 1913. In October the department inspected 11,679 bbls.

St. Louis grain receivers held a meeting on the Merchants' Exchange last week to discuss rules for testing and grading of corn, and the finding of members interested in this work is expected shortly. Aderton Samuel, of the W. D. Orthwein Grain Co., presided.

There was considerable export business in wheat from St. Louis last week, according to representatives of Langenberg Bros. & Co., W. D. Orthwein & Co., and other houses. That it will continue is indicated by several foreign inquiries in the market as the week closed.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 82,150 bbls., against 76,170 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 2,879,320 bbls., against 2,702,885 bbls. last year. Shipments last week, 87,080 bbls., against 95,890 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 3,478,495 bbls., against 4,208,305 bbls. last year.

Members of the milling and grain trade in St. Louis heard with regret of the death of William Stratton at St. Cloud, Minn., last week. For years he was connected with the well-known firm of Hunter Bros. Milling Co. Mr. Stratton's body was shipped to St. Louis for burial.

Among the visitors to the St. Louis Exchange last week were E. L. Gilster, of the Buena Vista Milling Co., Chester, Ill.; W. Prange, of H. Prange & Sons, New Douglas, Ill.; George C. Ziebold, of the Waterloo Milling Co., Waterloo, Ill., and Allen Logan, of the Logan Bros. Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo.

J. D. Mann, of Montrose, Mo., president of the Missouri Grain Dealers' Association, spent several days in St. Louis last week renewing his acquaintances on the Merchants' Exchange. Mr. Montrose is working industriously to increase the membership in the Missouri Grain Dealers' Association.

Henry G. Craft, of the Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co., St. Louis, returned recently from a trip East. Mr. Craft is a firm believer that the present time is the most opportune for increasing the flour business of St. Lous mills with South American countries, and has been industriously working along these lines.

Frank D. Woodlock, commission man and well known in St. Louis grain circles from several spectacular deals in the past, returned last week from a three months' stay in California. Mr. Woodlock declares that while trade in the West is quiet, sentiment is steadily improving. He asserts that the grain shippers on the Pacific coast are reaping a harvest on export business with the warring nations of Europe.

Allen Logan, well-known Kansas City grain man and statistician, was in St. Louis last week and talked grain trade conditions with his many friends on the Merchants' Exchange. Mr. Logan is a bigger bull than ever on the state of Kansas, and that's saying a great deal, for he was one of the optimists on the wheat crop in that state last year.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 1,146,240 bus., against 687,792 bus. the week before. Shipments 476.180 bus., against 283,750 bus. the week before. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 3,249,464 bus., against 1,700,494 bus. last year. Of the present stock 18,516 bus. is No. 1 red wheat, 2,398,503 bus. No. 2 red wheat, 4,406 bus. No. 1 hard winter, and 79,175 No. 2 hard winter.

Thomas Akin, well-known St. Louis grain man, is a firm believer in higher prices for wheat later on. Mr. Akin, who in former years was closely associated with the late John W. Kauffman and Corwin H. Spencer, who put through some of the biggest coups in St. Louis' grain history, returned last week from a four months' vacation at his summer home in Massachusetts. He believes that Italy and other countries will shortly be involved in the foreign war, and that enormous buying of American wheat must continue throughout the winter and spring. He predicts that high prices also will prevail on the next crop, due to loss of acreage in some of the warring countries.

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Chicago, Ill., Nov. 2, 1914.

There is no radical change to note in the Chicago flour situation this week, the market being reported as generally quiet. The advance and increased activity in wheat the closing days was responsible for buyers in some instances displaying more interest in the market, but sales, while moderately enlarged, were in no way extensive. The majority of dealers are continuing to pursue a conservative policy, and are adding to their stocks only when prices are considered reasonable. Millers offered flour quite freely for deferred loading, but bookings were rather disappointing, and the trade as a whole is unsatisfactory. Production is quite liberal and deliveries on old contracts continue at a goodly rate, although some of the interior mills have considerable flour in store and are anxious to dispose of the same. Prices were comparatively firm this week and, compared with a week ago, held approximately 20 cents higher. Stocks in second hands are supposed to be somewhat reduced, but most dealers still have ample supplies on hand or to come forward. In fact, it is doubtful if there has been a time in the history of the flour trade when there has been such general complaint of the lack of zest in buying. Added to the very small demand in existence, is the demoralization of the market because of the irregular prices quoted and the concessions held out to buyers in order to coax them into taking on some flour.

The mainstay of the market at present is the export trade, and the banner period in the sales of breadstuffs was seen last week. It was a week that will always be remembered in the wheat and flour trade at Chicago. Every exporter was kept busy answering cables that asked for offers, or in looking up wheat in various sections of the United States to meet the demand. A large trade was done by Chicago houses via Gulf ports, and they also made big sales via Atlantic ports, as well as considerable which is to go out via Canada. The business was merely a matter of the supplies available of both flour and wheat. It was the desire of buyers to withhold all particulars of purchases made, and it was also the desire of purchasers to withhold the amount of vessel room chartered for nearby or deferred loading of grain and flour. When the fact is considered that importing countries are willing to take what flour and wheat they can get, not only for immediate or prompt shipment, but for deferred shipment, the urgency of the demand is apparent. Official orders have been issued in some of the European countries for the bakers to use a generous percentage of potato flour or rice flour in the manufacture of their bread—notably Norway and Holland.

Speculation in wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade has been on a fairly liberal scale. The Northwest has hedged some wheat here, but as an offset to this selling was the buying of nearby months against transactions in the cash grain on export account. The business in cash wheat was almost wholly on foreign account.

The demand for first and second clear is strong, but offerings are practically nothing. One Chicago firm has canvassed practically every state, both Southwest and Northwest, with very disappointing results.

White rye continues firm, and dark rye has taken considerable of a brace, in that the export demand is much healthier for this commodity.

Mill feed inquiry is good, particularly on middlings and red dog, although straight car business is not as heavy as in the past, but a very satisfactory business is being done on mixed car output.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $6.20; standard patent (basis jute), $5.25@5.50; first clear (basis jute), $4.60@4.80; second clear (basis jute), $3.80@4.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.20@5.40; straight, $4.80@5; clear, $4@4.30; low grade, $3.50@3.80.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.15@5.25; straight, $4.75@5; clear, $4.30@4.50; low grade, $3.60@3.90.

Mill Feeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $21.50@21.75; middlings, $21.50@21.75; red dog, $30@30.25.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $4.90@5.10; dark, $3.50@3.75; blended rye, $4.25@4.35.

Coast Flour—Patent, $5.30@5.40; straight, $5@5.20.

White Corn Meal is quoted at $1.85 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in car lots, delivered.

Yellow Corn Meal is quoted at $1.80 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in car lots, delivered.

Chicago Notes.

The new bakery of the Schulze Baking Co., on Garfield boulevard, Chicago, is about completed, and it is stated that they will be able to turn out their first baking some time next month.

The regular quarterly meeting of officers and directors of the Millers' National Insurance Co. and the Millers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co. was held at the general offices of these companies, in the Insurance Exchange Building, last week.

A hearing will be held by the Interstate Commerce Commission at Chicago Nov. 11, in the matter of suspended tariff proposing to eliminate reshipping rates on grain and grain products from Milwaukee to Eastern points via Chicago.

The war tax on grain futures will become effective Dec. 1, 1914, and be in force until Dec. 31, 1915. It is expected that the government will put a liberal construction on the wording of the war tax bill, so that cash grain that is in transit or is to be shipped will not have to pay the tax.

Otto Kohnert and C. L. De Marres have formed a co-partnership and will do a grain and stock business, operating as Kohnert & De Marres. Mr. Kohnert is well known in this market, having been a member of the firm of H. Popper & Co. He sold his interest in that firm some time ago and went to Indiana.

The Co-Operative Bakers' Milling Co. was incorporated a few weeks ago under the laws of Illinois. Sixty-eight bakers are interested in this corporation and it is the first co-operative company formed among bakers, so far as can be ascertained, to engage in milling. A 400-bbl. mill has been purchased at Warsaw, Ill., and it is also stated that a 75-bbl. mill located at North Judson, Ind., is being considered for purchase. It is the intention of the company to manufacture flour to be used by the bakers directly interested in the company exclusively, offering nothing to outside trade except mill offal.

Several commission merchants appeared before the Chicago City Council last week to protest against the passage of an ordinance drawn up by the Chicago Municipal Markets Commission, which was designed to prevent dishonest commission men from swindling shippers of farm produce. Secretary Merrill called the attention of the Council to the fact that, while the framers of the measure evidently did not wish to include Board of Trade merchants, yet it was obvious that the ordinance as drawn did include such merchants and he urged their exclusion, because of the red tape involved in the ordinance being too burdensome and unnecessary.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Oct. 31, 1914.

After suffering a general decline in values of from 15c to 25c per bbl. on all grades, flour recovered in sympathy with the increase of four cents per bu. in wheat futures and there was a corresponding advance of 10@15c per bbl. on Saturday's quotations. Straights were very limited in the offerings and clears and low grades were well-nigh impossible to obtain. Local jobbers and dealers made a rush to replenish stocks after allowing local supplies to run very low, and during Friday and Saturday one firm filled orders for between 8,000 and 10,000 bbls. among cracker bakers, macaroni factories and bakeries. It looks as if those who were holding off till Jan. 1 will be making a rush to get in before the real war prices go on. High patents were about all that were offered freely last Saturday after the advance, mills reporting that Holland, France, the United Kingdom, Italy and the Scandinavian peninsula had bought up all the straights and clears for the next 10 months to come. This price condition was the result of a rapid change, for on Monday and Tuesday mills were eager to do business on prompt and immediate shipment orders at values 15@20c below the close of the previous week, and would even make concessions.

Kansas mills opened the week Monday with quotations of $5@5.15 on 98 per cent patents in cottons and straights at $4.75@4.85 per bbl. for November delivery, with five cents more for December. Many Kansas mills had even sold ahead on the $4.45 cotton basis and Oklahoma and Nebraska were in line with Kansas. By Saturday high patents were quoted at $5.45@5.55, with few straights offered and no clears. Oklahoma and Nebraska also advanced and there were predictions that the price would not go below $5.50 per bbl. for patents.

Spring wheat opened the week with $5.50 per bbl. for patents in cottons, a drop of 20c per bbl. over the previous week. Few straights were offered and no clears, it being reported that Minneapolis mills had sold 250,000 bbls. in clears and low grade, with some straights to the allies. The week closed with Minneapolis patents at $5.80@6, with some mills quoting $6.25 in cottons. All mills have sold ahead on clears, and low grades were exhausted. Local trade quickened perceptibly under the advance and several good city and country orders were placed.

Soft winter flour was also down 25c per bbl. on Monday, but recovered rapidly and closed Saturday with $5.80 in wood quoted for 98 per cent patents, or $5.40@5.50 in cotton. There was a good sale of patents and straights, with several good round lots in prospect for next week, on a basis of $5.20@5.30 for straights in cotton and $5@5.15 for extra fancy. The sugar district was in the market again, as the grinding season began, and independent sales of sugars were arranged. A local brokerage firm tried 25 mills before it could place 500 bbls. of clears at $4.80 Saturday, showing clears were almost impossible to obtain. Business in soft wheat flour is expected to be brisk for weeks to come, as stocks were low and dealers are eager to replenish.

Mill feeds were down early in the week, but went up 2@3c per 100 lbs. in sympathy with the wheat rise. Bran, both hard and soft, was quoted at $1.15@1.20 per 100 in cotton and jute, with shorts at $1.23@1.28 per 100. There was a better movement, due to the cool weather and the constant increase in interest in stock-raising, feeding and dairying.

New Orleans Notes.

Two full cargoes of flour for the Dutch government have been booked by the Holland-American line out of New Orleans for November shipment. They include about 150,000 sacks to the cargo. One cargo left here last week with 25,000 bbls.

J. Journee, manager of the Hungarian Milling and Elevator Co., at Denver, made the rounds of the local brokers last week. He made some pretty good sales, it is reported.

Charles A. Schmidt, a well-known salesman of Milam-Morgan & Co., stock feed manufacturers, has moved to Birmingham on account of the temporary changing of his territory.

J. L. Scofield, of the Southwestern Milling Co., of Kansas City, was here last week and placed one or two round-lot orders. He reported good business throughout the Southern territory.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 2, 1914.

The flour situation in the Southeast remains about the same as for some weeks. Values rule easy or steady according to the fluctuations in the price of wheat, with no material quotable change reported the past week. Wheat ruled easy at the opening of last week, but recovered with the news that Turkey had entered the European conflict. The quotation was about two cents higher on the war news. Jobbers in the Southeast continue to buy sparingly, following a hand-to-mouth policy. A few thousand barrels were sold for export the past week, and a good many inquiries continue to come from export representatives. The flour sold for export and Gulf ports.

The demand continues moderate for mill feed, with no change noted in quotations.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Best patent, $5.70; standard, $5.50; family, $5.20; low grades, $4.70; in wood 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis jute and cotton, 98-lb. bags)—Best patent, $5.25@5.50.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis jute and cotton, 98-lb. bags)—Best patent, $5.80@6.10.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Bran, per ton, $23@24; middlings, ? per ton.

Notes.

Stocks of flour at Nashville, Oct. 31, amounted to 40,700 barrels, a decrease of 10,200 barrels compared with the end of the preceding week.

The record of the Nasbville Grain Exchange shows stocks at Nasbville, Oct. 31, as follows: Wheat, 637,500 bus.; oats, 737,500 bus.; corn, 36,000 bus. Stocks of wheat and corn show steady decrease, while stocks of oats were larger.

V. S. Tupper, manager of the Nashville Roller Mills, is a pronounced optimist as to the fundamental conditions in this section. Mr. Tupper says that for August, September and October his company has had a slightly larger business this year than for the same three months last year, in spite of the war in Europe. Middle Tennessee only grows a small acreage of cotton, and has such a diversity of crops that it is hard for general business to be affected by any one thing. Farmers in Middle Tennessee raised a bumper crop of wheat this year, and the crop of corn will be fair, notwithstanding a severe drouth in the early part of the summer. New corn will begin moving shortly.

J. K. Howle, who for 15 years has been superintendent of the Bay State Milling Co., of Winona, Minn., is now in the employ of the Washburn-Crosby mills at Minneapolis.

New York

New York, Nov. 2, 1914.

The declining tendency which was in evidence once again in the wheat market during the first four days of last week, was not to the liking of the trade in this market, and there was in consequence almost a complete cessation of interest on the part of buyers as regards making purchases or offers anywhere near prices which mills could consider. On the firmer wheat markets the trade here are inclined to show considerable interest, and if the market should have a good advance and hold firm for a while, there is no doubt but that a good business would be obtained, but if the market reacts after each bulge as it has of late, the confidence of the purchasing public in values is somewhat shaken.

During the past week, sales for local consumption were decidedly light as buyers have reduced their offers to a basis which mills could not consider. On the other hand, however, there was a fairly large business turned over for export and the most re-assuring feature of this buying was that the larger portion of it represented purchases of flour on spot. It was generally reported that between 25,000 and 40,000 barrels of spot flour was sold for export during the week, most of it being for shipment to Belgium. This sort of purchasing in this market is most assuredly a very encouraging feature, as taking of such a large quantity from spot stock naturally reduces the selling pressure on the market. It was reported that there were further inquiries for quick shipment to the other side and if business of this nature continues it will not be long before there will be very little surplus on hand in this city.

Spring patents were held during the week at prices ranging from $5.20 to $5 50 in jute, but at the latter end of the week when the market advanced, prices in general were from 10c to 15c per barrel higher. It was reported, however, that several of the Northwestern mills during the week appeared rather anxious for business and made prices as low as $5.20 jute for shipment up to the first of February. On the other hand, a number of mill agents here had bids in hand at $5.20 and $5.25 jute for the shipment mentioned, but were compelled to turn the business down. On the whole, only a very limited business was turned over on Northwestern flours.

On the break in wheat, Kansas straight was offered as low as $5 jute for shipment from the mill before the first of the year and spot stuff was offered rather freely at this figure. The large export business turned over on spot stuff referred to above, was mostly on Kansas straights and it is understood that practically all of this flour was sold at around $5 jute, although some of it was reported to have been disposed of at 10c to 15c under this price. Mills in general held their prices on straights from $5.10 to $5.35 jute.

There was a fairly good demand in evidence on spring wheat clears and prices were very firmly held, with offerings rather restricted. Fancy brands were held at $4.90 to $5.10 in sacks.

Kansas clears were not offered very freely by mills and there was a fair demand from the trade, although no business of consequence was turned over. Prices were held at $4.75 to $4.90 in sacks. Winter wheat flours were exceptionally dull and the trade appeared to show no interest whatsoever in this direction. Straights were held at $5 20 to $5.40 in wood.

Mill feed prices were steadily held, in fact, the tone was a little bit firmer than the previous week although demand on same continued very light. City bran in bulk was held at $23.00 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.55 @5.85 in bbls.; straight, $5.40@5.50 in bbls.; clears, $5.15@535 in bbls.; low grades, $4@4.50.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $5.60 @5.80 in bbls.; straights, $5.20@5.40 in bbls.; clears, $4.85@5 in bbls.; low grades, $4@4.60.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $5.50@5.70; straights, $5.10@5.35; clears, $4.75@ 4.90; low grades or low clears, $4.30 @4.50.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $23.50; standard middlings, $23.50@ 23.75; flour middlings, $28; red dog, to arrive, $22; oil meal, $30.50@31; city feed, bulk bran, $23.00, 100-lb. sacks, $24; middlings, $23.05@32.50; red dog flour, $33.50.

New York Notes.

F. R. Prina, who has been connected with the Raymond-Hadley Corporation for several years, has severed his connection with them and will now represent L. Christian & Co., Minneapolis, Minn., in this market.

R. A. Claybrook, who, several weeks ago, underwent a very serious operation, is reported as being on the road to recovery, although it will be a few weeks before it will be possible for him to attend to business.

A. P. Walker was elected president of the Standard Milling Co., at a meeting of the Board of Directors last Wednesday, to succeed the late General Brayton Ives. James P. Lee was elected vice-president, W. B. Sheardown, whose untimely death is recorded elsewhere in this issue, second vice-president; Joseph A. Knox, secretary and treasurer, and J. A. Neville, assistant secretary.

Among the visitors to the New York Produce Exchange during the past week were: W. K. Seligman, of the George Urban Milling Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Oscar Oleson, of the Red Star Mill & Elevator Co., Wichita, Kan.; G. C. Van Dusen, Minneapolis; J. S. Dousman, J. P. Dousman Milling Co., De Pere, Wis.; J. C. Templeton, Sheffield-King Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Martin Ismert, Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. B. A. Wilcox, sales manager, Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.

The following agricultural patents were issued the past week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life building, Minneapolis, Minn.: M. Haubel, Columbus township, Anoka county, Minn., attachment for self-binders; C. Knutson, Hudson, S. D., self-turning harrow cart; W. C. Trompeter, Edgemont, S. D., agricultural implement.

The Kaw Milling Co., Topeka, Kan., recently distributed 100 sacks of their Perfection flour through the grocery form of Wright Bros. & Wright, Macon, Mo., by giving yellow tags to the citizens of that town. When duplicate tags were found the holders were each presented with a 24-lb. sack of the Kaw product. About 1,400 tags were issued by Dale Gear, the representative of the Kaw Milling Co, in charge of the distribution.

The flour mill and cotton gin at Barren Fork, Ark., belonging to O. P. Moore, were totally destroyed by fire recently. Estimated loss, $8,000, with no insurance.

Alabama

Mobile, Ala., Oct. 31, 1914.

The trade seems to be in better humor since the embargo was taken off cotton, which can be shipped to all ports, belligerent or neutral. Furthermore, it seems assured that $125,000,000 will be invested in cotton. This will stiffen prices, as well as create a better demand. The interior points are not shipping their cotton to this port as freely as is felt they should, as there is no basis for price, the farmer holding his at advanced ideas which do not agree with the buyer or shipper.

Owing to these conditions, the jobbers are not urging sales, as they cannot make collections. But soon as cotton begins to move it is believed this situation will clear up materially. The same method of buying from hand to mouth is being indulged in by all the jobbers, and they virtually bid on the A1 merchant's wants. Flour, grain and all feed lines are slow sellers. The main users, lumber and naval stores, are virtually closed down, and the lack of this business is keenly felt.

Following are ruling jobbers' quotations: Soft winter wheat, wood basis, highest patent, $6.10@6.25; standard patent, $5.50@5.75; low patent, about 20c under standard; pearl meal, $1.90; cream meal, $1.80; No. 2 white corn sacked, 87½@90c; No. 2 yellow corn, sacked, 86½@89c; No. 2 white clipped oats, sacked, 58@60c; No. 3 white oats, sacked, 57@58c; wheat bran, $1.22@1.25; wheat shorts, $1.40 @1.45; corn chops, per 100 lbs., $1.62 @1.67; prime 7½ per cent c. s. meal, $23@24.50; sacked c. s. hulls, $10@11; choice alfalfa hay, $21@22; No. 1 timothy hay, $22@24; mixed alfalfa feeds show the usual variation, selling from $27 to $35 per ton.

Charles R. Morris & Co., of Mobile, Ala., are now located at 106 North Water street, where they are prepared to serve their customers' interests.

The Denison Farmers' Co-Operative Society elevator is now ready for business under the management of Charles Menagh.

The Rockcastle Milling Co., Brodhead, Ky., has incorporated for $10,000.

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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 2, 1914.

Dullness again prevailed in corn products trade during the past week. Table goods sold slowly to all sections, while there was practically no demand reported for corn feeds. Prices were held at the same basis prevailing a week ago, and there was no disposition on the part of millers to cut prices to stimulate business. The situation in the South is the biggest adverse factor in the present market. With most handlers of corn goods in the cotton states unable to finance carlots, and millers not inclined to ship on consignment, trade is rather difficult. Consumption of meal in most Southern states is about the same as last year, but dealers everywhere are depending on their old stocks and are not buying for future needs.

Corn meal sold in a limited way to Arkansas and Missouri points at $1.65 per 100 lbs. in small sacks, Kansas City basis. Nothing was done to the Southeast, while Southern states were also slow takers of meal and other table goods. Millers report some demand from Texas and the sugar districts of Louisiana, but sales to these sections are much lighter than a year ago.

Brewers are not taking any corn goods at this time, but the outlook for a resumption of buying by this trade soon after the heavy new corn movement starts is good. Cheaper substitutes have been used by brewers most of the past year, but corn grits and other brewers' goods made from corn will be in line this year, as far as prices are concerned. At least this is the present outlook. Nominal prices on brewers' grits range from $1.60 to $1.70.

Sales of corn feeds were very light last week. The good condition of pastures throughout the Southwest has made the consumption of chop and other corn feeds rather light. Prices of chop are still high, in comparison with other feeds. Those mills using new corn to make chop must kiln-dry the grain, which is putting the cost of the new corn chop at about the same level as the old.

Receipts of corn in Kansas City are still light. Total arrivals last week were only 85 cars, compared with 52 cars in the preceding week, 423 cars a year ago and 58 cars in 1912. However, the middle of November will witness a heavy movement.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.60@1.65 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.65@1.75 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, burlap bags, natural, $1.60@1.70; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.25@1.30 per 100; corn bran, in 100-lb. bags, 95c@$1 per 100.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 31, 1914.

The slight decline in the cash markets the past week has not stimulated buying to any great extent. New corn from Oklahoma and Kansas is being offered freely, but the dealers are only buying for prompt shipment and the volume is comparatively light. Corn meal has declined in price and the millers report only a moderate demand.

Prices as follows, Little Rock rate points: Old corn, bulk, No. 2, 79c; No. 2 yellow, 80c; No. 2 white, 83c; new corn, No. 3 mixed, 73½c; No. 3 white, 77c; No. 3 white oats, 50½@50¾c; No. 3 red oats, 46@46½c; cream meal, basis 24-lb. sacks, $3.50@3.65 per bbl.; pearl meal, $3.30@3.35; standard meal, $3.17@3.20; corn chops, in 100-lb. new bags, $1.42@1.44.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 1, 1914.

The cash corn continues to advance and the corn millers boosted prices of corn products five cents this week. Buyers are taking hold more freely, as their supplies are running short. Plenty of new corn is now being offered, and prices are showing a firmer tone. The quality of the new corn is showing up much better, and corn millers are laying in supplies. Corn millers say they cannot keep up with orders. This week has been exceptionally good. Country points were the principal factors on the market. The total receipts of corn this week amounted to 152 cars. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.65@1.70; corn chop, $1.55@1.65.

New York, Oct. 31, 1914.

Prices on corn goods showed somewhat of a decline, as compared with last week, but the lower range of prices failed to stimulate business to any extent, and therefore such sales as were effected merely represented routine business.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.90@4 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.75@1.80; coarse, $1.65@1.70; hominy, $4.10@4.20; granulated yellow, $4.10@4.20; corn flour, $1.95. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.74@1.79; grits, $1.75@1.80; flakes, $2.10.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 2, 1914.

Cash corn has shown a steady tone the past week, and no material change is shown in values of corn products. Buyers will now begin waiting for new corn to move, and purchases are moderate. Bolted meal is quoted at $1.90 per 96-lb. bag, and pearl meal and grits at $2.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 31, 1914.

Corn products were down 5@10c per bbl. last week, on account of the shutting off of export markets and dull business in the South and Southeast. Louisiana market improved somewhat, as did the Delta district of Mississippi. This was on account of the opening of a lot of levee contracts in the Mississippi River section of the two states and the commencement of the sugar grinding season in Louisiana. Commissary orders for corn goods were fairly heavy, and it is expected lumber mills and levee camps will keep the market active until the end of January. Louisiana corn is moving slowly, and it is stated that with the exception of that already contracted for almost all will be fed to stock. Ruling rates for corn goods follow, basis cottons in carloads, f. o. b. New Orleans: Cream meal, $3.75@3.85; grits, $3.85@4; standard meal, $3.65@3.75; chops, $1.40@1.45 per 100 lbs.; unbolted meal, $1.40@1.43 per 100.

Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 31, 1914.

There is very little change noticed in the flour situation during the past week. The market still holds strong and the jobbers are buying only for their immediate needs, and report business very quiet. There is a noticeable scarcity of flour salesmen in this territory. Most of them have been called to their respective mills at the outbreak of the European war, and are making only an occasional trip. It is reported there was more reselling of contracts during the week.

Quotations are, 196-lb. wood basis: Better known fancy patent, $6@6.30; standard patent, 60c less. Colorado soft wheat flour, $5.40@5.50 delivered, cotton basis, with 15c differential on wood from Memphis warehouse.

Selma, Ala., Oct. 31, 1914.

There seems to be a better feeling among jobbers, although there does not seem to be any material increase in the demand for flour, grain and feedstuffs. Jobbers have considerable flour on hand which was bought at the low prices of the season, and are selling the small trade at about the same prices mills today want for carlots and over. Until this cheap flour has been disposed of there will be very little flour bought here.

Never in the history of this market has there been such a limited demand for corn and corn chop. It is almost impossible to sell either of these at this time. Considerable corn was raised in this section this year and there will probably not be much demand for corn until next spring, when the local supply is somewhat exhausted. There is a limited demand here for oats.

The following prices obtain here today: Soft winter wheat flour, fancy patent, $5.65@5.75 wood; standard patent, $5.25@5.35 wood; standard bolted corn meal, 96 lb. sacks, $1.68; No. 2 white corn chop, 100-lb. sacks, $1.60; No. 2 white corn, 140-lb. sacks, 85c; No. 2 white oats, 160-lb. sacks, 57c.

Mississippi

Tupelo, Miss., Oct. 31, 1914.

The decline in the wheat market in the early part of the week caused a standstill in the flour business, but with the up-turn in the market there has been some buying reported. As stated in reports of the last few weeks, stocks of flour in store are low, as also are contracts. Buyers are bullish in their ideas, but for financial reasons caused by the cotton market they are not making any large purchases. However, the jobbers are optimistic and state collections are better than they had expected. Mills are refusing concessions or to book ahead for more than 30 days. A number of mills have advanced their prices 10 to 20 cents per barrel in the past two or three days.

Quotations are, 196-lb. wood basis: Better known Illinois and Missouri flour. $5.80@6.40; standard patent, 60c per bbl. less. Colorado soft wheat flour, $5.40@5.60, cotton basis, delivered, with 15c differential on wood from Memphis warehouse.

Notes.

A. L. Gilster, vice-president of the Steelville Milling Co., Steelville, Ill., was calling on some of his Mississippi trade the past week.

Charles Dean, of the Dean Milling Co., Ava, Ill., has returned after several weeks' stay at the mill. Mr. Dean makes headquarters at Tupelo.

Charles Seehorn, representing Ballard & Ballard, of Louisville, Ky., with headquarters at Memphis, was looking after the firm's interest in Greenville during the past week.

The declaration of war by Turkey against Russia was one of the big bull factors in the wheat markets during the past week. And there is every indication that the entrance of Turkey into the struggle will continue to act bullishly on the market. Turkey is in control of the Dardenelles, through which practically all of the Russian export movement of wheat moves. These straits are only a few miles wide, and are easily blockaded by the Turkish government. Although the Dardanelles have been closed for several weeks, the exporting of wheat from Russia was not attempted. But the United Kingdom must draw on European Russia for wheat, and this will hardly be possible with the Dardenelles closed.

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Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 31, 1914.

Flour business during the past week has been unsatisfactory. Local demand has fallen off and but few bookings from the outside are reported. Bakers are fairly well stocked and show no desire to increase their holdings.

Receipts of wheat are increasing and the general opinion among grain men was against an advance. The probable entrance of Turkey into the European war changed the tone of the market and the week closed with the loss of about one cent.

The larger retailers of flour are now advising their customers to lay in a supply, as flour will surely advance. At the present time millers and jobbers here are quoting $5.50 to their local trade. General quotations in Nebraska are from $5.80 to $6.

Mill feed shows little if any change. City mills are obtaining $21 for bran, $25 for shorts. Carlots would range about 20 to 30 cents less than these figures. Interior mills in the state are quoting $22 for bran, $25 to $26 for shorts.

The summary of seeding winter wheat in the state shows that the plowing has been finished and that the seeding is practically completed.

Nebraska is the second state in the Union in the production of alfalfa, with an acreage of 1,022,485 acres and a yield estimate of 3,208,055 tons.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Hessian fly is reported in some Nebraska fields, but government experts are investigating the infestations and are advising farmers as to means for exterminating the pests. The infestations are not extensive.

A new concrete mill dam is being installed at the plant of the Shell Creek Valley Mills, Columbus, Neb., operated by Peter Schmitt. The old dam of the mill was washed away last July. The new dam represents an expenditure of about $4,000.

A. H. Fricke & Son have disposed of their 100-bbl. mill at Papillion, Neb., to Amos E. Westover. Consideration was $12,000. Mr. Westover will soon take possession of the mill, and plans to put it in operation immediately. Mr. Fricke and his son will retire from the milling business to a farm near Johnstown, Brown county, Neb.

According to the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, the winter wheat crop of the state this year aggregated 63,755,515 bus., compared with a crop of 60,484,472 bus. last year. Acreage, according to county assessor's reports, totaled 3,373,935, against 3,022,610 bus. in the preceding year.

William Rundberg, operating an elevator at Bladen, Neb., filed proceedings in bankruptcy at Hastings, Neb., last week. Fifty-six farmers claim that they stored 46,000 bus. of wheat with Mr. Rundberg, and that the latter had sold and was compelled to deliver this wheat on September option, although the wheat had just been stored in his elevator. Total assets are placed at $31,017, while liabilities amount to $39,728.

N. P. Nelson, who has been connected with the Nebraska milling industry for more than 10 years, returned last week from Denmark, his native country. When the European war started, Mr. Nelson and his wife had just reached Denmark, and while that nation is a neutral one Mr. Nelson cut his trip short. He left the old country on Oct. 1, and arrived at Ashland, Neb., his former home, 14 days later. He is now at Dorchester, where he plans to make his home.

Elevator companies operated by farmers' organizations throughout the state are filled with wheat, which is being held for $1 per bushel. This condition is not a local one, although many farmers are marketing their wheat, because mills in the state are paying so near the dollar mark that farmers prefer to market than carry the grain. Elevator managers and millers throughout the state report that a return to dollar wheat would witness an unprecedentedly heavy movement.

FEDERATION MEETING.

(Continued from Page 7.)

Joplin; E. D. Tilton, E. C. Andrews, W. B. Burns, St. Louis; R. R. Clark, St. Joseph; C. M. Hardenbergh, L. E. Moses, R. E. Kidder, R. E. Sterling, Kansas City. Illinois—George S. Milnor, Alton; J. L. Grigg, Sparta; W. L. Phelps, A. P. Husband, C. H. Challen, C. M. Yager, P. H. Litchfield, Richard Pride, Chicago; M. D. King, Pittsfield. Ohio—Henry M. Allen, Troy; B. M. Marr, Frank H. Tanner, Columbus; M. H. Mennel, A. Mennel, Toledo; J. C. Miller, Canal Dover. Tennessee—E. M. Kelly, J. B. McLemore, Nashville. Kansas—C. L. Roos, Wellington; A. J. Hunt, Arkansas City; Henry Lassen, Wichita. Indiana—C. B. Jenkins, Noblesville; T. S. Blish, Seymour; W. L. Sparks, Terre Haute; J. L. Knauss, Evansville. Kentucky—G. Breaux Ballard, S. Thurston Ballard, Louisville; B. M. Renick, Paris. Wisconsin—A. L. Goetzmann, La Crosse. New York—F. H. Price, New York. Michigan—Harry E. Hooker, Lansing. Nebraska—H. K. Schafer, Omaha.

Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 31, 1914.

The flour situation in this territory remains practically the same as for the previous week, business as a whole being of a very fair volume. Dealers continue to pursue a cautious policy, and the bulk of the business is for established brands for prompt to 30 days shipment. There is a better demand for standard and extra fancy patents, and some of the mills will grant concessions on best patents. The week as a whole, in so far as new business was concerned, was a comparatively quiet one.

Offerings of mill feed were light during the week, with slight changes in prices. The demand for bran and gray shorts was fair and the general opinion prevails among the dealers that mill feed will sell higher, and they are buying freely on the present market.

Prices as follows, Little Rock rate points: Missouri best patents, wood basis, $6.20@6.50; standard patents, 40@50c per bbl. less; extra fancy, 80@90c per bbl. less. Hard wheat high patents, basis 48-lb. sacks, $5.40@5.75; standard patents, $5@5.25; plain bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $1.02@1.06; mill-run bran, $1.10@1.20; gray shorts, $1.23@1.30.

Notes.

H. S. Hughes, of the Eisenmayer Milling Co., Springfield, Mo., was in the city this week, calling on their local jobber. Mr. Hughes makes his home in Texarkana, Ark.

E. B. Terry, of the Marco Mills, Pine Bluff, Ark., was calling on the trade this week. Mr. Terry makes his home in Pine Bluff and travels in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi.

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Tennessee.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 2, 1914.

The flour business has been a little better this week. Most of the jobbers are still well stocked with contracts that were made when the prices were much lower and several of the jobbers are reselling purchases to other jobbers at a good profit, thereby ordering out their contracts.

Prices are not so varied as one would expect. Best Illinois patent wood, $6; straight, $5.50; half patent, $5.20; best Indiana patent, $5.60; straight, $5.20, and in hard wheat flour there is a wider margin; best patent, $5.45, and best Colorado at $5.50. Bran sells freely at $21 and shorts $24.50. No. 3 grain, alfalfa and molasses feed at $24.25 and $27.75 for 50 per cent grain.

Notes.

Ernest Wheeler, grain and flour broker, has made application for membership in the Mercahnts' Exchange.

A. C. Bower, representing the Wolf Milling Co., Ellinwood, Kan., was in Memphis this week and reports his business as being very good.

William Moon, Jr., member of the grain and feed firm of W. D. Moon & Co., is again undergoing medical attention and has had to go west again.

J. L. Nessly & Co., the well known brokers who represent the most of the "western alfalfa growers," report their business as being very satisfactory.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 31, 1914.

There have been good bookings of both spring and hard wheat flour this week, some mills booking up to June 1. Soft wheat flour has been slow sale and the mills are offering flour at low figures.

Business houses report better collections. The bakers still report poor business. The stores are reporting flour sales good, showing the housewife has taken to baking again.

The soft coal and coke regions are working very poorly, two and three days a week. The hard coal region is working six days a week. The factories are all running very poorly.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or mixed cars, were:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent (basis wood), $5.70@5.85; straight, $5.55@5.60; clear, $5.10@5.30; low grade, in sacks, $3.35@3.60.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent (basis wood), $5.50@5.75; straight, $5@5.25; clear, $4.75@4.90; extra, $4.10@4.40.

Kansas Flour—Patent (basis 98-lb. cotton)—Patent, $5.45@5.70; straight, $5.20@5.40; clear, $4.60@4.85.

Rye—Western, in sacks, $5.05@5.30; Pennsylvania, in wood, $5.10@5.35. Buckwheat, $3.65@3.90 per 100 lbs., in sacks.

Feed—Spring red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $31.50@32.75; flour middlings, $28.50@29.25; middlings, $24.25@24.75; bran, $23.50@24.25; Kansas middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $28.50@29.50; bran, $25.25@25.75; winter middlings, bulk, $27.25@27.75; bran, $24.75@25.50.

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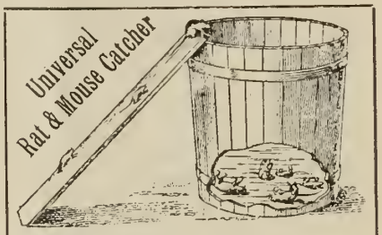

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Sole Importer for U. S. and Canada.
R. J. HOWE, 611-621 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

REPPORT OF SEC'Y HUSBAND.

(Continued from page 9.)

uniformity, and, following a suggestion by your secretary, a committee was appointed to confer with Dr. Abbott regarding the establishment of variations and tolerances under the net weight laws which have been passed by states since the enactment of net weight amendment to food and drugs act, as we pointed out that in this important matter state officials would probably establish tolerances with little consideration for commercial conditions, unless some steps were taken to adopt uniform regulations based upon the federal government investigations and experiments.

"Rumored Milling-In-Transit Changes—We are informed that the carriers in Southwestern territory contemplate a change in their milling-in-transit rules under which a charge of one cent per hundred pounds will be made for stopping shipments for milling-in-transit in certain territories. The carriers have handled this matter in a different manner in each territory, and a discussion of the proposed changes would probably be helpful to those members whose interests will be affected by this new proposal.

"Proposed Advance in Rates on Grain and Grain Products—We are advised of a proposed advance in freight rates on grain and grain products, both all-rail and lake-and-rail, from Chicago and other points in C. F. A. territory to Eastern points. We are informed that the proposal also contemplates an increase in through joint rates from Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, etc., and both export and domestic rates are involved. The proposed increase was inaugurated by Central Freight Association and concurred in by Eastern Trunk Lines and has been submitted to the Lake Lines. As practically all flour milling territory will be affected, this proposed advance can be discussed with profit by this meeting.

"Net Weight Law—Our correspondence would indicate some millers do not yet understand what is required to comply with the Net Weight Amendment to Food and Drugs Act. The Federal Government does not attempt to regulate the quantity of food that constitutes a legal package, the only requirement being that on goods shipped in interstate commerce there shall appear in a plain and conspicuous place upon the package the 'quantity of contents,' or net weight. At the last convention a resolution was passed favoring a statement of weight of contents without qualification, i. e., '100 lbs.,' '49 lbs.,' '12½ lbs.,' etc. It is, of course, necessary to comply with the regulations of the State into which goods are being sold, but in interstate commerce, the Federal regulations must be observed, as indicated above.

"Recommendations—Your secretary earnestly recommends that the Federation become a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America; this organization took an important part in legislative matters during the session of Congress just closed. Membership would afford our office a means of securing valuable information, and would offer at all times a source from which special information can be secured.

"It would seem that the present is a most opportune time for all parties at interest to impress upon the consuming public the advantages to be derived from a greater consumption of bread and other foods of which wheat flour forms the basis. We recommend that all mills emphasize this in their general advertising, and in the near future we hope to secure the co-operation of the bakers through their National Association, as well as of the yeast manufacturers, and if persistently followed, such a campaign should result in a considerable increase in the amount of flour used in domestic markets, as the relative costs of other food commodities make bread appear as being, without doubt, the cheapest food.

"During the six months since the annual meeting our committees have been very active, and the milling papers, as well as some papers devoted to grain interests, have given liberal notice of Federation affairs and have in every way promoted the Federation's activities. It gives us pleasure to thus publicly acknowledge our obligations to the milling press, as well as to all officers of the Federation, who have given loyal support to the work."

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 2, 1914.

The entrance of Turkey into the field of war has made its influence felt on the flour markets of Indiana and a great deal of the uncertainty that reigned during the first days of the general European conflict has returned. This is especially true since there seems to be a probability that other countries will soon be fighting.

Flour prices show a little improvement, but the actual amount of domestic business is rather light. Indiana soft winter wheat patents are quoted at $5.55@5.65 in wood and all grades show the result of the recent rise in wheat.

A little export business is being done by Indiana millers, but from no quarter is there any report of laege or continued shipments.

Several large millers declare that they think mills which are now able to run full time are lucky. It is noticeable that the Indianapolis mills have cut down their productaion considerably recently. The production in local mills for the last week, according to the Board of Trade report, was 9,963 bbls., compared with 6,640 bbls. in the preceding week, 14,508 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1913 and 7,820 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1912.

Feed is a little firmer, due to the cold weather and the better demand, and shows an increase of about $1 a ton, standing at $23.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $5.55@5.65; straight, $5.05@5.15; clears, $4.85@4.95. Quotations in wood, f. o. b. Indianapolis.

Northwestern Spring Wheat Flour Patents—$6@6.10.

Mill Feed—$23 a ton f. o. b. Indianapolis; $24.50 in 100-lb. sacks; middlings, $23.

Indiana Notes.

The old Schalk mill of Anderson, Ind., which was built by James Crim more than 50 years ago, was recently burned. It was being used by an ice and storage company.

G. C. Doran, of the Blanton Milling Co., Indianapolis, was one of the West Washington Street Business Men's Association on the prize committee for the city's big Halloween carnival and parade.

The Tileston flour mill, at St. Cloud, Minn., a 1,000-bbl. mill, has been purchased by Minneapolis interests, and will be operated under the name of the Great Northern Flour Mills Co. The company has incorporated with a capital of $2,000,000, and general offices will be opened in Minneapolis after the first of the year.

The Occidental Elevator Co. is building a large flour and feed warehouse at Kenmare, N. D.

Thomas Larson will build a feed mill at Shawano, Wis., in the near future.

HALLIDAY ELEVATOR CO.

CAIRO, ILL. ST. LOUIS, MO.

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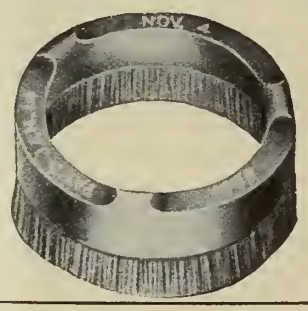

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built good and strong and with tremendous capacity for grinding everything that comes along, extremely fine or coarse. It will reduce any kind of whole grain, screenings, bran, hulls, alfalfa hay, coal, charcoal, etc., etc., etc.

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We build and equip all kinds of feed milling plants, and can supply anything required in the feed grinding business, or for the grinding of any by-products.

Send for long list of millers who are using the machine.

WRITE FOR BULLETIN NO. 51.

Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

St. Louis, Mo. Chicago Ill.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 2, 1914.

Trade in alfalfa products showed no life during the past week, mixed feed manufacturers doing a limited business to immediate Southwestern states. Pastures are reported good in almost every part of the country, and with feed prices high farmers are utilizing their grass to the greatest possible extent. Even in Eastern and Southern states pastures are in unusually good condition for this time of the year. Mixed feed makers are not expecting any improvement in business until after the first heavy snow falls. All say the market is distinctly a weather proposition, and that the coming of winter will be a stimulating factor.

Prices of mixed feeds were unchanged for the week. Although meal shipments continue heavy, no changes were noted in quotations on this product. Most handlers quoted all grades of meal at the closing values a week ago. Colorado is still the principal source of supply of local mixers, and promises to be the heaviest shipper for the next few months. Mills in that state are operating on half to full-time schedules, few being shut down. However, all report directions on old contracts as being slow, and some are granting extensions. Mixers located in Eastern markets are reported to be the ones asking for the biggest extensions. Feed business in Eastern states has been very light, which has resulted in a relatively low consumption of meal. Handlers of meal in this section, in consequence, have felt adversely the trade conditions in all Eastern states.

No rift is visible in the Southern situation. Trade to that section is exceptionally small. Dealers who were large buyers at this time a year ago have ordered practically nothing and report consuming demand so light that their stocks will be able to take care of the business for some time. Winter will not witness any material improvement in the Southern demand, the lack of money being the principal adverse factor at present.

One exceptionally choice car of alfalfa meal sold at $19.50 in 100-lb. new burlap bags last week to Boston. This car came from Colorado, and was considered the best pea green meal shipped to this market so far this year. Quotations on choice range from $18.50 to $19.50, but that grade is in very light supply. No. 1 sold at $17.50. No. 2 is still in heavy supply, bringing a range of $15.50 to $16 per ton.

Mixed feed prices were quoted nominally unchanged for the week. The few sales made were hardly sufficient to establish a range. Eastern Missouri, southern Illinois and parts of Kansas and Arkansas were the best buyers of mixed feeds. There was no Eastern demand at all, while Southern business continued in the same rut. Grain mixed alfalfa feeds sold up to $29.50 per ton for the dry mixture. Alfalfa molasses feed sold at $19.50 to $20.50 per ton for No. 2, while No. 1 sold up to $21.50 per ton in new burlap bags, Kansas City. Most sales last week were for molasses alfalfa feeds, because of the fact that they are being sold at much lower prices than grain mixtures.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked) — Choice, $18.50; No. 1, $17.50; No. 2, $15.50 @16.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $21; No. 2, $19@19.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$27.50@29; alfalfa grain dry mixed, $29@30.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $14@14.50; No. 1, $13@13.50; No. 2, $10@11; No. 3, $6@9.50; standard, $11.50@12.50.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

The Mitchell Alfalfa Milling Co., Mitchell, Neb., is making extensive improvements in its power plant. An addition to the power structure is being built to house a new engine.

The Kornfalfa Milling Co., Kansas City, was represented in the civic parade held in Kansas City last week to celebrate the opening of the new union station. A float carrying all of the feeds of the company, including the poultry, dairy cattle and horse feeds, was the feature of the mill's exhibit in the parade.

The fourth cutting of alfalfa is being made on many farms in Nebraska. A good crop is being cut, hay showing up well in color. Yields are only fair. With an acreage of 1,022,485 acres and a yield estimated at 3,208,055 tons, Nebraska ranks second among the states in this country as a producer of alfalfa. In addition to the hay production, a number of counties in Nebraska have engaged in the production of alfalfa seed on a large scale. All alfalfa seed from Nebraska is tested for adulteration, and the shipments to other states are almost standards for purity. During the past few years growers in many states have commended the Nebraska seed, which has an enviable reputation in all seed markets.

During the last nine years the growth of the alfalfa industry in Nebraska has been amazing. In 1905 the acreage in Nebraska was reported at 315,000, in 1914 at more than 1,000,000 acres. Fifteen counties in the state take the lead in alfalfa growing. These counties have an estimated yield of more than 60,000 tons each. They are as follows: Custer County, 154,971 tons; Scott Bluff, 146,702; Buffalo, 137,832; Dawson, 114,177; Boone, 93,835; Hall, 80,437; Sherman, 73,472; Hamilton, 70,857; Lancaster, 68,600; York, 65,280; Sioux, 65,150; Madison, 65,035; Jefferson, 63,767; Howard, 62,564, and Webster, 61,505. The gain in alfalfa production in Nebraska has been almost as rapid as in Kansas. However, there is still much ground in Nebraska that is yet to be sown in alfalfa.

With European countries at war taking large amounts of American feedstuffs, both raw and manufactured, there is some interest being displayed in the alfalfa feed markets as to the possibility of exporting mixed alfalfa feeds. So far in the history of the alfalfa mixed feed industry, there has been no export demand created for the surplus. Pioneers in the industry seem to think that the development of an export market would be the best trade feature that has ever occurred in the industry. But few are holding out hopes for an export outlet this year. Otto Weiss, of the Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co., Wichita, is a firm believer in the exporting of alfalfa feeds, and he has plans already perfected for the beginning of a regular export business as soon as war stops.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 2, 1914.

The market here for alfalfa products remains very dull. The volume of business transacted last week was extremely light for this time of the year. This, of course, is due mainly to conditions in the South, where open weather and uncertainty as to the outcome of the different plans for marketing the cotton crop have caused the demand for alfalfa products to decrease fully 50 per cent. The ratification, near the end of the week, of the plan for lending $135,000,000 on cotton by the reserve banks, will undoubtedly restore confidence and cause a marked increase in the demand from the South for alfalfa products.

California mills have recently commenced shipping alfalfa meal down the coast, through the Panama Canal and around the Atlantic coast to Eastern ports, for shipment by rail to Eastern markets and consumers. When this practice is more fully developed it will probably have a serious effect upon the market here.

The Eastern demand continues light, due to the warm, open weather, but stocks in that section are running low, and inquiries received indicate an improved demand in the near future. Alfalfa mixed feeds and molasses feeds with and without grain showed no change from last week, being in light demand. Alfalfa hay was in limited supply, with good request, and held for strong prices. Final sales of alfalfa hay were: No grade at $10@11.50, No. 3 at $11@12; No. 2 at $12@13.50 to $14@15, ordinary to good No. 1 at $14.50@15 to $16@16.50. Quote brown alfalfa meal at $15@15.50, No. 1 at $18.50 and choice at $19, basis St. Louis.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 2, 1914.

Alfalfa products displayed a firmer tone this week. Buying is on a larger scale. The Southern points are taking hold freely, principally of the better quality alfalfa products, and in some instances, when it shows excellent quality, they pay a premium over listed values. The trade here continues to take hold from hand to mouth. All alfalfa products advanced $1 this week. The cash hay market is at a higher level, moving up 75 cents this week, and this had a tendency to increase the price of alfalfa products to a great extent. The total receipts of hay this week aggregated 172 cars. Quotations are: Grain mixed feed, $23.50@24.50; alfalfa meal, $25@26; molasses feed, $26@27.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 2, 1914.

Definite information as to a movement of 90,000 horses through New Orleans within the next six months was announced. Reports were current that there would be a market for something like 80,000 tons of hay in this city within the next 30 days. Officers of the British army who are to inspect the stock arrived Saturday with a St. Louis man who has the contract to supply the animals. It was stated on excellent authority that the horses had already been bought around $75 a head and five shiploads will be shipped out of here as fast as possible, commencing next week. It is probable that several stock feed mills will be opened here, and it is expected there will be an active demand for alfalfa hay, meal and mixed feeds for at least six months to come, on account of it. The contracts will be made here, it is understood, for not only the feed for the animals which are being gathered and inspected here, but for those on the 18-day voyage to England and France. It is estimated that from 1,200 to 1,600 head of horses will go over on each boat, so that about 11,000 bales of hay and 10 carloads of mixed feeds will be utilized for each voyage. The normal business in alfalfa and mixed feeds picked up last week also. No choice hay was offered, but No. 1 alfalfa was $17.50 per ton and meal $21@22, with prime meal $19@20.50 per ton. Mixed feeds ranged from $24@32, according to quality and grade.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 31, 1914.

Prices on alfalfa hay have remained unchanged since last week. With the decline in cash corn and white oats, some of the mills have made slight reductions in prices on alfalfa molasses grain feed. Even at the decline the mills report the demand below normal for this season of the year. The opinion prevails among the buyers that when new corn and oats begin to move freely feed will sell lower, hence purchases are for immediate shipment.

Prices as follows, Little Rock rate points: Choice alfalfa hay at $16.50 @17 per ton; strictly No. 1 alfalfa, $15.50@16; alfalfa molasses grain feed, $27.50@29.50; alfalfa dairy feed, $27@28 per ton.

The Delta Milling Co., Greenwood, Miss., incorporated for $100,000, to operate a flour and feed mill.

The Boler Scanlan Grain Co. warehouse, at Rochester, Minn., was recently burned.

The new Kiowa Mill, Kiowa, Kan., has been completed and is ready for business.

We are always in the market for ALFALFA MEAL and ALFALFA MIXED FEEDS. Write or wire
KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.
G. T. MARTIN, Manager 718 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Maintenance of Quality
in Otto Weiss Alfalfa Feeds is the slogan of
THE OTTO WEISS ALFALFA STOCK FOOD CO.
WICHITA, KANSAS
Mixed Cars of Alfalfa Meal and Alfalfa. Mixed Feeds a Specialty.

Cane Molasses
provides easily digested carbohydrates for mixed feeds. It produces energy. Animals like it. They get fat on it, too.
Authorities on Live Stock Feeding are continually advising Feeders that the absence of the excess of potash salts and the presence of more sugar in Cane Molasses makes it much superior to any other sweetening for Stock Foods.
Penick & Ford, Ltd., with storage facilities for 7,000,000 gallons of Cane Molasses and between 200 and 300 tank cars is in position to give buyers SERVICE every day in the year.
Shipments are also made in barrels, Car Lots and less than Car Lots.
For further information about the feeding value of Cane Molasses, also for quotations, write direct to
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FOR SALE—One 50-bbl. mill in good running order. Located about four blocks from railroad station. Main building has three floors, one flour house, 10 acres of ground, good concrete dam, plenty of water. Price right. For further particulars write G. W. Olsen, Cedar, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, OR WOULD LEASE—A 75-bbl. steam power mill, modern equipped, sifter system, Wolf Manufacturing Co., Pa. Located in an eastern Kansas town; 2,500 population. Three railroads, transit rates from best wheat fields of Kansas. Side track at door. Wagon scales, dump, elevator. Only mill in county; only elevator in town. Gives absolute control of local trade wheat in county. Good, substantial three-story stone building near business center, close to depot. If interested come and see. Am no miller. Must sell. Terms easy or exchange for good real estate. J. M. Caldwell, Garnett, Kan.

FOR SALE—Ohio mill and elevator 200 bbl. mill on L. S. & M. S. and 12,000 bu. elevator on W. & L. E. Good town of 6,000, four railroads. Located in best territory in Ohio. Property in good condition and in operation. Will sell mill separately or with elevator. The W. H. Gardner Grain & Mill Co., Bellevue, Ohio.

FOR SALE—One pulley, 60x15, bore 4⅛, with bushing 3 3-16, price $28.50; one pulley, 60x17, bore 3 3-16, price $32.50; one floor belt tightener, with pulley 40x16, take up worked with chain or hand wheel, 1' 6" clearance, price $36; three pillow blocks, bore 2 15-16, ring oiling, price each $3.50; three rigid pillow blocks, bore 2 15-16, price each $1.75; two rigid pillow blocks, bore 3 3-16, heavy pattern, price each $2.75; one rigid post hanger, bore 3 3-16, price $2.75; one Hill steam deep well pump, cylinder 4" diameter by 20" stroke, in good order, price $45; one No. 2 McNeil wheat steamer, first-class condition, price $10; two pairs secondhand chilled iron rolls, size 9x18, to fit Allis roller mill frame, price per pair $40. Address Louis Wagner, Beresford, S. D.

FOR SALE—High-grade 25 h. p. gas engine and feed mill, new. Reasonable terms. C. M. Baker, 1133A Olive street, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—One Fairbanks Morse Gas Engine, 60 h. p. One Brownell Heater. One steam boiler, 54 in. by 16 ft. All in good condition. Address McPherson Mill & Elevator, McPherson, Kansas.

FOR SALE—50-bbl. mill; modern equipped sifter system; water power; 14 acres of land; two good houses; located four miles west of Staplehurst, on good stream, Seward County, Neb. Price $7,000. This is a bargain. Write A. F. Luhe, Seward, Neb.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper or general office work, by young married man. Can give good references. Several years' experience. Address C. E. Chase, McPherson, Kan.

WANTED—Anyone desiring to engage a competent miller for position in mill or elevator will do well to correspond with the secretary of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America. We have a long list of applicants for millers' positions, including head millers, second millers and apprentices for mills of any capacity. In order to save time, it will be your privilege to send us a telegram giving full particulars as briefly as possible. B. W. Dedrick, Secretary, State College, Pa.

WANTED—By a practical and up-to-date miller, situation as head miller in 50 to 200 bbl. mill. Would take a good second place. Can furnish good reference, and will guarantee results. Can come on short notice. Please state salary paid in first letter. Address Lock Box 27, Englewood, Tenn.

WANTED—Position by a practical miller with 35 years' experience in milling. Would like a position in a mill of 50, 75 or 100-bbl. capacity. Have milled both hard and soft wheat. Am sober and steady. Can furnish good references. Can do some repairing. Address Box 246, Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in good mill of 100 to 500 bbl. capacity. I am thoroughly up-to-date in modern milling, and capable of obtaining the best results in quality and yield. Am married, 30 years of age, have had more than 12 years' experience in different mills. I do not use liquor in any form. Can furnish satisfactory recommendations as to character and ability. Give capacity, make of machinery and wages paid in first letter. Address Head Miller, 710 Ninth avenue, Shenandoah, Iowa.

WANTED—Head miller's position in hard or soft wheat mill of 200 to 1,000 bbl. capacity, or second miller in larger one. Over 20 years' experience in mills from 75 to 5,000 bbl. capacity. Strictly sober and of good habits. Married, and want steady position at fair pay. Guarantee best results, and am willing to go on trial to satisfy you of my ability and character. Can come at once. Address A. Christl, Omaha, Neb., General Delivery.

WANTED—Position as miller in mill up to 125-bbl. capacity. Have milled in some of the best mills, and keep mill in good repair. Can come at once. Address H. C. Fastabend, 1729 N. street, Lincoln, Neb.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A good German miller (single), for Plansifter flour mill. Must be up to date. Good wages to the right party. Address Peter Schmitt, Route 3, Box 18, Columbus, Neb.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ILLINOIS DISTRIBUTOR or jobber desiring connection with large hard winter wheat mill should write us. Can furnish straight cars of high quality flour and mixed cars of flour and feed. High-grade products and best service. Address Box 247, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—To hear from owner who has good mill or elevator for sale. Send description and price. C. C. Shepard, Minneapolis, Minn.

Tennessee Milling Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., incorporated for $200,000, to operate a flour and feed mill.

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Milling and Grain News

Entered as Second Class Matter, Feb. 27, 1914, at St. Louis Post Office under Act of Mch. 3, 1879

St. Louis Office: 717 Merchants-Laclede Bld.

Volume Twenty-four | TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1914. | Number Twenty-four

Protest Transit Charges

Southwestern Millers Again Facing Another Transit Fight With Railroads.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 9, 1914.

Southwestern milling interests are deeply interested in the proposed transit change, and the Southwestern Millers' League, the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club and other organizations of millers in the Southwest are forming protests at this time against the proposed changes in the milling-in-transit tariffs. For some time there have been rumors of proposed advances, but the tariffs filed last week by carriers in Southwestern freight territory were the first intimation of any action by the railroads. Should the new tariffs go into effect, millers in the Southwest will face the old transit situation, under which it was a hardship to operate.

Kansas City Protests Gulf Advance.

The Kansas City Board of Trade has filed protest with the Interstate Commerce Commission against proposed advances of two cents per 100 lbs. on export grain and grain products rates to the Gulf ports from Kansas City. Also increases of one to two cents in rates on grain and grain products other than for export are protested by Kansas City grain interests. In its protest the Kansas City Board of Trade asks that the rates be suspended immediately pending a hearing as to the reasonableness of the new rates.

It is also asserted in the petition that the rates on wheat and corn to Gulf ports for export are only increased one cent from St. Louis, while the increase from Kansas City is two cents. The Board of Trade declares that similar advances have not been made from Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Louis to the Atlantic seaboard, except as those rates are covered by the Eastern general advance rate case, which increase ranges around ½c per 100 lbs.

Kansas City is also protesting against certain cancellations of elevation allowance of ¼c a bu. on grain, an increase in the minimum weight on grain products from 30,000 to 40,000 lbs. a car and the cancellation of transit privileges at the Missouri River under through rates from point of origin to destination in all cases where proportional rates are in effect from transit point.

Protest is being made against an increase of $2 per car in switching charges of the Kansas City Terminal Railway Co., between industries on the Terminal and connecting lines on carload shipments originating at or destined to points outside the Kansas City switching district.

A number of days the past week exports of wheat, according to pit traders, were said to have been limited only to the amount of ocean freight room available and the amount of wheat offered. The Pacific coast is an active exporter at this time. New corn exports are also large at this time, exports amounting to more than 1,000,000 bus. last week.

A carload of seed wheat was ordered by the bankers and merchants of Eufaula, Okla., recently, and sold to the farmers of that vicinity at cost, to encourage the raising of wheat in place of cotton.

Canton, Kan., Mill Burns.

The plant of the Canton Milling Co., Canton, Kan., was completely destroyed by fire on Nov. 6, loss being in excess of $25,000. The mill had capacity of 100 bbls. and was operating half time at the time of the fire. Several thousand bushels of wheat in the elevator of the mill and about 300 bbls. of flour in the warehouse were burned beyond salvage. The owners carried insurance on the mill in the Western Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. and other companies of about $12,500. No plans as to rebuilding have been discussed by the owners.

Advancing Export Rates.

Southwestern carriers are making general advances in the export rates on wheat and flour to Gulf ports. Effective Dec. 1, the Union Pacific will advance rates on export shipments through the Gulf ports two to four cents per 100 lbs. Effective same date, the Kansas City Southern will advance rates to Gulf ports on export shipments two cents per hundredweight. Other roads have announced their intention of advancing export rates, but so far have not yet filed tariffs with the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is understood that all advanced rates are to become effective Dec. 1.

Norway is a large importer of rye and rye flour, says a report from the Stavanger consular district, but the principal sources of supply until the outbreak of the war were Russia and Germany, which have declared an embargo on these products. Dealers in Norway assert that there is hardly a supply to last the country more than two months, and millers are now almost exclusively making whole rye flour, because of the prospective shortage where under normal conditions about 40 per cent of the grain was fed to live stock.

The Department of Commerce in its October report shows a gradual increase in the exports of wheat from the United States and a general reduction in the flour shipments proportionately, says C. V. Topping, secretary of the Southwestern Millers' League. This plainly shows the discrimination in ocean rates against flour, and is resulting in the up-building of the milling industry in foreign countries.

What is said to be the largest consignment of flour to a single consignee from an American port is being concentrated in New Orleans for shipment to the Holland government. One hundred and forty-four carloads have arrived, and an equal number are in transit. The flour was milled in Kansas and is to be transported in vessels of the Holland-American Line.

Exports of wheat from New Orleans last month were 3,567,810 bus.; corn, 117,000 bus.; oats, 615,303 bus. In September and October combined exports were 8,850,988 bus. of wheat, 307,107 bus. of corn and 1,155,653 bus. of oats.

The Eastern Ohio Milling Co.'s mill, at Bellaire, was destroyed by fire with a loss of $20,000, with $3,000 insurance.

Herman Kuchenbecker has engaged in the flour and feed business at Prairie du Chien, Wis.

Details of Holland Sales

Federation Asks Information of Exporting Millers in Bettering Conditions.

In making a report regarding the conference of the federation committee and officials of the Department of State at Washington, Secretary A. P. Husband has made the following request for information regarding sales to Holland:

"On contracts entered into between Holland buyers and American merchants prior to date on which the government of the Netherlands issued the proclamation reserving such trade to the government, Mr. Lansing agreed that the State Department, through its diplomatic representatives in Holland, would make every effort to secure from the government of the Netherlands the right to ship such goods, if details of sale are furnished. In accordance with this agreement, exporting millers are requested to furnish to the federation office promptly the following information regarding sales made to buyers in Holland, where such shipments have been declined by the Holland-American Line, and also as to contracts where shipment has not been made by millers:

"Name and address of mill.

"Name and address of buyer.

"Date of sale.

"Quantity sold.

"Name of brand.

"Time of shipment.

"Port of destination.

"If shipped, where goods are now.

"How long you have been trading with buyer indicated.

"Upon receipt of this information from the federation office the State Department will, in each instance, endeavor to arrange for shipment. It is important that all millers affected, whether members of the federation or not, give the committee their earnest co-operation, to the end that the flour export business with Holland may be promptly cleared up."

Pacific Coast points are now making regular shipments of flour via the Panama Canal for Eastern consumption in this country. Portland, Seattle, Tacoma and San Francisco are the leaders in this trade. Mills located at these points have representation in all of the large Eastern markets, and they are making sales.

Goshen Milling Co., Goshen, Ind.: "We are running 18 hours daily, doing a good local business, but find Eastern and Southern markets rather quiet. Mill feed is in active demand. Farmers in this county still holding about 65 per cent of their wheat crop."

The Panama Railroad Co., through its commissary agent located at 21-24 State street, New York City, will open bids on Nov. 9 for 6,000 bbls. of Kansas hard winter wheat straight flour, four-fifths to be packed in jute sacks and one-fifth in wood barrels.

Meek Milling Co., Marissa, Ill.: "We are running about half time, and find business very slow. Mill feed, however, is in good demand. About 40 to 50 per cent of the wheat crop in this vicinity is still in farmers' hands."

The John Pincombe feed mill, at Munich, N. D., is now being operated by Booth & Weeks.

NEW RATES ON EXPORT FLOUR.

The following export rates are announced by George A. Gamble, commercial agent Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., St. Louis, effective Nov. 9, 1914. Rates quoted are on flour, per 100 lbs. in carloads, via lake and rail from St. Louis, East St. Louis and Alton. December rates are all rail.

Cargo bookings are being freely made. Rates are advancing and offerings of space are very light.

PORTS.	NOV.	DEC.
Aberdeen	45.00	48.00
Alexandria	55.50	
Amsterdam	42.00	45.00
Bordeaux	50.00	
Bristol	43.00	45.00
Baltic Basing	50.00	52.00
Christiania	50.00	
Copenhagen	50.00	
Bergen-Stavanger	50.00	
Christiansand	50.00	
Aalesund	52.00	54.00
Drontheim	52.00	54.00
Christiansund	52.00	54.00
Cardiff	48.00	52.00
Cork	51.24	
Dublin	43.00	
Dundee	45.00	48.00
Genoa	47.75	
Gibraltar	54.38	
Glasgow	39.00	43.00
Havre	43.88	@41.25
Hull	39.00	
Leith	42.00	45.00
Limerick	51.77	
Liverpool	39.00	42.00
London	40.00	43.00
Londonderry	49.63	52.63
Malta	71.25	@69.00
Marseilles	53.00	
Manchester	39.00	42.00
Newcastle	46.00	
Naples	47.75	
Piraeus	47.75	
Rotterdam	41.00	44.00
St. Johns, N. F.	35.20	
Sligo	52.84	
Swansea	48.00	52.00

All rail rates 2c per 100 lbs. higher.

Last boat leaves Chicago Nov. 30.

The government at Berlin has issued an official notice to bakers to the effect that they must not use more than 80 per cent wheat flour and at least 20 per cent admixture of potato flour, for the purpose of economy. The notice states that these precautionary means are necessary to prevent a shortage in wheat flour later.

The Fort Worth Grain and Elevator Co., Fort Worth, Tex., suffered an $18,000 fire loss recently. The fire, which is believed to have been of incendiary origin, totally destroyed the building, stock and machinery. J. R. Stitt, an owner of the business, stated that the losses were fairly well covered by insurance.

The New Zealand government has canceled all duties on wheat and flour, owing to the anticipated shortage in that country. Importations are now being made from Canada and the United States duty-free. Argentine, it is expected, will also export to New Zealand.

A $25,000 flour mill, of 125 bbls. capacity, has been completed in Seebey, Mont. L. F. Working, formerly of Hutchinson, Minn., will manage the mill and the 17,000-bu. elevator which adjoins it.

The grist mill at Hamilton, Mo., was totally destroyed by fire.

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Comparative Wheat and Flour Exports.

Large as have been the flour exports since the beginning of this crop season, comparative exports of wheat and flour are not what they should be. These figures more strongly than ever emphasize the fact that the greatest problem for the American millers is to secure a parity ot wheat and flour rates for export. At the same time, there is no logical reason why the rates for domestic shipments should be higher on flour than on either flour or wheat to the same destination for export.

The exporting millers of the United States, who are most directly interested and the millers generaly who really are much interested, although many of them do not know it; should not allow anything to stand in the way of continually and aggressively agitating this question until relief in some form is obtained. What may happen in international adjustments as a result of the war is mere conjecture at this time, but one result should be the beginning of an American merchant marine. If the Europeans are fighting for trade supremacy and commercial aggrandizement, hath not "peace her victories as well as war" and cannot the United States in her enviable position of a great neutral world's power come into her own in this time of Opportunity?

The most casual thought regarding the comparative exports of wheat and flour would indicate that the millers of the United States are losing the greatest chance they have ever had to exercise natural right to manufacture their own wheat into flour in their own mills and sell the output not only at home, but abroad. If ever the situation can be appreciated and acted upon, that time should be the present.

Under date of October 30, the Department of Commerce includes the following information in one of its bulletins, showing that exportations of wheat have increased 60 per cent and exportations of products have decreased 40 per cent since 1874.

The proportion of the domestic wheat product which is exported has greatly diminished in recent years. The following table shows the increase in the wheat exportation and the decrease in the wheat products exported:

Fiscal year ending June 30.	Exports in bushels.	Percentage of which was product.
1874	91,500,000	32.54
1884	111,500,000	26.49
1894	164,300,000	41.47
1904	120,700,000	18.92
1914	145,600,000	19.07

During August, September and October there was more wheat exported than ever before during that period. This wheat was distributed to European countries, September alone showing consignments of wheat, exclusive of flour, in the following amounts:

	Bus.
France	7,572,000
United Kingdom	6,640,000
Netherlands	2,201,000
Other Europe	5,390,000

Over 2,560,000 bushels were exported last month to Canada, while a very unusual transaction was the shipment of 580,000 bushels of wheat from Port Arthur, Tex., to Brazil. The notable feature in the outward movement of flour was the marked gain in shipments to Brazil and other countries of South America. Exports thereto in September were nearly double those of a year ago, while the aggregate to foreign countries as a whole showed practically no change.

Grain Dust Explosions Since 1905.

Conclusions reached after reading "The Explosibility of Grain Dusts," published by the United States Bureau of Mines after a co-operative investigation by millers of Buffalo and government officials, are that the findings of the report are highly complimentary to the flour milling industry proper and the millers' mutual fire insurance companies. In means taken to prevent fire as well as dust explosons millers have been largely guided by the instructions which experience has brought to the attention of the mill mutual insurance companies.

Considering the number of establishments, that they are widely scattered and operated under differing conditions, it is remarkable that this report mentions but one explosion in a flour mill between 1905 and 1914, and that was a slight explosion confined to a limited area, with property damage not exceeding $100. The other 12 explosions were in cereal mills, grain elevators and starch and glucose factories.

A decrease in the number and severity of flour dust explosions is attributed to the improvement of dust-collecting systems in modern mills and the fact that the old-time "stive" or dust room has been abandoned. It has also been observed that the majority of explosions have occurred in mills handling and grinding coarse grains, such as oats, corn and other than wheat.

That there have been more explosions than have been recorded or investigated is admitted, for the report states:

"At least 13 of these explosions have occurred in the United States since 1905, and of the number stated six have occurred since the explosion in western New York in June, 1913. This would seem to indicate that a larger number of explosions may have occurred during the 10-year period than already enumerated, but have not been a matter of record. The fact that this study began Aug. 1, 1913, explains the complete record of these occurrences during the last year. The explosions noted in this country have occurred in plants that were considered modern, and where advantage was taken of modern milling ideas and improved mechanical devices. The explosions have not been traced to carelessness in any case, but the indications are that they probably have taken place under unusual conditions. For this reason it may safely be concluded that a much larger number than the 13 explosions mentioned have occurred during this period, and in cases where life was not involved it is quite possible that the occurrence was not recorded. It was also found at the beginning of the work, when an effort was being made to obtain a record of explosions of this nature, that very little definite information was available. Owing to the field being somewhat new, data of any assistance was very limited, and information pertaining to each explosion was necessarily obtained from men who had little knowledge of other accidents of this nature. It is possible that explosions of this kind have occurred in different sections of the country, reports of which have not been published. However, the fact that so large a number of occurrences of this kind have taken place during the past year is of sufficient importance to attract our attention and demand careful consideration"

While this preliminary report has gathered the facts regarded as important concerning grain dust and flour dust explosions and added recommendations, it is conceded that the subject has not been exhausted and the work will be continued. The Millers' National Federation has considered the matter and decided, for the time being that the subject was of great interest to the mill mutual fire insurance companies and that means of prevention could best be carried out by the inspections and regulations imposed by these companies upon their policy-holders.

Wheat Production in 1915.

The possibilities of production of winter wheat in the United States appeared to have been reached in the 1914 crop, according to all previous comparisons with acreage and yield per acre. Yet the apparent inducements for farmers to plant still more winter wheat have been so great that the figures for the 1915 crop can be much larger, even if climatic conditions are not so favorable and the average production per acre is less than in the season of 1914.

In the acreage comparison compiled by the Price Current, which is about the same as other estimates made recently, there are no figures for states further south than Oklahoma. In Texas and Arkansas, as well as Tennessee and Kentucky, there have been uniform reports of large increased acreage planted in wheat this fall. It is very difficult to secure accurate figures for some of the Southern states, where wheat raising has been practically abandoned for several years. The ratio of increase should be much larger than in the Central states, for wheat and other grain has supplanted cotton. The chances of a good production of wheat in these states in the far South are not of the best, but conditions may favor the Southern wheat grower in the period when most needed. An average yield on all of this increased acreage would result in a very large crop and another large yield would produce a record-breaking crop with which the 1914 crop would look small in proportion.

As for spring wheat production, it is too early to even guess at acreage increases in the United States or Canada. But the same inducement to plant more wheat exists as with the winter wheat farmer and there may be still more inducement indicated by higher prices before spring wheat is seeded next year. The report on condition and acreage increase referred to is as follows:

"The growth condition of winter wheat reflects the soil condition as mentioned above, being reported entirely favorable except as affected by dry weather in the western portions of Nebraska and Kansas.

"The acreage sown this fall has increased over 11 per cent, as compared with the acreage sown last year. This increase being computed on the acreage and percentage comparison with last year for each of the surplus states as reported by our correspondents. The acreage sown last year, the percentage comparison and the acreage thus estimated for this year is as follows:

	Acreage sown 1913.	Percentage comparison (000's omitted.)	Acreage sown 1914.
Ohio	2,117	107	2,265
Indiana	2,517	117	2,944
Illinois	2,628	112	2,943
Missouri	2,549	112	2,854
Iowa	479	102	488
Nebraska	3,123	103	3,216
Kansas	7,950	113	8,983
Oklahoma	2,465	120	2,958

Should Have a Flour Mill.

The miller who said his cost of manufacture was almost nothing because his mill had water power, his daughter kept the books and his sons

did all the work has been beaten by the system of financing the milling business which comes from Hume, Mo. Hume wants a canning factory and the Hume Telephone has been advocating that local enterprise. But a flour mill is a better proposition, to which we will all agree, according to the following:

Col. S. R. McCoun was a caller on business Monday, says the Hume Telephone. "I notice," said he, "that you are agitating a canning factory for Hume. While you are getting a canning factory why not locate a flour mill. A bushel of wheat will produce about 45 pounds of flour. At the rate we are paying for shorts the shorts from a bushel of wheat would almost pay for the wheat at the prevailing price, and the flour would not cost us very much. I am satisfied that a flour mill in Hume would be of greater benefit to the farming community than a canning factory."

Yes, it certainly would. But the burden of providing mankind with free bread in that way should not be allowed to fall upon the live stock which consumes shorts. If flour in Hume can be produced so cheaply by all means Hume should have a flour mill. But Col. McCoun is making one mistake. He should, at the price of shorts quoted of about 12 cents a pound, feed the flour from his mill to the hogs and pack the shorts in two-pound cartons and sell it as breakfast food.

The New Anti-Trust Law

Analysis of Clayton Bill and Its Probable Influence on Trade Conditions.

(Copyright, October, 1914, by Elton J. Buckley.)

Continuing the discussion of the Clayton anti-trust bill, recently passed by Congress, the next important section is that regarding discrimination in prices to freeze out competition.

Section 3 is as follows:

Sec. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person engaged in commerce, in the course of such commerce, to lease or make a sale or contract for sale of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, supplies or other commodities, whether patented or unpatented, for use, consumption or resale within the United States or any territory thereof or the District of Columbia or any insular possession or other place under the jurisdiction of the United States, or fix a price charged therefor, or discount from, or rebate upon, such price, on the condition, agreement or understanding that the lessee or purchaser thereof shall not use or deal in the goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, supplies or other commodities of a competitor or competitors of the lessor or seller, where the effect of such lease, sale or contract for sale or such condition, agreement or understanding may be to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in any line of commerce.

This is intended to destroy a well known practice, which, however, is not as prevalent now as a few years ago. A manufacturer will go to a dealer and say "my price to you is $1 a dozen, or a pound, or a case, if you sell competitive goods also. If you will agree not to sell competitive goods also, the price will be 80 cents." Many large corporations in different lines have practically frozen out competition by this scheme. Whether any law can legally prohibit this, I regard as a very grave question. My personal opinion is that it cannot and does not. When it is once firmly established that a man may sell or refuse to sell to a given buyer, and if he sells, that he may sell on any condition he cares to lay down, I cannot see why he may not make this condition as well as any other—that the price will be subject to rebate if no competitive goods are handled.

As a matter of fact, the language of the above section permits this to be done where its effect is not to "substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly." Sellers can therefore go on making those rebate contracts if they can show that they do not create monopoly or substantially lessen competition. A seller doing this might argue that he was not lessening competition, but on the contrary was increasing it, for his competitor had the right to make the same kind of a contract with buyers, and even a better one. This defense would have considerable force unless the 80-cent price, to refer again to the above illustration, was so far below cost that a competitor could not possibly meet it.

These two sections are the main ones in the law, so far as the trade are concerned. There are provisions preventing corporations from buying the capital stock of competitors, where the effect would be to reduce competition; provisions prohibiting a person from being a director of two competitive corporations at the same time, and so on.

The method of enforcing the act is interesting. Whenever there is evidence that somebody is violating the act, the particular government commission under whose jurisdiction the matter comes, must notify the offender and give him 30 days to stop what he is doing. If he fails to do it, the commission asks the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to make an order of prevention or punishment. Of course the alleged offender can appeal from the decision of the commission and have the matter heard by the court.

Another interesting provision is that where a corporation shall commit a violation of the act, it shall also be considered in violation of the officers of the corporation who authorized it, ordered it, or did it. A fine is imposed not exceeding $5,000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year or both. For refusal to abate any violation of the act, after notice, the offender is tried for contempt of court and if convicted must pay a fine not exceeding $1,000 or go to prison for not more than six months.

The United States is not the only complainant who can sue under this law. Anybody who has been injured by somebody else's violation of it can sue for damages, and if he wins he can collect three times the actual damages he can show. The excess is imposed as a penalty.

Of course the law covers only persons, firms or corporations doing an interstate business—shipping from state to state, or concerns doing business in United States territory, i. e., the District of Columbia, or the territories. A concern doing business wholly within its own state is not subject to the law at all.

Out of 4,000 cars of wheat reported on the lines of the Santa Fe System, 3,000 cars are destined to Calveston for export. As demurrage charges amounting to $80,000 have accumulated on wheat now in Galveston under embargo, these 3,000 cars are being held out on the line until shipping conditions permit the embargo to be lifted.

The North Henderson Grain Co., North Henderson, Ill., incorporated for $8,000.

Holland Flour Shipments

Federation Committee Confers With State Department Seeking Relief.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 7, 1914.

That the United States government, through its State Department, make representations to the Netherlands government protesting against its making flour a government monopoly was urged by a committee representing the Millers' National Federation at a conference held here with Counsellor Lansing, acting Secretary of State, and Cone Johnson, solicitor of the State Department, on Friday.

The committee consisted of Chairman Mark N. Mennel, president of the federation., Harter Milling Co., Toledo, O.; Charles L. Roos, Hunter Milling Co., Wellington, Kan.; Samuel Plant, George P. Plant Milling Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. W. Craig, Jr., Dunlop Mills, Richmond, Va., and A. P. Husband, secretary of the federation, Chicago

The members of the committee arrived in Washington early Friday morning and immediately went into executive session. Later in the day they called at the State Department, where Mr. Mennel as chairman presented the arguments of the milling interests to the government officials. The discussion divided itself into two important phases, namely the effects of such a monopoly on future contracts for flour shipments from the United States to neutral nations and the effect on those unfulfilled contracts which are now being held at American ports until some solution is found for the present restrictions on flour shipments.

President Mennel declared that for years the American millers have been shipping flour to individuals in the present neutral countries consigned "to order," such shipments being, of course, subject to sale and purchase in transit. Under the present restrictions put in force by the Netherlands government, consignments must be made direct to the government, which in turn would sell direct to the consumer, with an embargo being placed on its shipments out of the country.

The fear voiced by the millers was that with a monopoly on flour the Netherlands government might and probably would refuse to purchase the milled product, placing contracts with American firms only for the wheat, with the idea of giving the millers of Holland the work of turning the grain into flour. This step, it was contended, would practically cut off all shipments of flour from the United States to Holland. Should this policy be adopted by the other neutral countries, such as Denmark and the Scandinavian countries—and it is believed that such will be the case—the entire milling interest of the United States would suffer severe hardship and tremendous financial loss.

The milling industry, it was pointed out, carries on a larger export trade and has been more aggressive in putting American goods in foreign markets than any other industry in the United States and is, therefore, especially at this time, when appeals are being made to the American producer to get into active competition with foreign exporters, entitled to the backing of the officials at Washington.

"The millers of this country, as individuals of a neutral nation trading with individuals of other neutral nations," declared Mr. Mennel after the conference, "believe that they should have the support of their government in carrying on their business unmolested and without restriction. Although we were informed that the question of adjusting these differences was not one entirely within the province of diplomatic representations and was one which should be taken up by the milling men themselves, we believe that the government should give us its hearty support and co-operation in whatever we do."

Although Mr. Mennel as chairman of the committee acted as spokesman, the hearing was to some extent informal and suggestions were offered from time to time by the other members of the committee present. Before coming to Washington the committee went to New York to investigate the reasons for the Holland-American Line refusing to receive shipments of flour consigned to persons in Holland other than to the Dutch government. They called on H. Folkers, fiscal agent there for the Netherlands government, who informed them that the steamship company was not acting under instructions from his government in not accepting such consignments. Mr. Folkers, it was learned, had been sent to New York by his government for the express purpose of handling the flour-shipping situation. At the offices of the Holland-American Line, however, the committee was informed that the steamship company was acting under restrictions placed upon it by the Dutch government, not to receive for shipment flour other than that consigned to the government.

"We can readily understand," said Mr. Mennel, "how the Dutch government has authority to place restrictions on shipments of a commodity from Amsterdam to Hamburg, but for it to place conditions on shipping from an American port to Amsterdam is inconceivable. It appears to me to be an interference with American commerce."

Mr. Mennel said that he believed it would be satisfactory to the American milling interests if consignments of flour could be made to Dutch concerns with the Dutch government giving assurances to the British government that the ultimate destination of the flour would not lead to its being used for the sustenance of the army of the belligerent nations. According to this plan, the consignor, after giving assurances to the Dutch consul at the point of shipment that the flour was not intended for use by a belligerent army, would obtain the countersignature of the British consul on the bill of lading. This would prevent its being held up by a British ship.

As flour is conditional contraband, it was said, it is up to the British government to prove that the ultimate destination is a belligerent army before a consignment can be held up and confiscated. Until this fact can be sustained the consignment should be allowed to proceed unmolested.

When asked his opinion, a high official of the State Department said that he believed that any nation had the right to declare a monopoly of any commodity. He cited the case of the French government's monopoly of tobacco as a case in point.

In all probability, Counsellor Lansing will take up directly with Minister E. Havenith, of Belgium, the points that were presented to the State Department officials today. The difficulty encountered in bringing to a successful conclusion the ends desired by the millers are apparent, officials claim, by reason of the attitude assumed by the allies in similar cases. It was pointed out in the case of cotton exports the State Department was highly successful because of the attitude taken by England in not offering serious objection to cotton shipments even if destined for German ports. In this case, however, it was pointed out that cotton shipments were material to the English and would stimulate this industry not only in the United States, but in England itself, which is in sore need of this commodity.

In respect to flour, however, it is a different thing. There is no direct representative outside of the ambas-

(Continued on Page 16.)

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 9, 1914.

Continued slow business characterizes the trade of most Southwestern mills, but in some cases mills booked new sales amounting to their output, while others reported sales up to 90 per cent of production. Buyers followed the market closely, mills making good sales on the dips, but the fluctuations were considered adverse factors. Straights are quoted today at practically the same basis asked a week ago. Ninety-five per cent flour for delivery up to the first of the year is held at a range of $4.50 to $4.90 per bbl. in new jutes. On the low point last week several sales of straight were made at $4.40 per bbl. in new jutes, Kansas City basis. Eastern jobbers took several large lots at this price, but mills were unable to place much flour in the East.

Southwestern mills are averaging more than 21 hours daily. Mills running full time are depending to a large extent on shipping directions on old contracts, which come in freely. Bakers are ordering out in as good shape as jobbers.

A larger per cent of bakers than usual are inquiring for flour. Bakers have not over-bought their needs, and with the present heavy consumption of bread and the generally bullish outlook as to the future bakers are friendly to flour. In the Central states and in the Southwest a marked tendency is apparent among bakers to increase their bookings at the present level. Several sales of 80 per cent patent were made by Kansas mills last week at $4.95 per bbl. in jutes Kansas City, to bakers for shipment first 30 days of the new year. Generally, however, mills are asking $5.10 for this grade, January shipment.

Regular trade in Central and Southwestern states are buying as their stocks warrant. Mills report that more than half of new sales are from carlot buyers in adjoining states. These buyers are paying up to $5.60 for short patents of established brands Kansas City basis. General range is $5.30 to $5.60.

Clears are good sale to foreign countries, but the domestic demand is not active. Mills report little difficulty in disposing of their output of clear grades. Thirty to 35 per cent clear is quoted at $4.10 to $4.50 in new jutes, Kansas City basis. Other grades are selling as low as $3.60 per bbl. Most mills are sold ahead on their output of clear.

Some soft wheat millers have faith that the floating of the $135,000,000 cotton pool will have a favorable effect on flour trade to the South and Southeast, the principal consumers, but complaints are almost general that soft wheat flour sales to Southern states are below normal. Hard wheat millers report the same difficulty. Soft wheat patents are held at a range of $5.10 to $5.70 per bbl. for 40 per cent grade. Cracker bakers are not buying at all, most having contracts on hand to supply their needs into the new year. Soft wheat mills are largely operating on lighter schedules than hard wheat plants.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for November-December shipment, $4.50@4.90 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $3.90@4.30 per bbl., according to quality and grades; second clear, $3.60@3.90.

Mill Feeds Are Inactive.

Steady prices were recorded in the mill feed market here the past week, but trade was inactive and mills met some difficulty in disposing of their output. Demand was light especially from Southern states. Mills had some trouble in securing shipping instructions from jobbers and others who had contracted. The general report is heard from jobbers that consuming demand for mill feeds has been so light in the past month, as a result of the mild weather. throughout the Southwest, that they have been unable to dispose of their bookings and are therefore behind on shipping instructions.

Bran sold at 93c at the close of the week, with jobbers receiving offers ranging from 90c to 93c, shipment within 15 days. Dealers in this market are overbought, and could not be interested in spot offerings. Mills, on the other hand, are asking a stiff premium for bran, shipment after the close of this month. Few Kansas mills are willing to sell feed for delivery into the new year, many holding the view that bran will sell above $1 per 100 lbs. at least. There is no demand from the East for feed, principal outlet of Southwestern mills being in adjoining states. Cotton states are poor buyers, consumers there using pasturage as much as possible in order to economize on high-priced feeds.

Quite a few mills are disposing of their output in mixed cars. Some are storing their surplus, rather than sell at 93c per hundredweight, but this tendency among mills is not at all general. Everywhere feed handlers assert that a heavy snow would cause a sharp rise in the market, and that a brisk demand would replace the present sluggish market for spot offerings.

Gray shorts sold at a range of $1.05 to $1.12, while pure white shorts, available only in mixed cars, brought a range of $1.12 to $1.17 per 100 lbs. Demand for shorts was somewhat better than that on bran. Farmers were large buyers at mill door, and many mills report that this demand, together with the mixed-car demand, is absorbing all of their output.

Fancy white middlings sold at $1.30 to $1.35 per 100 lbs. Few straight carlots of this feed can be bought in the Southwest.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 90@93c per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1.05@1.12; white shorts, $1.12 @1.20; fancy white middlings, $1.30 @1.35; red dog, $1.40@1.50.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jutes, $5.20@5.40 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $5@5.20; first clears, $4.10@4.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.15@5.50 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $4.50; corn meal, 35c per 17½lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $2.20@2.30 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $2.15@2.25; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $2.15 @2.25 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $2.10 @2.15; graham flour in small sacks, $2.15@2.50 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $2.55@2.70 per 100; 98s and 150s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 92@93c; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.50; white shorts, $1.15@1.20.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5.50 @5.60 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5.30@5.40; bran, 95c@$1 per 100; mill run, $1.10; brown shorts, $1.25; white shorts, $1.30@1.35; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $5.60 @5.80 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.50@5.60; bran, $1.10; mill-run bran, $1.15@1.20; standard shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 34@35c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.40@1.50 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5.60@5.80 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.50@5.60; corn meal, 17-lb. sacks, 38@40c; bran, $1.15 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6.40@6.50 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $5.80@6 per bbl.; bran, $1.30 per 100; shorts, $1.50; corn meal, 65c per 35-lb. sack.

Kansas City Flour Output.

The largest output on this crop and the maximum capacity of Kansas City mills is represented in the production here the past week. Kansas City mills made 62,850 bbls. of flour, compared with 58,700 bbls. in the preceding week, 54,900 bbls. two weeks ago and 47,100 bbls. the same week last year. Several of the local mills are running on Sunday, and still are behind on shipping directions.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

The Waukomis Mill Co., Waukomis, Okla., report that 40 per cent of the wheat in that vicinity is still in farmers' hands.

The Pryor Mill and Feed Co., Pryor, Okla., started operating its new 100-bbl. mill last week. Messrs. Colvin & Alfred are owners.

C. N. Woodward, of the Western Grain Co., has applied for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade. He will take the membership formerly held by W. T. Redmon.

The Pauls Valley Milling Co., Pauls Valley, Okla., has just completed improvements in its meal plant which increase the capacity from 250 bbls. to 400 bbls.

The November report of the Oklahoma Board of Agriculture shows the following yields per acre: Corn, 16 bus.; Kafir corn, 20 bus.; feterita, 24 bus.; milo maize, 21 bus.

Last award for Kansas hard wheat flour made by the local commissary agent of the United States army was obtained by the Baden-Vilm Milling Co., Winfield, Kan., at $2.19 per 100 lbs.

J. L. Root and C. C. Orthwein were visitors in the annual golf tournament for Board of Trade members held in Kansas City last week. The blind bogey cup was won by G. H. Davis and the surprise cup by W. B. Lathrop.

The Moundridge Milling Co., Moundridge, Kan., reports the wheat movement as very heavy. "The price is hovering around the dollar mark and farmers are taking advantage of the price and fine roads to haul wheat from their bins," says the report.

E. W. Smith, member of the Kansas City Board of Trade and capitalist, returned last week from a stay of five months abroad. He declared foreign needs were large, and that the export demand for American foodstuffs ought to continue to increase.

Thirty ships loaded with wheat cleared from the port of Galveston during October, carrying 4,853,330 bus., while 25 ships were loaded at New Orleans during the month for export, taking 3,567,810 bus., compared with only 245,926 bus. in same month last year.

Resulting from the high prices of corn and oats, one large dealer in horses and mules on the Kansas City market is using bran exclusively in connection with hay for rations for horses in his barns. Other dealers are contemplating substituting bran for corn and oats.

Commissary officer United States army, 308 Gumbel Building, Kansas City, will open bids on Nov. 11 for 99,960 lbs. of Kansas hard wheat "issue" flour and 49,980 lbs. of spring wheat flour, delivery before Nov. 17. Bids f. o. b. mill preferred, flour basis double sacks.

The Southwestern Millers' League is in receipt of several complimentary letters from organizations of wholesale grocers in the South regarding the campaign among its members for the exclusive use of cotton bags. The associations of grocers ask that the present efforts of the Southwestern Millers' League be continued.

Marketing of wheat at Rozel, Kan., a small station near Larned, has aggregated more than 600,000 bus. so far this crop year. O. C. Glenn, manager of the Union Grain Co., at that point, says that 55 per cent of the wheat is still in farmers' hands. An average of 100 to 150 wagon loads is brought to elevators at this town daily.

Notwithstanding the gradually decreasing operations of Southwestern mills, average reports indicate that production is much heavier than at this time a year ago. In 1913 Kansas mills were generally operating on a 14-hour schedule, while average now is about 21 hours daily. Only one or two mills in the Southwest are shut down altogether.

The Shellabarger Mill and Elevator Co., Salina, Kan., has started suit against a farmer who failed to deliver 1,500 bus. of wheat as contracted. The mill contracted with the farmer for July delivery at 62c. Delivery was then extended to October, but on Oct. 23 the farmer sold his wheat to a competing elevator at 95c per bu. Damages amounting to $495 are claimed by the mill, representing the difference between the contract and selling price.

A. C. Loring, president of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis, who was admitted to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade last week, declared while on 'Change that the winter wheat mills of the Southwest were at a considerable advantage this year in flour sales, because of the record crop of winter wheat and the correspondingly light yields of spring wheat in the Northwest. "Millers in this country have not witnessed the expected foreign demand for flour that the present war in Europe would seem to justify," said Mr. Loring. "European countries are taking wheat instead of flour, and much of the wheat going abroad is ground under government supervision. This cuts down the sales of American flour abroad." His membership in the Kansas City board will cut in half the commission charges on grain purchases of his company in this market.

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St. Louis and the Southeast

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St. Louis, Nov. 9, 1914.

There has been a healthier general tone to the flour market the past week, with stronger values and an improved demand. This was due largely to a good foreign inquiry. The international financial situation has improved materially. Where for a while a deficit was in evidence, there is now a comfortale surplus to the credit of the United States, and the rate of foreign exchange is consequently easier. Export sales last week were rather limited, however, owing to increased ocean rates and the difficulty experienced in securing tonnage. Among the transactions consummated were sales of soft flour to France and Great Britain and hard wheat flour to Baltic and Mediterranean ports. Also some soft flour to the West Indies and other than European points. Extra fancy, in some instances, brought $4.45@4.50 bulk, St. Louis, and one sale, to England, of 2000 sacks of soft patent, brought $4.95 bulk. Most export sales, however, are on private terms and details are not available. Shipping directions are much easier to secure.

Domestic trade has shown some improvement during the week, buyers having come to a point where they must have supplies. Stocks all over the country have been permitted to run so low that replenishment was inevitable. The demand locally, and from the East and North, was visibly strengthened by this condition, but the Southern situation remains practically unchanged, buying being very light and scattered.

Reports of damage to growing wheat were received from the Argentine Republic, which if confirmed, should have a strengthening effect on the markets of this country.

Straight and patent were offered freely by interior millers during the week, but clear and extra fancy were considerably stronger and more difficult to secure.

At the close of the market Saturday, prices ruled 5@10c above those of the week before, the following sales being noted during the week: Soft clear at $4.05@4.10 jute; scant to good extra fancy at $4.25@4.40 jute; straight at $4.37½ bulk, and patent at $4.60@4.65 bulk—also on orders by local mills at $5.40@5.70 wood and by one Southern Illinois mill as high as $6.22 for good. Hard clear at $4.10@4.35 jute; straight at $4.72½ jute, and patent at $4.85@5 jute.

The output of flour at the following mills was 82,500 bbls. last week, against 87,700 bbls, the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 9,000; Standard Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 15,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 18,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Aiton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 16,400; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 3,000; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,200; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 2,000; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 4,800; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,500; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,000.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $4.75@5; straight, $4.50@4.65; extra fancy, $4.30@4.40; fancy, $3.95@4.15; low grades, $3.60@3.75.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $4.85@5.10; straight, $4.70@4.80; first clear, $4.20@4.50; second clear, $3.85@4.10; low grades, $3.60@3.75.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.40@5.50; clear, $4.80@4.90 jute.

Rye Flour—Quote car lots pure at $5.05@5.20 jute. Jobbing prices higher.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Hard wheat bran at $1.02@1.04; soft, $1.06@1.08; mixed feed held at $1.10; brown shorts, $1.16@1.20; middling at $1.25@1.40; white hominy feed, $24@24.25 per ton; alfalfa meal, $15@15.50 for No. 2, $17.50@18 for No. 1 and $19 for choice. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.10 and middlings, $1.30@1.40.

Mill Feed Firmer.

The mill feed market last week was firmer and in better demand than the week previous. Offerings were considerably lighter, the local output for the week having decreased materially. Soft bran was scarce and held firmly. Prices all around were slightly higher than week before.

Two cars of hard wheat bran were sold at $1.03, and ten at $1,02 for November shipment; ten cars hard bran for December-January shipment at $1.06. Trade with the South continues light, but the movement through New Orleans of 90,000 horses for foreign governments indicates improvement in the near future, as contracts for feeding stuffs will be made at that point. Sales to East and Southeast rather scattered.

St. Louis Cash Wheat Market.

The cash wheat market opened last week with very heavy receipts, 625,000 bu. being posted by Wednesday, but with rather slow demand, prices ruling from ½@1½c higher than previous Saturday. Most of the red winter wheat bought was for storage. Buying, however, was active all through Wednesday's market, and a large business was done, prices dropping off ½@1c early, but the loss was fully recovered before the close. Market opened 1@2c higher Thursday, with higher offerings and good demand. Prices steady to ½c higher Friday, and Saturday showed a gain for the week of ½@2½c. Hard winter wheat opened Monday ½c up, with sufficient offerings to meet a good demand from local mills; steady to 1c lower early Wednesday, but rallied with bulge in futures toward close. Fair inquiry and light supply brought up-turn of 1@1½c Thursday, and remained unchanged to ½c above previous week at close of market Saturday. Quote No. 2 red wheat at $1.11@1.14; No. 3 red, $1.09@1.11½; No. 4, $1.05@1.08; No. 2 hard, $1.12½@1.14; No. 3 hard, $1.11@1.13.

St. Louis Notes.

Joseph E. Toole, an employe of the Sparks Milling Co., of Alton, Ill., died recently after a long illness.

An embargo has been placed on hay shipments in Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Indiana.

The Western elevator, at Madison, Ill., under the management of the Elmore-Schultz Grain Co., has been classified as "regular" under the rules of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange.

The J. F. Imbs Milling Co., of Belleville, Ill., is operating its mill 24 hours a day, seven days a week, on export orders. Al. V. Imbs states that their business is better at present than it ever has been.

Christian Bernet, of Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co., St. Louis, who is head of the Provident Association, is working industriously for and receiving liberal contributions from Merchants' Exchange members to assist the charities of the organization.

New machinery for washing wheat and other new equipment recently installed increased the consumption of water at the Parkville Milling Co. plant at Parkville, Mo., so that it became necessary to lay a new connection with the city water main last week.

Among the visitors to the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last week were: Theodore Schrieber, of the C. Becker Milling Co., Red Bud, Ill.; F. W. Knollenberg, of the Knollenberg Milling Co., Quincy, Ill., and W. L. Sparks, of the Sparks Milling Co., Terre Haute, Ind.

William H. Danforth, president of the Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, was surprised last week when, on opening a box sent him from one of the company's traveling salesmen in Florida, to find an alligator four feet long. He presented it to the zoo in Forest Park.

J. L. Grigg, of the Eagle Milling Co., Sparta, Ill., who returned from a trip to Tennessee says nearly all contract flour has been delivered. Cotton situation is improving and more sales are reported. Flour trade shows a little improvement, with feed rather dull.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 90,320 bbls., against 82,150 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 2,969,140 bbls., against 2,777,295 last year. Shipments last week, 944,490 bbls., against 87,080 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 3,572,985 bbls., against 3,286,075 bbls. last year.

Members of the Merchants' Exchange voted on Nov. 5 to amend the rules to provide for interest charges at six per cent on carloads not unloaded within five days after date of delivery to railroad on which buyer is located. The amendment provided majority vote, instead of two-thirds was defeated.

The Steeleville Milling Co., Steeleville, Ill., have sent the trade a handsome booklet giving reasons why a million bales of cotton should be used for cotton sacks. The representation of a sack of "Gilster's Best" flour, which forms the cover, is in three colors, and incidentally some arguments are made for more general use of the flour as well as cotton.

J. F. Morrissey, formerly sales manager for the J. F. Imbs Milling Co., of Belleville, Ill., recently severed his connection with that firm and came to St. Louis, where he has entered the flour brokerage business. Among other connections, he is representing the Schultz, Baujan Co., of Beardstown, Ill., by whom he was employed for a number of years.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 1,043,895 bus., against 1,146,240 bus. the week before. Shipments 595,730 bus., against 476,180 bus. the week before. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 3,304,113 bus., against 1,889,666 bus. last year. Of the present stock 18,516 bus. is No. 1 red wheat, 2,510,296 bus. No. 2 red wheat, 4,436 bus. No. 1 hard winter and 61,538 bus. No. 2 hard winter.

There was considerable export business in both wheat and flour on the Merchants' Exchange last week, and inquiries in the market indicate that continued export demands may be expected for some time. The C. H. Albers Commission Co. announced the sale in one day of 200,000 bus. of No. 2 red wheat, direct to France. A shipment of 5,000 sacks of flour also was made to the same country by a well-known milling firm.

Edward Aldous, of Alton, Ill., who for many years has been interested in the Madero Mills in Mexico, for the second time has left that country and returned to the United States. Aldous says that when he got back to Mexico recently he found two kinds of money in the mill's safe, with $3,000 of it Carranza money of no value. He was forced to pay $3,500 Constitutional money for $500 in gold. Other money he has in some banks in Mexico, he says, he understands is worth 23 cents on the dollar.

Winter wheat conditions in Missouri, and especially in St. Louis territory, have seldom been more encouraging at this season of the year. Seeding was delayed slightly in the early part of October by excessive rain, but later Indian summer weather prevailed for a prolonged spell, and conditions for late planting and germination and development of the young wheat plant were ideal. Indications are that the wheat acreage in Missouri will be materially increased over last year, one official report placing the area at 2,854,000 acres, compared with 2,628,000 acres the preceding year.

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Chicago, Ill., Nov. 9, 1914.

The flour situation at Chicago showed considerable improvement during the past week. While sales in the aggregate were large, they represented business distributed among the different companies, and that, of course, was not particularly heavy, but it was a decided improvement in comparison with the situation as reported for several weeks previously.

Domestic buyers seemed to have reached the stage where they were compelled to come into the market for supplies. More bakers were in the market than jobbers. It is conceded, however, that both jobbers and bakers are not confirmed in the opinion that prices must decline materially. On the contrary, they are disposed to admit that present levels are not far from a reasonable basis. There was a disposition to look upon the past week's activity as the forerunner of another busy period, but that, of course, remains to be seen. That stocks in second hands must be low seems to be the consensus of opinion among the millers themselves, and they are hopeful that the present month will see a revival of trade on a liberal scale. As it will practically be the last month of lake navigation, the chances are very good that there will be some betterment in the demand, even though it does not reach the proportions that might well be expected following dullness, to say nothing of the growing strength that seems to be developing in the wheat market. In a way the market was more than satisfactory last week, viz.:—millers found buyers less insistent on close quotations, although at that, there were claims of very low prices having been made, but considering the bulk of business placed, the prices obtained were more satisfactory than in some time.

The export situation on both wheat and flour is exceedingly bullish, in fact a more bullish situation has not been known. This is the view taken by many of the sharpest operators. Foreigners want our wheat and flour and are willing to pay for it. An exporter in Chicago is quoted as saying that the demand from all quarters the past week has been broader and that the percentage of the wheat crop marketed compared with the size of the yield is the highest known. It is the general impression among the trade in Chicago that the price of breadstuffs is very likely to advance materially. The head of one of the larger houses in the trade is quoted as stating that in so far as their export business is concerned, the month of November has been wiped off the books, as they can sell only an occasional boat load during this month, and that foreigners will be forced to wait for more deferred months in order to supply their wants. The foregoing are actual facts and are a reflection of the actual situation. The opinion has also been freely expressed in this market that the Southwestern farmers, particularly the larger ones, are giving the market little attention at the present time, as they have refused to dispose of their grain around present market levels, but are asking 10 to 15 cents per bushel more than buyers at the leading points are willing to pay. That a great deal of wheat is still in the stack on the farms, and that for farmers who are unable to finance the grain they are now holding, there are ample means at hand and available in the country banks to take care of them. That the farmers of the Southwest, and Kansas particularly, expect to see wheat reach the $1.50 level in case the war is long drawn out; that they have seeded more wheat this fall than ever before, and that the plant is above the ground and looks healthy and strong.

The demand on both first and second clear continues to be greatly in excess of the supply.

The situation on rye flour, particularly white rye, is firmer than it has been for some time past. Dark rye is going along about the same as for the past 10 days, that is, firmer than for several months. There is also quite a little demand for blended rye at the moment.

The mill feed situation remains practically unchanged. Values are steady, but the demand is not as great as the millers would like to see it. The only marked feature of the mill feed market is the dearth of offerings at present. The majority of mills appear to be oversold and several of the largest ones have virtually withdrawn from the market, while others have nothing to offer for shipment prior to Jan. 1.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $6.20; standard patent (basis jute), $5.25@5.50; first clear (basis jute), $4.75@5.00; second clear (basis jute), $3.80@4.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.10@5.30; straight, $4.85@5; clear, $4.50@4.70; low grades, $3.70@3.90.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5@5.25; straight, $4.75@4.95; clear $4.40@4.60; low grades, $3.60@3.80.

Mill Feeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $22@22.25; middlings, $22@22.50; red dog, $30@30.25.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $5@5.25; dark, $3.60@3.90; blended rye, $4.30@4.60.

Coast Flour—Patent, $5.30@5.50; straight, $5.15@5.25.

White Corn Meal is quoted at $1.90 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in car lots, delivered.

Yellow Corn Meal is quoted at $1.85 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in car-lots, delivered.

Chicago Notes.

The Lowitz Grain Co., of Chicago, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000.

H. K. Schafer, manager of the Maney Milling Co., Omaha, Neb., was a Chicago visitor during the week, en route to New York.

E. S. Conklin, of the Marcellus Milling Co., Marcellus, Mich., was a visitor in Chicago several days this week, calling on the trade.

C. B. Spaulding, general manager of The New Century Co., Chicago, left for the East several days ago. He will call on the trade at Pittsburg, Philadelphia, New York and other principal points, and expects to be gone several weeks.

The Union Stock Yards will be closed for 10 days, commencing Nov. 6. The foot-and-mouth disease among 616 feeders in the yards at Chicago was reported to the Department of Agriculture. Two more cows with the disease were found in the National Dairy Show, recently held here.

Over 50 per cent of the receipts of hard winter wheat at Chicago are duplications from Western and Southwestern markets. Much of it is merely going through to the Eastern seaboard for export. Some seaboard exporters have refused to take other than Chicago inspection, and the grain is sent this way, making a large movement. Between 25 and 50 per cent of the receipts at several other primary markets are duplications, the wheat being counted first at Kansas City or Omaha and then again at St. Louis or Minneapolis, or elsewhere. This accounts largely for the big showing of late.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 9, 1914.

No improvement was apparent in flour trade throughout the state during the past week. Sales were about in same proportion as last week. Dealers in the state are not carrying large quantities of flour in warehouse, and are sending in shipping instructions on contract time. Mill agents quoted unchanged prices from a week ago at the close, although fluctuations of 10c to 20c were recorded during the week.

Hard winter wheat patents from Kansas brought a range of $5.40 to $5.60 per barrel delivered Des Moines rate points. Some mills were asking up to $5.70 for their established brands, but jobbers did not pay such high prices. Iowa carlot dealers bought in mixed cars, displaying some anxiety to get bran and shorts with flour orders.

Bakers in the state bought little or no flour during the week. Most are fairly well booked up, and all their current needs are being supplied by old contracts. The majority of bakers in the state have flour contracts on hand to cover their needs up to the first week of the new year, and they are ordering out on contract time. Although sentiment in the state indicates higher prices for the future, bakers either do not care to book ahead or millers are asking a premium for shipment after Jan. 1.

Iowa mills are running on lighter schedules now than at any time since the opening of the present crop year. Business is reported just fair, with most orders coming from local trade. Illinois is a fair buyer, but not in large quantities. Eastern demand is light, with reports indicating Northwestern mills in control of the price situation. Iowa mills are quoting practically same prices as Kansas and Minneapolis on same grades.

Spring wheat mills are offering for long-time delivery, and some sales are reported for shipment first three months of the new year. Extreme short spring wheat patents are quoted up to $6.40 per bbl. Family patents in 48s cotton are quoted at a range of $5.80 to $6 per bbl.

Mill feeds were slow during the week, but prices were steady and buyers could not obtain supplies at any reductions from the values prevailing a week ago. Mills in the state reported little difficulty in disposing of their output. Mixed-car buyers are probably absorbing most of the production of feed in the state. Southwestern mills offered straight carlots of feed in a limited way, but the Northwest was the principal seller. Bran sold at $20 to $22.50 per ton, mixed-car buyers paying the top prices. Sales of shorts and heavier feeds were more active than bran.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.40@5.60; straight, $5.20@5.40; fancy clear, $4.20; low grade clear, $3.80.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extremely short patent, $6@6.40; family patent, $5.60@5.80; clear, $4.30. red dog, scarce at $1.75 per 100.

Mill Feed—Bran, $20@22.50 per ton; standard middlings, $22@25.25; flour middlings, $25@27.50.

IOWA NOTES.

The new corn movement in Iowa has started, but the carlot movement from elevators to primary markets has not reached any volume. This movement, it is expected, will be about two weeks later than last year. Most of the country elevator operators have shipped all wheat from their plants, in preparation for a heavy corn movement.

Referee in Bankruptcy Harry Whittaker, at a meeting of the creditors of the B. A. Lockwood Grain Co., Des Moines, Ia., refused all bids as being inadequate for the elevator and mill interests of the company made at the recent auction sale. The bids were only $50,000 on property appraised at $125,000, including 14 country elevators and the Shannon & Mott mill, Des Moines. To the tightness in the money market was attributed the low prices bid. It is believed that the creditors of the company will decide to continue the operation of the elevators and mill during the coming year, or until business conditions improve to such an extent that another sale can be made to better advantage. It is understood that the creditors will not accept any bids under $80,000 for all of the property.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 9, 1914.

There is not much life to the winter wheat flour market. Buyers are taking hold very sparingly. While numerous large buyers' supplies have been diminishing very fast, they declare that they will not enter the market until they know more about developments. Cash wheat is a little easier, and they are in hopes that flour will be lower.

Agents representing Northwestern mills are receiving few bids from buyers throughout this section, but in most instances they are below the present market. Kansas flour is steady. Buying is light. Buyers say the market is too high to permit them to take hold for large future supplies. The receipts have fallen off considerably, and agents say they will not shade prices at this time.

The cash rye market recorded a sharp advance of three cents this week, and rye flour millers advanced prices of rye flour. Buying is picking up.

There is a good demand coming from all nearby points for mill feed. Some big orders were registered this week, and this had a tendency to advance prices 75 cents a ton. The receipts of mixed feed from the Western points are very light. City pure is especially in good request.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.25@5.45; fancy, $4.90@5.15; family, $4.50@4.65; extra, $4.05@4.25; low grade, $3.85@4.05.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.90@6.30; straight, $5.45@5.70; clear, $4.45@4.85.

Kansas Flour—Patent, $5.70@6.15; straight, $5.30@5.55; clear, $4.20@4.60.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $5.15@5.25; city pure, $5.25@5.45; city blended, $5.15@5.35.

Mill Feed—Bran, $22.25@22.50; mixed feed, $23.50@23.75; middlings, coarse, $25@25.50; middlings, fine, $27@27.50.

Ohio Notes.

The Richter Grain Co. was the first Cincinnati grain commission merchant to make application for a license under the federal law requring commission merchants to pay a war tax.

George F. Munson, chief inspector of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, with Carl Dehoney of the publicity department, returned from the convention of the National Grain Dealers' Association this week.

The Early & Daniel Co. filed a protest against the valuation of their property as returned by the district assessors. The firm returned property of $48,000 and the assessment was increased to $125,000.

The receipts of flour at Cincinnati this week were 25,872 bbls., compared with 23,987 bbls. last week and 24,087 bbls. a year ago. The shipments this week were 22,982 bbls., compared with 21,172 bbls. last week and 20,278 bbls. a year ago.

New York

New York, Nov. 9, 1914.

With the somewhat firmer wheat market during the past week, buyers appeared considerably interested in flour and showed a little inclination to advance their offers to higher levels, resulting in a fair volume of business for November and December shipment and also for January shipment. The continuation of the large export demand for wheat and flour is apparently convincing the flour trade that under existing conditions, present prices are not high and they are therefore showing an increased willingness to take on further supplies. If the market continues to hold firm, there is every indication that a good volume of business will be consummated before the end of the year. Reports that there is a large amount of spot stuff pressing on the market are believed to be exaggerated, and while stocks here at the railroad terminals are larger than usual, a great portion of this flour is for export shipment.

Spring patent during the week was held at $5.40@5.60 jute, with a fairly good volume of business at $5.40 jute for November and December shipment, and $5.50 jute for January shipment. There were further inquiries from the trade toward the end of the week and there were a number of offers on fairly large lines at prices from 5@10c per bbl. under these quotations, but the mills could not see their way clear to take this business. It is quite probable that in the event of the market continuing to hold firm this pending business will also be put through.

Kansas flour for shipment from the mill was practically dead, as mills were holding their prices on 95 per cent straight exactly on the same basis and in some cases higher than spring patent. Thus the business again went to the Northwestern mills. Ninety-five per cent straight was held by the millis for shipment at $5.30@5.50 jute, and this naturally shut off any chance of working any business. Spot stuff, however, continued to be offered at prices radically under mills' limits and sales were again effected on spot 95 per cent straights at $5@5.20 jute.

Spring wheat clear was in active demand and owing to the fact that offerings were rather restricted, prices were more or less firmly held. Fancy brands were held at $4.95@5.10 jute. Kansas clear was held at $4.80@5 jute for shipment and there was no particular inquiry on this grade.

Winter wheat flour remained absolutely lifeless, as the trade showed no interest in this grade. Straights were held at $5.20@5.40 in barrels.

Mill feed prices showed a slightly firmer tendency during the week, with an increased activity in the demand. City bran in bulk was held at $23.25 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.65@5.90 in bbls.; straight, $5.50@5.60 in bbls.; clears, $5.20@5.35 in bbls.; low grades, $4.10@4.50.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $5.60@5.80 in bbls.; straights, $5.20@5.40 in bbls.; clears, $4.85@5 in bbls.; low grades, $4.10@4.50.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $5.50@5.70; straights, $5.30@5.50; clears, $4.80@5.00; low grades or low clears, $4.30@4.50.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $24.75; standard middlings, $24.50; flour middlings, $28.50; red dog, to arrive, $32; oil meal, $32.50@33.50; city feed, bulk bran, $23.25, 100-lb. sacks, $24.75; middlings, $23.75@33; red dog flour, $33.50.

Notes.

M. N. Mennel, of the Harter Milling Co., Toledo, O., was a visitor on 'Change during the week.

H. K. Schafer, of the Maney Milling Co., maha, Neb., spent several days in this market last week.

E. G. Broennimann was on a trip last week to the Northwest and Southwest, visiting his mill connections.

N. Park Collin, of the flour jobbing firm of Robert & Collin, died last week at the age of 73. Mr. Collin had been a member of the New York Produce Exchange for a long term of years and had been active in the flour trade during this time.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 7, 1914.

Flour business in the Southeast was slightly improved. The advancing market caused buyers to show more interest. However, there was no large buying, the orders being principally for current requirements. Foreign sales continue to be an important item in the trade, with shipments being made on contracts, and a few bookings reported. One sale of 22,000 bbls. was reported. Commission men handling Western flour report moderate demand, with prices irregular. Some of the milis are offering practically at cost of production in order to get business. Wheat ruled very firm in this market last week, advancing about three cents per bushel.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Best patent, $5.70; standard, $5.50; family, $5.20; low grades, $4.70; in wood 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis jute and cotton, 98-lb. bags)—Best patent, $5.10@5.40.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis jute and cotton, 98-lb. bags)—Best patent, $6@6.25.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Bran, per ton, $23@24; middlings, $26@28 per ton.

Notes.

New corn is beginning to move in this territory but on account of moisture sells about six to eight cents below old crop.

Stocks of flour at Nashville on Nov. 7 were 39,600 bbls., a decrease of 1,100 lbs. compared with the end of the preceding week.

Deems Riddle, president of the Middle Tennessee Milling Co., of Tullahoma, was a visitor to the local market. Mr. Riddle reported business improving, and was optimistic as to the outlook.

Charles D. Jones, ex-president of the Grain Dealers' National Association, went to Toledo, O., last week, to have a conference with Lee G. Metcalf, of Illiopolis, Ill., the new president of the association.

E. M. Keily, president of the Southeastern Millers' Association, and J. B. McLemore, secretary, attended the meeting of the Millers' National Federation in Chicago. Matters pertaining to export trade were of the greatest interest to the local men.

Nashville grain firms report some increase in the demand for grain in the Southeast. Business has been very light in this section on account of cotton, which has been somewhat stronger. The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange showed the receipt of 198 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks Nov. 7 were as follows: Wheat, 567,500 bus.; oats, 709,000 bus.; corn, 54,200 bus.

Fred C. Dahms, owner of the Monroe Model Mill, Monroe, Wis., died recently from the effects of an automobile accident.

Alabama

Mobile, Ala., Nov. 7, 1914.

The trade shows some improvement, as there is some movement of cotton. The staple advanced to seven cents, and an exporter bid this price on a round lot, but could not buy it. Inquiries are many, which has a tendency to stiffen prices, but until exchanges are running smoothly there will be no real price on cotton. There are a good many inquiries for lumber, but little trading is being done, owing to inability to secure ships. The scarcity of ships has also increased ocean rates. These same conditions apply to naval stores.

As a result of the foregoing, jobbers continue to buy for immediate requirements only. During the week some new demand for flour was noted, but sales were on a small scale, as the merchants are not pushing business, collections being poor. Where the farmers are holding their cotton, and not realizing, jobbers are refusing further credit. Grain, and in fact, all feed stuffs, continue in slow movement. Pasturing is fairly good, and a good deal of corn has been raised. Mill feed prices have been rather steady, with an inclination to weakness; deferred shipments are offered for less money than is asked for immediate or quick shipments.

Jobbers' prices are as follows: Soft winter, wood basis, highest patent, $6.10@6.25; standard patent, $5.50@5.75; low patent, $5.30@5.50; pearl meal, $2@2.10; cream meal, 10c less; No. 2 white corn, sacked, 92½@95; No. 2 yellow corn, 87½@90; No. 2 white clipped oats, sacked, 59@61; No. 3 white oats, sacked, 57@58; wheat bran, per 100 lbs., $1.25@1.30; wheat shorts, $1.45@1.50; pure corn chops, per 100 lbs., $1.65@1.70; prime, 7½ c. s. meal, $23@24; sacked c. s. hulls, $10@11; choice alfalfa hay, $21@22; No. 1 timothy hay, $22@24.50; mixed alfalfa feeds, from $27@34.50 per ton.

Selma, Ala., Nov. 7, 1914.

Business seems to be gradually adjusting itself to the "new conditions." About 50,000 bales of cotton are being held in the Selma warehouses and possibly 25,000 bales in warehouses at small points throughout the Selma jobbing territory. Some holders of cotton are getting loans on their warehouse receipts and while collections are far from being normal or even satisfactory, yet enough money is being put into circulation in this section to carry on business on a smaller scale than is customary at this season.

The small demand has left most jobbers with ample stocks of low priced flour on hand and it is problematical just when jobbers will again be in the market for new purchases from mills to any appreciable extent. The demand for feed and grain is very limited, indeed, with only a small demand for corn meal.

The following prices obtain here today: Soft winter wheat flour, wood basis, fancy patent, $5.75@5.85; standard patent, $5.35@5.45; standard bolted meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.63; new white corn, 140-lb. sacks, 85c; No. 2 white oats, 160-lb. sacks, 59c.

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Grain and Hay Receivers

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 9, 1914.

Dull trading continues to rule in the corn products market. Kansas City and Missouri River millers are doing a limited business to established trade in their immediate territory at prices ruling a week ago. A few corn millers have sufficient stocks in their warehouses to supply the current demand, and have shut down their plants. Practically the only demand reported by a number of mills is for small lots in mixers' cars with wheat flour.

Straight carlot sales to Southern states were made only to scattering points. Dealers in the South are not making preparations for winter. In fact, the condition of their money markets makes extensive preparations impossible. Where stocks need immediate replenishment mills are able to sell corn goods for prompt shipment, but there is no contracting ahead being done. Large plantation owners generally at this time of the year begin to store away large stocks of meal for winter consumption, but nothing like this is being done this year.

Reports from most Southern states, the largest buyers of corn goods from Missouri River mills, indicate that the consumption of meal has not fallen off to any material extent.

Chop is unsalable at present high prices. Only a few carlot sales were reported last week. Nearby Kansas points and Arkansas were the buyers. Missouri towns are not taking any chop, because of the fine pasturage conditions.

Corn meal sold in straight carlots at $1.65 per 100 lbs. in small sacks. Some sales were reported at $1.60, but only when corn with favorable billing was used.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.60@1.65 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.65@1.75 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, burlap bags, natural, $1.60@1.70; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.25@1.30 per 100; corn bran, in 100-lb. bags, 95c@$1 per 100.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 9, 1914.

New corn is beginning to appear in large volume, and this had a tendency to bring about a lower market on corn products. New corn is selling at about 12 cents below old corn. While the millers are not buying much new corn, they are beginning to give the market some attention. Corn products are off five cents. There is a good demand noted for corn products both locally and for outside shipments, as the supplies of large buyers are practically exhausted. The total receipts of corn this week aggregated 182 cars. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.55@1.60; corn chop, $1.50@1.55.

New Orleans, Nov. 7, 1914.

Corn goods are in good demand on account of the opening of the sugar grinding season, the commencement of large contracts for levee building and drainage projects, and the resumption of work in some large lumber mills. Prices were on the level of the week previous with some mills cutting values as much as 5c per bbl. in order to get business for immediate shipment. Cream meal was quoted at $3.75@3.85 per bbl. in cotton; standard meal at $3.60@3.70; grits, $3.85@3.95; corn chops, $1.40@1.42 per 100 lbs.; unbolted meal, $1.40@1.45 per 100.

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 7, 1914.

New corn is moving in this territory very freely and at considerable lower prices than old corn. There has been a slight change in prices during the week but the closing prices were about the same as last week. No. 3 white oats made a considerable advance during the week, but No. 3 red oats remained unchanged. The free movement of new white corn has produced a decline and the millers have reduced prices on corn meal accordingly and report sales as unsatisfactory.

Prices as follow: Little Rock rate points. Old corn, bulk, No. 2 mixed corn, 79c; No. 2 yellow, 80c; No. 2 white, 81c; new corn, No. 3 mixed, 72@73½c; No. 3 white, 75@77c. No. 3 white oats, 52@52¼c; No. 3 red oats, 46@46½c; cream meal, basis 24 lbs., sacks, $3.40 per barrel; pearl meal, $3.25 per barrel; standard meal, $3.10@3.15 per barrel. Corn chops in 100-lb. new bags at $1.41@1.43.

New York, Nov. 7, 1914.

Prices on corn goods were steadily maintained during the past week and there was a slight improvement in the demand, the firmer tone of the market evidently having some effect on the trade.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.90@4 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.75@1.80; coarse, $1.65@1.70; hominy, $4.10@4.20; granulated yellow $4.10@4.20; corn flour, $1.95 Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.74@1.79; grits, $1.75@1.80; flakes, $2.10.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 7, 1914.

Corn has ruled slightly firmer in this market the past week, with only a moderate demand. New corn is beginning to move, and buyers are expecting to get better terms after the movement gets under way. It will be some weeks before the new corn is free of moisture. No. 2 white corn is quoted at 84 cents, and yellow and mixed at 81@82c. Bolted meal is unchanged at $1.90 per 96-lb. bag, and pearl meal and grits are 10 cents per bag higher.

The Farmers' Grain and Coal Co., of Harmon, Ill., has purchased the elevator of Frank Hettinger at that point, and will commence operations as soon as it receives its charter.

Bert A. Boyd Grain Co., Indianapolis, Ind., was incorporated for $25,000.

Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 7, 1914.

While there has been very little change in the flour situation the past week, there is a more optimistic feeling among the jobbers, produced by advanced price in cotton in this territory. Flour salesmen report business quiet and sales are mostly for prompt shipment. Prices remain unchanged and stocks in the hands of the jobbers are comparatively low. If cotton continues to advance, there will be considerable improvement in this territory in the near future.

Jobbers have fair stocks of mill feed and report only moderate demand. The general opinion prevails that mill feed will sell higher and offers from the mills were at firm prices for prompt to 30 days shipment. Prices on bran and gray shorts have made slight advances over previous week.

Prices as follows, Little Rock rate points: Missouri best patent, wood basis, $6.10@6.30; standard patent, 40@50c less; extra fancy patent, 80@90c less. Hard wheat high patent, $5.20@5.50; standard patent, $5@5.20 basis 48-lb. sacks. Plain bran in 100-lb. sacks at $1.05@1.10; mill run bran, $1.15@1.20; gray shorts, $1.25@1.30.

Notes.

W. W. Rutland, of the Coalgate Grain Co., Coalgate, Ok., was in this territory during the week. Mr. Rutland reports flour conditions in his territory are very good.

Bill, Bell & Co., Ogdensburg, N. Y.: "We are running 24 hours and find the flour business good everywhere except in the South. There is a fair demand for mill feed."

Simpson & Co., Johnstown, O.: "We are running 11 hours and doing a good business locally but slow elsewhere. Fifty per cent of the wheat is still in farmers' hands. We are going to install new Perfection dust collectors and Whitmore purifiers."

Beatrice Milling Co., Whitewright, Tex.: "We are running full time. Flour business good locally and fair elsewhere. Mill feed in good demand."

Custer City Milling Co., Custer City, Okla.: "We are running 11 hours. Flour business is fair; mill feed n good demand. Twenty-five per cent of the wheat crop is still in farmers' hands."

Mississippi

Tupelo, Miss., Nov. 7, 1914.

There has been a slight improvement noticed in the flour situation during the past week, yet it is not back to normal. There have been a few small 30-day shipment contracts made, but the policy in general seems to be the "buy as you need it" plan. All stocks now carried are very light and cooler weather is now starting a better demand for flour. Some mills are very anxious for business even with the strong wheat market they are offering concessions, especially for immediate shipment.

Collections continue to be better than expected, but the jobbers are going very slow on credit business. Quotations are: 196 lbs. wood basis highest patent, $6.30 to $6.50 delivered, standard 60 cents less. Colorado soft wheat flour $5.30 to $5.50 cloth basis delivered, with 15 cents over in wood from Memphis warehouse.

Notes.

Herry Glenn, southeastern representative of the Meek Milling Co., Marissa, Ill., is out in his territory after several weeks stay at the mill.

J. M. Spradling, representing Waterloo Milling Co., Waterloo, Ill., was calling on trade here during the week. Mr. Spradling makes headquarters in West Point.

Chas. Dean, of Dean Milling Co., Ava, Ill., with headquarters at Tupelo, was calling on Columbus and West Point trade during the week. Mr. Dean reports business as good as could be expected under prevailing conditions.

Shawnee Milling Co., Shawnee, Okla.: "We are running full time, and business is good, except in South, where it is slow. There is an active demand for mill feed. About 20 to 25 per cent of the wheat is still in farmers' hands in this county."

Globe Mills, El Paso, Tex.: "We are running half time, and doing a good local business. Mill feed is slow. Not much wheat in this section."

Pauls Valley Milling Co., Pauls Valley, Okla.: "We are running half time, and find the flour business fair in South, but slow locally and in East. Mill feed firm. Only about five per cent of the wheat in this county is being held."

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Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 7, 1914.

Wheat market here has fluctuated within narrow limits during the past week, but closes today stronger at $1.09 for No. 2 hard, an advance of 1½ cents for the week. Receipts were again smaller, only 38 cars today, as against 129 a week ago. There is plenty of wheat in the state in farmers' hands, but they want the dollar for it, and that is about what it is costing millers for their supplies.

Flour prices show little change, a small advance here, a small decline there, while general quotations are $6 for best patent; at many points a $5.40@5.60 quotation is made.

In Omaha millers and jobbers quote their local trade at $5.70, but inasmuch as the larger retail stores are selling to consumers at $1.35@1.40 a sack, some concessions doubtless are being made. Local trade is reported as better, and most mills are running full day run, with many running extra hours.

Mill feed is unchanged and market is dull. Jobbers are chary about making bids and are certainly not pressing the market. Interior mills are obtaining $22 for bran, $25@26 for shorts.

Under date of Nov. 5, the State Board of Agriculture reports the oats crop for 1914 as of the value of $28,145,769. Production is estimated at 71,114,432 bus. The average price throughout the state was estimated at 40c. This is the largest yield since 1910, when the production was 71,562,877 bus.

The corn acreage is given as amounting to 6,530,078 acres. The acreage in 1913 was 6,817,127 acres.

The last plans of the Omaha Grain Exchange Building, to be erected at Nineteenth and Harney streets, are being worked out, and it has been decided to build a structure considerably larger than at first proposed. The building will be 144 feet by 120, with a height of eight stories. The exchange offices will be on the upper floor.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Frank A. Dow, examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission, was in Omaha last week hearing the complaints of the Omaha Grain Exchange on grain rate matters.

The Glade Milling Co., Grand Island, Neb., is now considering making a permanent change in its power. An electric motor has been installed and is being given a try-out.

C. W. Ethridge is the new representative of the Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., Schuyler, Neb., in Central states territory. Mr. Ethridge was formerly in the employ of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City. He is familiar with the trade in the Central states, having traveled that section for a number of years.

The Howells Milling Co., Howells, Neb., is making extensive improvements in its plant. A new line of rolls is being installed which will increase the capacity of the plant to about 100 bbls. New feed-grinding equipment is also being added. Millwrights are now employed on the work, and it is expected to have the increased capacity mill ready for operations within the next 30 days.

Country elevator operators in Nebraska are moving as much wheat as possible to market, in order to make room for the corn movement, which they expect to reach large proportions before the middle of November. However, the corn movement is about two weeks late, and in some parts of the state reports from mills indicate that the movement will be delayed for another fortnight. Corn being received at country elevators is testing fairly well, and moisture content is averaging somewhat below the figures of last year.

Millers in Nebraska estimate the acreage to winter wheat in that state at about five per cent in excess of the area sown a year ago. The next government report on acreage is expected to show at least this much increase. Government experts who have been investigating Hessian fly infestatons in the state are advising farmers as to precautionary means to prevent spreading. It is expected that farmers in infested districts will be able to keep infestations from spreading. If the right means are taken no damage will result to the winter wheat in the state.

Grazing on winter wheat fields in Nebraska is on as extensive scale as last year. Many live stock feeders in the state bought stocker cattle especially to run the animals on wheat fields. Some wheat growers are renting their wheat fields to stockmen. This rental in many instances amounts to more than the cost of the seed and the labor employed in sowing. Millers are encouraging the grazing of stock on wheat fields, as no damage is done to wheat and farmers are thereby increasing their profits. This is an inducement to sow a larger acreage.

Exports 25,000 Tons of Flour.

Exporters at Portland and Puget Sound, Ore., estimated last week that more than 25,000 tons of flour, or approximately 250,000 bbls., have been sold for export at the two points to the warring countries in Europe recently. Last week the British steamship Gowanburn loaded 20,000 bbls. of flour and 5,000 tons of wheat destined for Europe. A number of other ships are being chartered to transport flour, wheat and oats abroad.

Wheat Embargo at Gulf.

The second embargo placed on export wheat at Gulf ports is still in effect, but exporters seem to think that it will be of much less duration than the first embargo, which lasted for more than a month. Santa Fe officials declare that the embargo was necessary because of a congestion of cars in the Galveston yards and the fact that Galveston elevators were not in position to handle the grain.

An effect of the beginning of war on Russia by Turkey is the possible closing of the Suez canal to all commercial traffic. This would shut off exports from India to the European countries. The Pacific coast of this country, which is now a large exporter of flour and wheat to the warring nations via the Suez canal, would be compelled to ship breadstuffs via the Panama canal, or discontinue exporting.

There has been a new flour mill company organized at Greenwood, Miss., that is the Delta Mfg. Co. has made arrangements to get into this business. The head of the firm is W. G. McIntyre, who has traveled Mississippi for several years for different houses.

W. N. Adams, manager of the Arkadelphia Milling Co., states that at least 10,000 acres in southern Arkansas will be sown to wheat the coming year. His company alone has sold enough seed wheat to plant 5,000 acres.

Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., Dallas, Tex., has ordered Nordyke & Marmon Co. bran packer equipment.

A. M. Horner, Germantown, O., has ordered from Nordyke & Marmon Co. three-pair high mill equipment.

The Sombart Milling Co., Boonville, Mo., incorporated for $50,000.

A. J. Abercrombie has opened up a mill at Fay, Okla.

Tennessee.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 9, 1914.

The flour market is very dull this week, and have heard of very few sales, and these were for small lots for immediate shipment. The jobbers report that their country business is better and that if this keeps up it will enable them to order out their contracts within the next few weeks.

Prices are practically unchanged for the past week; also, prices are rather varied, some mills having followed part of the advance, but the majority have not.

The cotton situation is unchanged, but if we are not badly mistaken we will see it improve very much within the next two weeks, and this will have a lot to do with improving the flour business.

Notes.

Elmer Ayers, who represents the Huegely Milling Co., of Nashville, Ill., was in Memphis Friday and Saturday and reports business as being only fair.

C. G. Schaefer, 1437 McMillan street, one of the best-known "mixed feed" salesmen in the South, is seriously considering going into the brokerage business here.

H. W. Moffett, representing the H. L. Halliday Milling Co. and the Halliday Elevator Co., Cairo, Ill., was in Memphis Friday and Saturday and reports the feed business as being very good.

Husler Milling and Elevator Co., Salt Lake City, Utah: "We are running half time and doing a good business locally, but poor East and South markets. More wheat is being held than usual."

The Wheat Position.

Wheat continues to pile up in Kansas City elevators, an increase of 495,171 bus. in local elevator stocks being noted for last week. Kansas City plants now hold 9,287,725 bus., the largest in the history of this market, and compared with 8,352,426 bus. last year. A majority of the mill elevators in the Southwest are filled with wheat, reflecting bullish views on the part of the flour manufacturers.

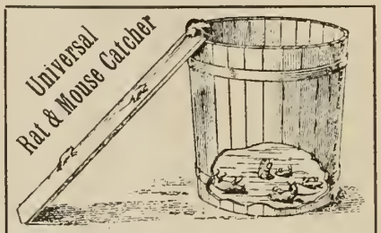
Hard wheat in Kansas City was one to two cents higher for the week. Millers and elevator interests were good buyers. The movement to this market is heavy, receipts during the past week being 1,952 cars, compared with 1,485 cars in the preceding week, 499 cars last year and 1,147 cars two years ago. The country movement is heavy, and reports from interior mills indicate that this movement will be heavy the remainder of this month and the first half of December. The embargo on the Santa Fe, as regards export wheat, has resulted in elevator interests on that road bidding at a discount for farmers' offerings.

A flour mill of about 100 bbls. capacity is being erected at Denton, Idaho. Work on the plant is being rushed. Its completion is expected within the next three months.

WE TAKE YOUR MILL

with a complete description, place it in the MID-WEST Mill & Elev. Bulletin, absolutely FREE. These lists reach prospective buyers thru-out the west. Write for List Blank.

The Mid-West Mill & Elevator Exchange, Sargent, Nebr.



Cleans a building of Rats and Mice in short time, keeps it cleaned, for it is always ready for use. Made of galvanized iron, can't get out of order, lasts for years. Large number can be caught daily. Go to Catcher mornings, remove device inside, which only takes a few seconds, take out dead rats and mice, replace device, it is ready for another catch. Small piece cheese is used, doing away with poisons. Catcher is 18 inches high, 10 inches diameter. When rats pass device they die, no marks left on them. Catcher is always clean. One of these Catchers set in a livery stable in Scranton, Pa., caught over 100 rats in one month. One sent prepaid to any place in United States upon receipt of $3. Catcher, 8 in. high, for mice only, prepaid $1. On account of shipping charges being prepaid, remittance is requested with order.
H. D. SWARTS, Inventor and Manufacturer. Scranton, Pa.

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Sole Importer for U. S. and Canada.
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New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Nov. 7, 1914.

After the flurry of the week previous in the local flour market, values seemed somewhat steadier last week, although at the close of the market Saturday they were still erratic and irregular. Mills were offering more freely, but with the quotations limited to patent and straight, almost exclusively. In all grades sales were fairly good, although all offers were restricted to November shipment and no deferred delivery deals were transacted. Writing to their representatives here, mills said that they would rather make a turn on a 25c per bbl. profit basis than hold their capital for the higher prices they knew would come after the first of the year. This information caused a better local feeling, though in many quarters it put a check to orders by persons who were talking in large figures the week previous.

The greatest stimulus to local business was occasioned by the whipping into line of the sugar trust by the Louisiana state authorities. The trust began to buy liberally and made preparations to start its big 12,000 bbl. daily capacity mill at Chalmette next Monday. This enabled planters to finance their raw sugars at a fair margin and loosened up orders from the sugar-bowl section. It was estimated that the consumption of this section alone for the next 60 days will be close to 20,000 bbls. of flour, as many of the mills have to feed 500 to 2,000 people per day and some bake as high as 2,000 loaves daily from Oct. 25 to Jan. 15. Orders have already been placed for several thousand bbls. for delivery first half of November, most of it being straight and extra fancy.

Local stocks are fair, and when the news came that Kansas mills would not hold back flour unduly to get war prices, there was some selling from railroad warehouses at second hand, which tended to keep down local values. Several of the larger bakeries said they had flour enough on hand to last them until Jan. 1.

Kansas mills reduced prices 15@20c per bbl. over the high level of the week previous and high patent could be had for November shipment only at $5.15@5.25; December delivery was 10c per bbl. in advance, basis cotton.

Mills in certain Kansas districts however, asked as high as $5.40 for 98 per cent patent in cotton, reporting that wheat was scarce and farmers unwilling to sell. No clear was offered, quotations being limited to patent and straight, the latter being at the usual prices as compared with patent. Several round lots of straight, for which inquiries had been made the week previous during the flurry, were held up, and business restricted to smaller lots.

Minneapolis mills were making heavy offerings of patent and straight and were willing to make 5c per bbl. concessions to get immediate shipment orders. Values declined 10@15c per bbl. over the week previous, but on Saturday quotations were irregular again, with indications of a big rise next week, according to the predictions of jobbers. They based their guesses on the Turkish complications shutting off Russian wheat from the United Kingdom and France and claimed to have information that big business in Minneapolis and Kansas flour was in sight soon. High patent was quoted at $5.50@5.80 per bbl., basis cottons, with straight at $5.25@5.40 per bbl. No clear was offered or obtainable, though some inquiry developed.

Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and other soft winter wheat mills made free offerings and representatives were eager for business. Quotations on Wednesday were as low as $5.35@5.50 for patent, though some mills held out for higher values and refused to make concessions. Some asked as high as $5.70@5.85, basis cottons. Straight ruled at $5.10@5.25 in 98-lb. cotton and extra fancy $4.80@4.90. Straight and extra fancy took the bulk of the business, the sugar district and cotton plantations being heaviest buyers. Mexico and Cuba also took some business.

Mill feed was more active on account of the growing dairy demand. Both hard and soft wheat bran was selling at $1.10@1.15 per 100 lbs. in cotton and jute, and shorts were in good demand at $1.20@1.25 per 100 lbs.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 7, 1914.

Some of the Kansas and spring mills have sold straight this week around $5@5.30, sacks, for shipment up to June next and have done a land office business with the bakers and jobbers, a great many stores also buying. The mills who asked around $5.30@5.50 and up did very little. The trade expect higher prices on the next year and are very willing to buy at the lower figures.

Winter wheat straight is being offered very freely around $4.40@4.60 in second-hand sacks from the country mills. But the trade are well loaded up and are not much interested.

The water power mills can only run a day or so a week as we have had no rains of any account since the first of August.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or mixed cars, were:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent (basis wood), $5.70@5.85; straight, $5.35@5.60; clear, $5.10@5.30; low grade, in sacks, $3.25@3.60.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent (basis wood), $5.50@5.75; straight, $5@5.25; clear, $4.75@4.90; extra, $4.10@4.40.

Kansas Flour—Patent (basis 98-lb. cotton)—Patent, $5.45@5.70; straight, $5.20@5.40; clear, $4.60@4.85.

Rye—Western, in sacks, $5.05@5.30; Pennsylvania, in wood, $5.10@5.35. Buckwheat, $3.65@3.90 per 100 lbs., in sacks.

Feed—Spring red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $31.50@32.75; flour middlings, $28.50@29.25; middlings, $24.25@24.75; bran, $23.50@24.25; Kansas middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $28.50@29.50; bran, $25.25@25.75; winter middlings, bulk, $27.25@27.75; bran, $24.75@25.50.

Notes.

Members of the Exchange are protesting over the charges the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad are charging for elevating grain for export, as they charge ¾c here and only ½c in New York. A committee has been appointed to bring the matter before the Interstate Commission.

HOLLAND FLOUR SHIPMENTS.

(Continued from page 9.)

sadors and ministers to take the matter up with their respective governments. The serious side of the proposition is that flour would be a commodity which the German government would be only too glad to get, and the difficulty of inducing either the Danish, Swedish or Holland government to absolutely guarantee that such consignment will not ultimately get to Germany is a question which to State Department officials appears at the present time to be insurmountable.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 9, 1914.

The flour market has shown a gain in the last week and buyers are taking on supplies with more readiness. Millers declare that a gradual decrease is promised for the future, for demand is expected to hold good and wheat will certainly call for an unusual price. Already it is $1.10 at the mill.

Indiana millers appear to be getting their share of the export trade, as well as any inland millers and a number of shipments have been reported. England and Norway receive much of the Indiana product, which is then reshipped in many cases to the Continent.

Feed is rather dull and is quoted at $21 f. o. b. Indianapolis.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $5.55@5.65; straight, $5.05@5.15; clears, $4.85@4.95. Quotations are in wood, jute 25c less.

Northwestern Spring Wheat Flour Patents—$6@6.10.

Mill Feed—$21 a ton f. o. b. Indianapolis; $22.50 in 100-lb. sacks; middlings, $21.

Indiana Notes.

Louis H. Keck, one of the largest stockholders in the Home Mill and Grain Co., and the Sunlight Milling Co., both of Mt. Vernon, Ind., is dead.

An Indiana corporation, the Bert A. Boyd Grain Co., has been formed to continue the grain business that Mr. Boyd has carried on personally for many years. Bert A. Boyd is president, E. D. Anderson vice president, and Tom Oddy, secretary and treasurer.

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¶ Buckwheat, Corn Meal, Graham and Rye, as well as flour packs better and sells quicker when in "Milwaukee Bags."
¶ The "Milwaukee Method" of printing—bright—clean—clear—using rich, brilliant colors of ink on sanitary snow white bags, that's the whole story in a nutshell.
¶ And you will find the grocers and dealers use our bags for display purposes, because the attractive package is what fetches and creates sales, the flour repeats it.
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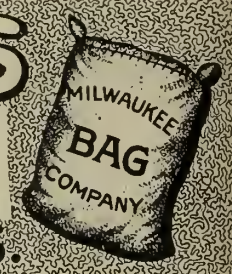

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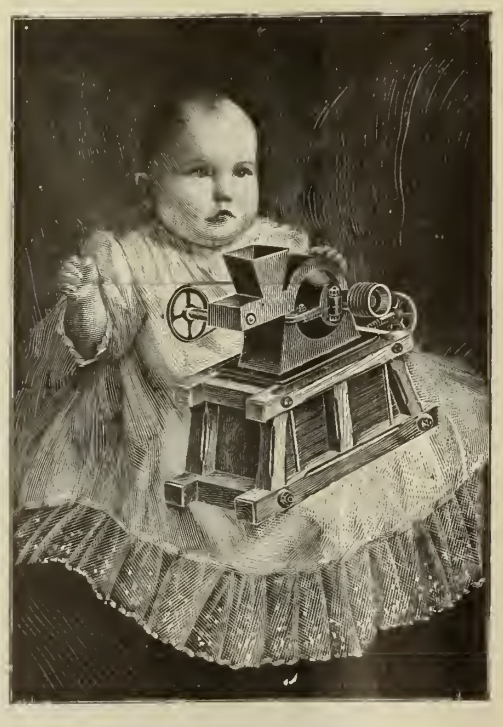

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whether the crops are good or bad; whether the margin on your milling output is right or wrong; whether your milling yield is high or low.

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built good and strong and with tremendous capacity for grinding everything that comes along, extremely fine or coarse. It will reduce any kind of whole grain, screenings, bran, hulls, alfalfa hay, coal, charcoal, etc., etc., etc.

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WRITE FOR BULLETIN NO. 51.

Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

St. Louis, Mo. Chicago Ill.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 9, 1914.

Demand for alfalfa products was again very limited during the past week. With the exception of a few sales to Eastern markets, outlets were practically the same as in the preceding week. No price changes were recorded, although the tone in alfalfa meal had a strengthening tendency. Grain mixed feeds were slow sale, because of the generally warm weather throughout the consuming sections depending on this market for supplies.

Mixers ordered out meal on a somewhat larger scale than for several weeks past. Shipments to Eastern points last week were heavy for several days. However, the Atlantic coast points are not taking much meal from this market. Boston, New York and Philadelphia have been able to buy meal in California the last several weeks for shipment by boat via the Panama Canal at 50c to $1 per ton less than the best quotations made by mills in the West. It is claimed by the Eastern buyers that one shipment of meal from California, which arrived at Boston last month, was bought at more than $1 per ton less than the current ruling prices of Western shippers. The meal arrived in good condition, and, it is claimed, graded easily No. 1. Mills in this part of the country are pointing to the fact that California has an unusually large crop of alfalfa this year, and that the exceedingly low prices at this time have made possible shipments of meal via the Panama Canal, but in normal years shippers in the West expect that they will be at an advantage in competing with the California mills. They can give better shipment.

Colorado mills are furnishing most of this market's receipts of meal. Mills in that state are grinding on heavy schedules, and, although some are storing meal, others are shipping all of their product. One local dealer had consignments of several cars last week, which were unsold up to the close. Ruling prices on meal are practically on same basis as last week, choice meal being quoted at $18.50 per ton in 100-lb. sacks, Kansas City. No. 1 is still held at $17.50 per ton, with No. 2 selling at a range of $15.50 to $16.

Due partly to their relatively higher prices, grain mixed feeds were in smaller demand than molasses alfalfa mixed feeds, the latter selling as low as $17.50 per ton in 100-lb. sacks, Kansas City. Immediate Southwestern states were best buyers during the past week, but the unusually good pasturage conditions in the Southwest have reduced consumption of commercially prepared feeds temporarily. Southern states are not taking any mixed feeds at all, although mixers say the demand would be heavy if money conditions were normal in the cotton states. Grain mixed feeds are quoted up to $28.50 per ton for the dry mixture, but were slow sale. Molasses alfalfa mixed feed, selling at a range of $19.50 to $21.50, was best sale. Demand came principally from eastern Missouri and southern Illinois. A few shipments were made to Arkansas, but only to replenish depleted stocks.

Alfalfa products handlers still declare that the weather is the principal factor in the present market. A heavy snow and some wintry weather would result in mixers running overtime to fill orders.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked) — Choice, $18.50; No. 1, $17.50; No. 2, $15.50 @16.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)— No. 1, $21; No. 2, $19@19.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$27.50@29; alfalfa grain dry mixed, $29@30.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $14.50@15; No. 1, $13.50@14; No. 2, $10@11.50; No. 3, $8.50@9.50; standard, $12@13.

Alfalfa Leaves

The Shawnee Milling Co., Shawnee, Okla., is installing molasses mixed feed equipment in its alfalfa mill. They expect to be able to mix molasses feed in about 30 days.

Millers of alfalfa products in the Southwest and jobbers of meal in Kansas City predicted some time ago that California millers would be able to reach our Eastern markets on the opening of the Panama Canal. However, that a shipment of meal would be made during the first month of the canal opening was not expected. Shippers in the West are meeting strong competition at Atlantic coast points in the form of California meal. Boston has already received one large shipment, and reports indicate that the meal arrived in good condition and was of fine grade. Whether or not the warm climate of the Panama Canal region will have any effect on shipments of meal is yet to be determined. However, California mills are transacting a regular trade in the East, and are quoting Eastern buyers of meal regularly. Their quotations are in line, but dealers in the Southwest declare that California harvested an excessive crop of alfalfa hay, and that the conditions in that state are not normal this year.

Handlers of alfalfa meal at Kansas City are using the boat line of the Kansas City Missouri River Navigation Co. from Kansas City to St. Louis to good advantage. Last week the Bryan Haywood Alfalfa Warehouse Co., Kansas City, shipped altogether 6,000 sacks of meal to East St. Louis, for diversion to Eastern points. The saving in freight cost by the use of the boat line is considerable, and in a great number of instances amounts to a good profit. It is believed that heavy shipments of meal are being made at this time and the meal is being stored at East St. Louis docks, in order that the product could be moved via the boat line, as navigation closes on Dec. 1. The Kansas City Missouri River Navigation Co. makes a flat rate from Kansas City to East St. Louis of 80 per cent of the rail rate, and also absorbs switching charges at Kansas City and unloads from car to the barges at Kansas City and loads cars at East St. Louis, without cost to the shippers. Marine insurance is provided for in the rate charged by the boat line company. All kinds of alfalfa products have been moved down the river on the boat line, and shippers here declare that it does not take much more time to carry freight by the boat line than by rail. Shipments of meal arrive in good condition at destination, according to statements of boat line officials.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 9, 1914.

The alfalfa products market is dull. Little buying is being done, as most local buyers seem to be well stocked with supplies to last them for several weeks. Prices are slightly lower. The Southern points are taking hold fairly well, as numerous carlots were sent out this week. The hay market is a little easier. The total receipts of hay amounted to 152 cars. Quotations are: Grain mixed feeds, $23.50@24; alfalfa mixed feed, $24@25; molasses feed, $25.50@26.

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 7, 1914.

Trade in alfalfa hay and alfalfa products showed no material change during the past week, mixed feed manufacturers doing a limited business and reporting conditions unsatisfactory. Pastures are reported good, and there will not be much improvement in the demand for mixed feeds until the heavy frost kills the grass. Then the manufacturers anticipate a much better demand for mixed feeds.

Prices as follows, Little Rock rate points: Choice alfalfa hay at $16.50 @17 per ton; strictly No. 1 alfalfa at $15.50@16. Alfalfa molasses grain feed at $27@29; alfalfa dairy feed at $26@27 per ton.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 9, 1914.

The alfalfa market here is practically unchanged from last week, sales being remarkably light for this time of the year. The warm, open weather in the East and South, so long as it continues, precludes any probability of improvement in the alfalfa hay and products trade. The pasturage is still so good that the farmers refuse to buy any feed at the present high prices. Then, too, the financial situation in the South is not materally improved as yet, the plan for lending money on the cotton crop through reserve banks having hardly gotten well started.

It is very probable that there will soon be a heavy demand for feedingstuffs from the warring nations in Europe, caused by the general shortage of grain and the coming cold weather. Also, the fact that 90,000 head of horses are to move through New Orleans for shipment to foreign governments points to an active demand from that market for alfalfa hay, meal and mixed feeds for some time to come. Five shiploads are expected to move from that port as rapidly as possible, commencing at once. It is estimated that about 11,000 bales of hay and 10 carloads of mixed feeds will be required for the voyage of each ship, contracts for which will be made in New Orleans.

The closing of the National Stock Yards at East St. Louis Saturday has had no visible effect on the St. Louis hay and feed market. The yards were closed only for the purpose of cleaning and fumigating, as no cases of disease have been found there, and it is expected they will reopen in a week or ten days.

The Eastern demand continues very light, and will probably remain unchanged until cold weather sets in. Track sales reported were: Common to good No. 2 alfalfa hay at $13@14 to $14.50@15.50; No. 1 to choice at $15.50 to $16.50 and $17. Quote No. 2 alfalfa meal at $15@15.50; No. 1, $17.50@18; choice, $19; alfalfa molasses meal with grain at $23.50@27.50 and without grain $20@21.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 7, 1914.

Alfalfa feed jobbers in New Orleans had a surprise last week, when it became known that the firm of Guyton & Harrington, of St. Louis and Kansas City, which has a big mule and horse contract for Europe through New Orleans, had a penchant for timothy hay and clover as mule and horse feed. Several firms made bids for the feeding business as soon as it was known that the big horse and mule contractors had the feeding of the stock at Chalmette, and in one instance an offer of 10,000 tons of Louisiana lespedeza was turned down and the dealer told that timothy and clover would be the only classes of hay fed. The buying government expects to feed 250 pounds of hay to each animal on the voyage across the sea, and the first shipment will be 10,000 mules moving in loads of 1,100 to a ship, and each animal will be provided with 60 lbs. daily of stock feed and hay for every day of the voyage of 18 to 20 days. Several trainloads of hay and stock feeds have been contracted for in Kansas City, and it is claimed that local firms will be shut out of the first business moving. This will not be a serious loss, it is claimed, as the shipments will continue from six months to 18 months and will be large enough to give everyone a good chance. Ruling quotations on alfalfa hay were $19@22 per ton and mixed feeds from $24@31 per ton. Alfalfa meal was $23@25 per ton.

R. E. Cheatham & Son, of Columbus, Miss., will open a 50-bbl. flour mill at that point, farmers in Lowndes County having agreed to raise a sufficient quantity of wheat to operate the mill.

The new $12,000 flour mill belonging to Crook & Bader, at Butler, Ok., is now doing business, with David Yoder, a miller of 25 years' experience, as head miller.

We are always in the market for ALFALFA MEAL and ALFALFA MIXED FEEDS. Write or wire
KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.
G. T. MARTIN, Manager 718 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Oldest in the Business

Our reputation shows we have improved with age

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ALFALFA STOCK FOOD CO.
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All Kinds of Alfalfa Products

Cane Molasses

provides easily digested carbohydrates for mixed feeds. It produces energy. Animals like it. They get fat on it, too.

Authorities on Live Stock Feeding are continually advising Feeders that the absence of the excess of potash salts and the presence of more sugar in Cane Molasses makes it much superior to any other sweetening for Stock Foods.

Penick & Ford, Ltd., with storage facilities for 7,000,000 gallons of Cane Molasses and between 200 and 300 tank cars is in position to give buyers SERVICE every day in the year.

Shipments are also made in barrels, Car Lots and less than Car Lots.

For further information about the feeding value of Cane Molasses, also for quotations, write direct to

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FOR SALE—One 50-bbl. mill in good running order. Located about four blocks from railroad station. Main building has three floors, one flour house, 10 acres of ground, good concrete dam, plenty of water. Price right. For further particulars write G. W. Olsen, Cedar, Kan.

FOR SALE—50 barrel flour mill, which has an elevator in connection with a storage capacity of 5,000 bushels. The mill is situated one block from the P. M. R. R. in the town of Ubly, Mich. Address Mrs. Aug. Schraeder, Ubly, Mich.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as miller in any size mill. Five years' experience. Do not use liquor in any form, nor cigarettes. Age 26 years; married. Can furnish references and can come at once. Address Box 248, Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position by a strictly high-class head miller and mechanic with over 20 years' practical experience on hard or soft wheat. Will give splendid reason for wanting to change to mill of 75 to 300 barrels' capacity. Am not out of a job. Prefer Kansas or Nebraska. Interested parties who are looking for a steady man, please write A. L. Hallam, Glen Elder, Kan.

WANTED—A position as engineer, chief or second. Can furnish gilt-edge reference. Twenty-three years with some of the largest manufacturing companies in the country. Best of reference furnished. Am agreeable to work with and need the work. If in need of a good man, give me a chance to prove my worth. Address C. N. Craddock, 3000 Stout street, Denver, Colo.

WANTED—Head miller's position in hard or soft wheat mill of 200 to 1,000 bbl. capacity, or second miller in larger one. Over 20 years' experience in mills from 75 to 5,000 bbl. capacity. Strictly sober and of good habits. Married, and want steady position at fair pay. Guarantee best results, and am willing to go on trial to satisfy you of my ability and character. Can come at once. Address A. Christl, Omaha, Neb., General Delivery.

WANTED—Position as head miller in good mill of 100 to 500 bbl. capacity. I am thoroughly up-to-date in modern milling, and capable of obtaining the best results in quality and yield. Am married, 30 years of age, have had more than 12 years' experience in different mills. I do not use liquor in any form. Can furnish satisfactory recommendations as to character and ability. Give capacity, make of machinery and wages paid in first letter. Address Head Miller, 710 Ninth avenue, Shenandoah, Iowa.

WANTED—Position by a practical miller with 35 years' experience in milling. Would like a position in a mill of 50, 75 or 100-bbl. capacity. Have milled both hard and soft wheat. Am sober and steady. Can furnish good references. Can do some repairing. Address Box 246, Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—High-grade 25 h. p. gas engine and feed mill, new. Reasonable terms. C. M. Baker, 1133A Olive street, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—I have for sale corrugating machinery, including tools for cutting corrugations. Write for particulars. Muncy Machinery & Supply Co., J. E. Eaker, Muncy, Pa.

FOR SALE—One Fairbanks Morse Gas Engine, 60 h. p. One Brownell Heater. One steam boiler, 54 in. by 16 ft. All in good condition. Address McPherson Mill & Elevator, McPherson, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Oklahoma elevator for sale; modern, 20,000 bus. capacity. Only one in center of good grain district, where grain is all sold and none fed; also 700 ton hay barn. Address Newcomer, Adair, Okla.

ILLINOIS DISTRIBUTOR or jobber desiring connection with large hard winter wheat mill should write us. Can furnish straight cars of high quality flour and mixed cars of flour and feed. High-grade products and best service. Address Box 247, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—One 72x18 Atlas boiler. Inspector allows 150 lbs. pressure. One 36x63 stack. One 14x42 Reynolds Corliss engine. One Stilwell open heater and pump with pipe and fittings complete. If interested, ask for price. We will make good price on same. All in good shape. Taken out on account of increased capacity. Will sell all together or by individual piece. K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kan.

FOR SALE—One pulley, 60x15, bore 4⅛, with bushing 3 3-16, price $28.50; one pulley, 60x17, bore 3 3-16, price $32.50; one floor belt tightener, with pulley 40x16, take up worked with chain or hand wheel, 4' 6" clearance, price $36; three pillow blocks, bore 2 15-16, ring oiling, price each $3.50; three rigid pillow blocks, bore 2 15-16, price each $1.75; two rigid pillow blocks, bore 3 3-16, heavy pattern, price each $2.75; one rigid post hanger, bore 3 3-16, price $2.75; one Hill steam deep well pump, cylinder 4" diameter by 20" stroke, in good order, price $45; one No. 2 McNeil wheat steamer, first-class condition, price $10; two pairs secondhand chilled iron rolls, size 9x18, to fit Allis roller mill frame, price per pair $40. Address Louis Wagner, Beresford. S. D.

FOR SALE—25 h. p., 32 h. p. and 60 h. p. Fairbanks-Morse oil and gasoline engines. Slightly used and all complete. A. H. McDonald, 549 W. Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

The H. E. McEachron Co., Wausau, Wis., has changed its name to the Cereal Mills Co. The officers and general policy of the long-established concern have not been changed.

Schultz Baujan Co., Beardstown, Ill.: "We are running full time and doing a good local business, fair elsewhere. Mill feed is in good demand.

The White Milling Co. plant, at Lancaster, Tex., was almost totally destroyed by fire recently. It is not decided whether it will be rebuilt.

The Sunrise Mill at Obelisk, Pa., formerly known as the Reed Mill, has been sold to New York interests.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business."

Published Weekly by W. B. Burns.

Subscription Price, $2.00 Per Year

Kansas City Office: 209 Postal Building.

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Better Trade Conditions

Opening of Federal Reserve Banks and Cotton Exchanges Optimistic Features.

New York, Nov. 16, 1914.

The opening of the federal reserve banking system and the resumption of unrestricted trading in cotton on the local and other exchanges, occurring simultaneously today, although expected, were developments of such importance as to overshadow all other happenings of the day in Wall street.

Both were contributing factors to a great improvement in sentiment, and the Cotton Exchange resumption offered tangible evidence of the allround betterment in underlying conditions. In other directions developments were satisfactory and reports from the steel trade centers indicated an increased inquiry.

The new banking system began operations without the slightest apparent hitch. Here in New York, as well as elsewhere, member banks began paying in their reserve, as required under the law. Up to early afternoon more than $50,000,000 gold had been received from members by the New York Reserve Bank, and it was expected that at least $90,000,000 of the $100,000,000 would be in by the close of business. Naturally, the change from an old-established system of banking to a new and untried plan was a matter of great interest to the country's financial center.

For that reason the actual installation of the new order of things was watched carefully. Much satisfaction was felt in banking circles at the discount rates as fixed by the board at Washington. Those for the New York district are 5½ per cent for bills and notes running for not more than 30 days and 6 per cent for any longer maturities. This is deemed conservative for operations in this district, as the rates will prevent undue or too rapid expansion.

The reopening of the New York Cotton Exchange, after a suspension of three and a half months, was accomplished without difficulty. Of course, the resumption of business in cotton was helpful to sentiment, and it is believed that it augured well for an early reopening of the Stock Exchange.

Developments in the money market were of interest, but apparently the inauguration of the new banking system had little direct effect on rates. Still there was an easier tendency and call loans ruled at 5 per cent, with time funds at 5½ to 6 per cent. This easier tendency was attributed to expectations in banking circles of a large increase of available funds through the release of reserve money.

Foreign exchange was easier and London and Berlin remittances declined, but drafts on Paris were in fair demand and francs were firmer. Demand sterling sold at $4.87½ to $4.87⅝, against an opening of $4.87⅞. Cable transfers were quoted at $4.88¼. German marks stood at 86¾c.

Trade Balance in Our Favor.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16, 1914.

In a statement made by Secretary of Commrce Redfield he called attention to the recovery of export trade and the change of balance in favor of the United States.

"The payment of our foreign obligations is no longer cause for serious worry since an import excess of $20,000,000 in August has been changed to an export excess of approximately $60,000,000 in October. This favorable process continues and there is every indication that it is likely to continue long. The deficit in our bank reserves in New York, which was as low as $43,000,000 in August, rose to a surplus reserve early this month of nearly $8,000,000. The course of exchange has become more normal. Clearing house certificates are being retired. Large sums of emergency notes have been withdrawn and with the opening of the federal reserve system great additional supplies of loanable funds have become available. There is no longer serious concern over our financial future.

Cotton Begins to Move.

"Cotton has begun to move and existing arrangements promise relief from the shadow which has so long hung over our farmer citizens of the South. If both money and crops are in far better condition than they were months ago, and if both are in some respect in excellent condition, the same is true of our industries. They are not all fully occupied, as facts in the iron and steel trade show, and there remains still a surplus of idle cars.

"However, he who wants may read plain facts which show on every side, not only a marked hopeful feeling in industry, but tangible facts on which such feeling rests. All problems are not worked out yet to perfect solution. That could hardly be with most of the world engaged in destroying life and property on a colossal scale. Nevertheless, on many sides mills are busy and factories running full time or overtime; the number of unemployed is steadily getting less."

Good Condition of Winter Wheat.

Continued mild weather has been favorable for early development of winter wheat on a materially increased acreage, and although some complaints of minor damage from lack of moisture are prevalent from unimportant territory, the crop as a whole is in high condition. Hessian fly is reported as likely to be a serious menace next spring, but the ravages of this pest cannot be accurately forecast until well into the actual growing season.

Death of J. N. Teague.

J. N. Teague, head miller of the Oklahoma City Mill & Elevator Co., Oklahoma City, died on Nov. 12, from a complication of Bright's disease and heart trouble. Mr. Teague has been in the employ of this company for fifteen years and had a wide acquaintance and many friends who will regret to learn of his death. He left a wife and one child.

Hoffman Mills Secure Panama Contract.

A contract for 6000 barrels Kansas straight flour was awarded to the Hoffman Mills, of Enterprise, Kansas, last week by the Panama Railroad. The price stated was $5.14 in 98-lb. cottons and $5.48 in wood, delivered New York City. Only one fifth of the flour was to be packed in wood. It is understood there was numerous offers made on this contract.

A shipment of 17 cars of flour originating in Kansas and destined New Orleans for export to the Netherlands moved over the Frisco and Texas & Pacific railroads recently on passenger train schedule.

Oppose Transit Charges

Traffic Committee of Southwestern Millers' League Acts on Rate Changes.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 16, 1914.

Opposition to all milling-in-transit changes and discriminative rate advances was voiced at a meeting of the traffic committee of the Southwestern Millers' League and about 20 other members of the association at Kansas City last Friday. The new provision in tariffs just filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission calling for an increase in the interstate minimum weight from 30,000 to 40,000 lbs. will also be protested by the league. Millers at the meeting declared that under present financial conditions most dealers are unable to handle a larger car than the present minimum, and that an increase would cause them much loss in business.

A committee consisting of Frank Kell, of the Wichita Falls Mill and Elevator Co., Wichita Falls, Tex.; L. E. Moses, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City; Henry Lassen, of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, Kan.; M. E. Humphrey, of the Chickasha Milling Co., Chickasha, Okla., and C. L. Roos, of the Hunter Milling Co., Wellington, was appointed to confer with railroad officials on the new tariffs. An attempt will be made to eliminate all provisions of tariffs filed to become effective Dec. 1, which are discriminative to the milling industry of the Southwest. Suspension of the tariffs by the Interstate Commerce Commission will be asked, if certain provisions are not eliminated.

Rumors are current throughout the Southwest that railroads in Southwestern Freight Classification Territory are planning to put in a milling-in-transit charge of one cent per 100 lbs., while heretofore this privilege has been free. Railroad officials deny this, and thus far no provision in new tariffs filed with the commission and which have been received here contain any statement of such a charge. The Southwestern Millers' League went on record at its meeting here last week opposing such a charge. Present milling-in-transit privileges are considered equitable to both railroads and millers, and any changes will not be agreed to by the Southwestern Millers' League.

The Kansas City Board of Trade and the Kansas City Millers' Club have forwarded a protest to the Interstate Commerce Commission against proposed milling-in-transit changes affecting Kansas City alone. These changes provide that on shipments of flour to Oklahoma and other Southern and Southwestern states wheat originating in Kansas must take the local rate and the flour must be shipped out on the proportional rate from point of milling. Local milling interests are opposed to this change, and the committee of the Southwestern Millers' League will ask railroad officials to cut this provision out of the new tariffs. If this change is not made suspension of the entire tariff will be requested of the commission.

The Wichita Business Men's Association and the Kansas City Board of Trade have asked for a general suspension of all advances in grain and grain products rates both for export and domestic destinations. The new tariffs provide for advances of two cents per 100 lbs. to Gulf ports for export and one cent per 100 lbs. to Chicago on Eastern shipments. An investigation of the new rates is asked for. It is likely, according to the transportation commissioner of the Kansas City Board of Trade, that a general hearing on the new rates will be held in Kansas City before the close of this year.

Southwestern grain interests are also protesting advances on charges for stopping-in-transit. Railroad tariffs just received here provide for increases of more than one cent per hundredweight in the present charges for stopping-in-transit. Other manufacturing interests are also opposed to this charge, and have formulated protests to the commission at Washington.

NEW RATES ON EXPORT FLOUR.

The following export rates are announced by George A. Gamble, commercial agent Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., St. Louis, effective Nov. 16, 1914. Rates quoted are on flour, per 100 lbs. in carloads, via lake and rail from St. Louis, East St. Louis and Alton. December rates are all rail.

PORTS.	NOV.	DEC.
Aberdeen	45.00	48.00
Alexandria	55.50	57.50
Amsterdam	42.00	45.00
Bordeaux	56.25	58.25
Bristol	43.00	45.00
Baltic Basing	55.00	57.00
Christiania	55.00	57.00
Copenhagen	55.00	
Bergen-Stavanger	55.00	
Christiansand	55.00	
Aalesund	58.00	60,00
Drontheim	58.00	60.00
Christiansund	58.00	60.00
Cardiff	48.00	52.00
Cork	51.24	53.24
Dublin	46.00	48.00
Dundee	45.00	48.00
Genoa	47.75	49.75
Gibraltar	60.00	62.00
Glasgow	44.00	46.00
Havre	54.75	56.75
Hull	39.00	37.50
Leith	42.00	45.00
Limerick	51.77	53.77
Liverpool	39.00	42.00
London	40.00	43.00
Londonderry	49.63	52.63
Malta	71.25	69.00
Marseilles	57.50	59.50
Manchester	39.00	42.00
Newcastle	46.00	47.00
Naples	47.75	49.75
Piraeus	47.75	49.75
Rotterdam	41.00	44.00
St. Johns, N. F.	35.20	
Sligo	52.84	54.84
Swansea	48.00	52.00

All rail rates 2c per 100 lbs. higher.

Last boat leaves Chicago Nov. 30. Lake and rail shipments should be put in transit as quickly as possible. Rates advancing sharply and strictly subject confirmation.

Increased Wheat Acreage in Missouri.

T. K. Martin, president of Graham & Martin Grain Co., and secretary of the St. Louis Grain Club, makes the following statement in reference to the wheat acreage in Missouri:

"In central and southern Missouri the seeding was completed during the past week and the acreage will be somewhat larger than last season's, according to the reports from country correspondents.

J. C. Smith will soon have his flour mill near Poplar Bluff, Mo., ready to operate.

REGARDING ADVERTISERS — As Milling and Grain News is discriminating in the character of advertisements it publishes, our readers may have perfect confidence in the firms and individuals represented therein. We exclude all advertising of questionable character or of irresponsible concerns.

When writing our advertisers, please tell them that you saw their advertisement in Milling and Grain News.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain News

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SPECIAL ARTICLES—We invite contributions of short articles of interest and value regarding the milling and grain business, and will pay liberally for them, if available. Unused manuscript returned promptly.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—One year, in advance $2.00
Six months, in advance 1.00
Foreign countries, except Canada, per year 3.00

Cotton Sacks for Feed.

Some of the northern millers who have been impressed with the agitation toward using cotton sacks instead of burlaps for feed, have not been much encouraged by the attitude of feed buyers in more southern markets. After ordering cotton sacks for feed and finding their trade in the North well pleased with them, they experienced difficulty in selling their surplus because they had packed the feed in cotton sacks. One mill has written as follows regarding this:

"We joined the movement and ordered cotton sacks for bran and middlings. Now, we are up against a proposition that some of the markets south of us do not want cotton but must have the feed packed in burlaps. We have a car packed in cotton that we have been trying to sell for several days and just had a refusal on an offer we had accepted on account of the feed being packed in cotton sacks. We wish to say this for the Southern users of mill feed, that they are not loyal to their neighbors so how do they expect us to be as after trying to use cotton, we get turned down. It seems as if we would have to go back to the burlap bags, although we consider the cotton sacks just as good."

The Priceless Food Elements.

In "Flour Talk" published by the Wm. A. Coombs Milling Co., Coldwater, Mich., is an answer to the attacks on white flour periodically made by breakfast food concerns which hits the bull's eye.

Under the heading "War Reveals Waste of Food," our Battle Creek friends of sour dough fame are having another spasm about the millers removing practically all the bran from their flour, claiming that by so doing they are removing "three-fifths of those priceless food elements just to make the flour white and pretty."

"They say farther: 'Isn't it astonishing that it took war to wake people up to such a fearful waste.' Why! the poor boobs think they are convincing the general public that they are being cheated because the miller removes the bran from his flour. Let us go into this subject a little deeper. To begin with, the miller is trying to give to his trade a good clean wholesome article of food without including any part of the grain that has but little food value. Everyone knows that bran is the protecting covering to the wheat and it would be strange indeed if the good Lord would put all of the 'priceless mineral salts' in covering. If this argument is good, it must be true in all other things in nature, we should eat our potatoes, peelings and all, the hard flinty covering to the corn kernel and we are not sure but that we should include the husk and cob. If you would get all of the food elements of the fish you should include the scales as they contain 'valuable mineral salts.' Then come the walnuts, cocoanuts, chestnuts, etc., according to this argument you should eat them shucks and all, to get all of those valuable food elements our sour dough friends talk about.

"Why wouldn't it be a good plan (following this same line of argument) for every family to install a green bone cutter in their home and when they receive the roast or steak from the butcher, run the bones through and eat them with the meat. They also contain 'priceless food elements.'

"If you go down among the clay eaters of the south they will tell you of the wonderful food value of clay.

"The miller removes the bran from his flour because it has very little food value for the human system and the average person's anatomy is not so constructed to extract what little nutriment will resist the digestive fluids of the stomach. The miller is honest, if he was not, why should he go to so much trouble to remove the bran from the flour and then sell it for a very much lower price than the flour? If anyone wants bran to eat they can buy all they want at $26.00 per ton (the present market price) and 'go to it.'

"If the miller's conscience would not trouble him, he might do like our sour dough frends, mix some old 'black strap' molasses with his bran, burn up what little goodness there is left in it, then label it with a fancy label and sell it at a fabulous price, but he won't. 'There's a reason'—he's honest."

Barrels vs. Sacks.

A national convention of the National Slack Cooperage Manufacturers' Association adopted resolutions at St. Louis last week which are intended to promote the use of barrels for foodstuffs instead of sacks. The coopers claim that the use of barrels is more economical and far more sanitary. They are not averse to more universal use of barrels from a purely business standpoint. The war in Europe is having its effects upon the cooperage business, having cut down the export trade and most of the mills are only running half time.

The coopers are not unlike other lines of business in seeking to promote another "buy-a-bale of cotton" movement as applied to their particular product. The rice growers of the South Texas country have stated that they needed as much encouragement from sympathizers in the North as the cotton planters. Some flour millers have expressed the idea that a "buy-a-barrel of flour" movement would not be discouraged by millers. So there would be an endless chain of purchases inspired by the necessities of the sellers rather than the requirements of the buyers.

But the coopers will probably not meet with much encouragement from millers in their campaign of substitution of barrels for sacks. Several years ago a leading Illinois mill started a campaign for more general use of cotton sacks instead of barrels and the reasons given were diametrically opposed to the arguments used by the coopers—that barrels were more economical and more sanitary. In a circular which was sent out to the trade at that time, these statements were made:

Mr. Merchant: Are you interested in a fair market price for cotton? Don't you think increased consumption will help to keep up the price? Of course you do—you can't help it.

Let me tell you one way to increase the consumption of cotton, thereby helping Southern farmers, Southern cotton mills, Southern labor and business generally. Knock out the use of barrels for anything that can be packed in a cotton sack. About one-third or more of all the flour and meal going South is now shipped in wood at a higher cost of 25 to 30 cents per barrel more than same product costs in cotton sacks.

I am told that some customers think the flour put in barrels is better quality than put in sacks. It all comes out of the same spout. Flour packed in sacks, on account of getting more air, is sweeter and grows whiter with age.

No exact figures can be had to show just how many bales of cotton it would take to make the sacks required to take the place of barrels now used in the South, but it would certainly take many, many thousand bales every year.

When the flour is emptied, it is safe to say that 90 per cent of the barrels find their way to the trash heap. Flour can be had in 200-lb. Osnaburg sacks which cost 16 to 16½ cents each. Two half barrel sacks cost 13 to 15 cents; four 48-lb. sacks cost 16 to 18 cents; eight 24s 20 to 24 cents. Barrels cost 35 to 40 cents each. All the cotton sacks have a value to the householder when emptied. They are useful in many ways.

Now Mr. Jobber, won't you try to get Mr. Retailer to talk this up with Mr. Consumer and sell sacked flour instead of barrelled flour? You actually pay 10 to 20 cents more for 200 lbs. of flour in a barrel than you would for the same quantity in sacks. How much would this difference amount to in a year?

The chief advantage to you will be the saving in space in your warehouse and in labor of handling; and I hope increased prosperity in your section. Our mill is willing to furnish what you want—sacks or barrels, but thought we would call your attention to this matter with the hope we may benefit you and your community.

World's Wheat Importing Needs.

Trade experts estimate that the world's importing requirements of wheat for the year are 736,000,000 bus., or 73,000,000 bus. more than last year. The surplus of exporting countries is estimated at 662,000,000 bus., or 3,000,000 bus. more than last year. This means that for every 100 bus. needed by importing countries there are only 75 bus. available. The suspension of rye exports from Germany and Russia is also a strong factor. This will tend to increase wheat requirements.

Exports of domestic wheat and flour from the United States from July 1 to date aggregate about 120,000,000 bus., or 45,000,000 bus. more than in the corresponding period a year ago. Total exports from the crop year 1913-14 were 145,000,000 bus., while indications are that the crop year 1914-15 will witness exports from the United States of almost 300,000.000 bus., or more than double exports last year.

The Ocean Freight Situation.

A great deal of concern is being felt by shippers over the ocean freight situation, which has been limiting export grain business the past several weeks. It has been almost impossible to charter full-cargo boats in this country, most of the fixtures being made from abroad. This is particularly true of Scandinavian boats. The mining of the North sea has been a discouraging factor, although it has caused no abatement of the foreign demand.

For the past several weeks exporters have complained that sales of wheat for export were limited only to the amount of vessel room they could book. It appears that vessel owners are apparently willing to take chances of capture, in view of the high freights being offered, but they are demanding prohibitive rates in accordance with the risk. As an instance, exporters chartered the British steamer Chorley to load at Baltimore with 38,000 quarters of oats to go to picked ports in the United Kingdom, with an option to divert the steamer to French Atlantic ports, when the rate will almost be doubled because of the added risk. Canadian exporters chartered a steamer last week at 5s per quarter, as against only 1s 6d per quarter before the war broke out.

Foodstuffs in Germany

Plenty of Supplies for Present and Immediate Future Needs.

That Germany will be independent of importations of foodstuffs for a long time is indicated by compilation of the crop results of 1914, made by the Berlin Tageblatt. Efforts of the allies to prevent commerce with Germany have been partially successful. There have been many predictions made that the war would not end until Germany had used her own foodstuffs and was prevented from securing supplies from outside.

The report of the Berlin authority is as follows:

"The high efficiency of the German agriculture, accompanied, as it has been in past year, by excellent weather conditions, has made Germany almost independent from the foreign producers of breadstuffs. The importance of this fact has never been realized as much as in present war times.

"One, therefore, will be greatly gratified to accept the very favorable estimates of crops as prepared by agricultural experts and based on early September conditions. This year's grain crop is on a par with the excellent crops of the past few years. Grain, including barley and oats, shows yields that far surpass the average of the last five years.

"The area sowed with winter wheat and rye as well as oats this year in Prussia, the figures for which are on hand, has not been attained in any previous year:

	Winter Wheat. Tons.	Winter Rye. Tons.	Oats. Tons.
1911	2,182,000	8,367,000	5,210,000
1912	2,448,000	8,793,000	5,831,000
1913	2,569,000	9,267,000	6,560,000
1914	2,182,000	8,401,000	5,949,000
Summer barley			1,705,000
Winter barley			70,000
Summer wheat			360,000
Potatoes			32.63 million tons

"The September calculations are always wont to be very conservative, so that it may be expected that the final figures, which will be published toward the end of the year, will be higher throughout. The most important point is that because of the embargo the entire harvest is at the disposal of the nation. Germany has nothing to fear for a full year, and measures will probably be taken shortly so that normal prices are paid for flour.

"The final results of the last general cattle census of December, 1913, are just being published. They show an enormous improvement over those of the previous year, which, as is known, were so little satisfactory because of the poor harvest of fodder in 1911. Opposed to a deficit of 10.26 per cent for 1911-12, 1913 shows a surplus of 16.77 per cent in pigs, an increase of more than 2,500,000 head.

"In cattle the increase of from 1.57 per cent in 1912 to 3.67 per cent in 1913 took place.

"Through definite measures (for instance, the limitation of the slaughtering of calves) care has been taken that the cattle class is not robbed, and, whereas the meat prices in the hostile countries have in part become very high, Germany has fortunately normal prices. The amount of cattle in Prussia alone available from 1913 is enormous."

The following agricultural patents were issued last week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: W. Kaselowsky, Minneapolis, Minn., plow; O. C. Luther, Anamose, N. D., road drag; P. J. Maloney et al., Minneapolis, Minn., sang plow; L. L. Thompson, Austin, Minn., flax sieve for threshing machines.

Bag Men Benefit by Turn of War.

The destruction of the German cruiser Emden in the Pacific Ocean last week will enable exporters of jute and burlap in India to resume shipments to this country, in the opinion of J. S. Bemis, of the Bemis Bro. Bag Co. "Shipments of jute from the Orient for the past several months had almost stopped," said Mr. Bemis, "because of the raids of the Emden on British commerce. This cutting off of raw materials from India, which furnishes more than 90 per cent of the raw jute used in this country, resulted in steadily advancing prices in the jute bag market. Bag factories were compelled to reduce their working forces, because the higher prices reduced consumption."

The India crop this year is a large one, and with shipments on a normal basis prices of jute and burlap bags may be expected to go to the same level prevailing before the beginning of hostilities in Europe.

It is estimated that American bag manufacturers use 60,000,000 yards of burlap annually, and that all of this supply comes from the Orient, most of the shipments being made from Calcutta. After the German cruiser Emden had sunk four ships carrying burlap for Pacific Coast ports the exportation of that product to the United States ceased altogether for a period of six weeks. The resumption of exports is now possible, especially as war risk insurance rates have been reduced considerably.

Council of Grain Exchanges.

The sixth annual meeting of the Council of Grain Exchanges will be held in Chicago on Jan. 21 and 22. The first regular session of the council, on Thursday afternoon, will be held in the directors' room of the Chicago Board of Trade and the second regular session, on Friday afternoon, which will be rop Improvement Day, will be held in the visitors' room of the Board of Trade Building.

The commercial events of the past six months have been so extraordinary and unprecedented in their nature that the coming meeting of the council will be one of especial interest to all members of the exchanges.

To Protest Gulf Embargo.

Grain exporters in the Southwest are planning to file a protest with the Interstate Commerce Commission against the embargo on wheat for export by the Santa Fe Railroad on shipments to Galveston. At a meeting of grain dealers in Enid, Okla., plans for a petition to the commission asking for an investigation were agreed upon.

Exporters assert that the embargo places grain men at a disadvantage in filling export contracts and that certain complications, as a result, have arisen. Officials of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers' Association are seeking to have the embargo removed, and also are demanding an export rate to New Orleans, equal to the Galveston rate.

Grain dealers are pointing to the fact that the Santa Fe is the only road that has placed an embargo on wheat for export via Galveston. The Rock Island continues to accept shipments, although the movement over its line is not heavy at this time.

Exporters in the Southwest are planning to fight the demurrage charges on wheat held at Galveston because of the embargoes by the Santa Fe. Several grain firms in Kansas and others located at Kansas City have bills for demurrage charges amounting to several thousand dollars. These charges are a direct result of the embargo, and grain firms are planning to protest their payment before the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is their claim that these charges are a direct result of the embargo, therefore the railroads should not hold them liable.

Flour Control in Holland

Shipments Must Still Be Consigned to Dutch Government.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 14, 1914.

Investigation by officials of the Department of State shows that the Netherlands government has entered into a contract with the Holland-American Line, the only neutral steamship line plying regularly between ports in the United States and the Netherlands, whereby private shipments will not be accepted by that steamship line.

Definite information as to Holland's position had been sought by American millers, who protested to the State Department that the action of Holland, if followed by other neutral countries, would demoralize the American flour trade.

Statement by Department of State.

The following statement was issued on the subject by Assistant Secretary of State Robert Lansing:

"The Department of State has been informed by Minister Van Dyke that the Netherlands government has made a contract with the Holland-American Line whereby the ships of that line carrying cargo bought by or consigned to the Netherlands government will not accept private consignments of contraband or conditional contraband, thereby creating a practical governmental monopoly of embargoes on cereals and cattle foods.

"Shipments of flour and other foodstuffs consigned to private firms in Holland will not be barred from Dutch ports when carried in American or other neutral vessels, but the Holland-American Line cannot accept such shipment.

"The Netherlands government does not intend to forbid the fulfillment of private contracts for shipments of such goods made before the war, but under the existing conditions private Dutch importers having such contracts for American foodstuffs should apply to the Department of Commerce of the Netherlands government for permission to have such goods consigned to or bought by the Dutch government.

American Millers Interested.

"This information was sought and obtained at the instance of certain American flour mills and other exporters of foodstuffs."

While State Department officials refused to make any further comment, it is known that the American government has no way of interfering with such a monopoly as Holland has created, such an act being entirely within the sovereign right of every nation. Germany and Austria have oil and tobacco monopolies, respectively.

Just what efforts would be made by millers to obtain ships that would carry their flour to Dutch ports is not known here, but a move in that direction seemed to officials to offer a possible solution of the problem.

World's Visible Wheat Supply.

The world's visible supply of wheat on Nov. 1, according to compilations by the Chicago Trade Bulletin, aggregated 234,041,000 bus., or 5,249,000 bus. larger than last year, increasing 29,298,000 bus. in August, 57,017,000 bus. in September and 33,424,000 bus. in October, 1913. Visible supplies in the United States increased 21,749,000 bus. in October, as compared with an increase of only 9,522,000 bus. in October, 1913. Canadian stocks increased only 6,499,000 bus., against an increase of 20,322,000 bus. last year.

Grain Growers' Grain Co., of Canada, handled 30,000,000 bus. of grain during the fiscal year just closed. Net profits of the concern were 20 per cent. A dividend of 10 per cent was declared at the annual meeting held in Winnipeg last week.

Increasing French Flour Demand.

Cables from abroad last week stated that France would undoubtedly be in the market for increased quantities of American flour, inasmuch as the Germans appear to be directing their efforts toward the destruction of French flour mills. Broomhall, the English grain specialist, says that this is not only an important factor in itself, but the feeding of the immense armies in the field, which have been augmented by English forces, adds to the seriousness of the problem in France.

Eastern War Risks Lower.

War risk rates to certain Eastern ports within the German cruiser Emden's recent sphere of influence fell 25 per cent when the news was confirmed from London that the Emden had been destroyed. But underwriters, while satisfied about the elimination of some of their risks, were not disposed to throw prudence to the winds and put into effect a general reduction of rates. While the war risk rates to Far Eastern ports have been lowered, those to places on the North Sea have been almost doubled because of the increased danger of floating mines. Some underwriters will make no quotations whatever.

Pacific Coast exports will benefit mostly by the reduction in rates to Far Eastern ports, as the cruiser Emden had been a source of trouble to ships moving from the Pacific Coast, especially those laden with foodstuffs.

Italy to Prohibit Exports.

While allowing wheat to pass freely through its territory to Switzerland, Austria and Germany, Italy has failed to provide for its own deficiency. Heretofore practically all of the foreign wheat imported by Italy came from Russia, by way of the Black Sea and the Dardanelles. Under present conditions in the Dardanelles, Italy's needs must be imported from the United States or Canada. It is suggested that Italy prohibit wheat passing to other countries until Italy has provided for the quantity necessary for its own consumption.

Average of All Crops.

Supplementary to the November report, the Department of Agriculture has issued a statement showing that the crops of the United States this year, considered as a whole, are 2.3 per cent above the average. In the case of Kansas the crops are 24.2 per cent greater, despite the fact that the corn yield in the state is only 60 per cent of normal.

Corn production in the seven surplus states this year is 246,343,000 bus. larger than in the drouth year of 1913, but it is 376,781,000 bus. less than in the record year of 1912. Iowa is the largest corn producer this year, with a crop of 389,424,000 bus.; Illinois, 300,034,000 bus.; Nebraska, 178,992,000 bus.; Indiana, 163,317,000 bus.; Missouri, 159,016,000 bus.; Ohio, 149,440,000 bus.

To Investigate Winter-Killing.

The Kansas State Agricultural College has announced that it has started investigations into winter-killing of wheat, oats and barley. Since the production of winter grains is from 50 to 100 per cent larger than that of spring planted cereals, the college considers it of great importance to discover reasons why oats, barley and wheat are sometimes winter-killed in Kansas.

The effect of an excess or a lack of moisture, of the stage of growth, of the specific gravity of the seed and of depth of planting upon oats, barley and wheat will be tested in an experiment to find the why of winter-killing.

The new revenue bill of Congress provides for a tax of $20 annually on all brokers. All flour salesmen handling mill products on a commission basis will be subject to this tax.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 16, 1914.

The steady downward tendency of the market last week halted flour buyers, consequently the business of Kansas City and Southwestern mills was in less volume than a week ago. Buyers are bearishly inclined on the present market, the large country movement of wheat in the Southwest and rumors of peace talk in Europe being factors that tended to make jobbers follow conservative lines in buying. However, export demand for flour showed no let-up, the United Kingdom, Sweden and Norway making larger purchases on the lower markets. Eastern trade was practically at a standstill, because of the declines, although millers believe that the lower basis will stimulate the demand when wheat reacts.

With higher mill feed prices and lower cash wheat, prices were reduced about 10c to 20c per bbl. for prompt or 60-day shipment. Mills are quoting same values for two months as for quick shipment. Kansas mills quoted 95 per cent flour, in jute, at $4.50 to $4.90, Kansas City basis, shipment up to middle of January.

Eastern buyers appeared to follow the market more closely than millers, at least their views as to flour prices continued to be from 20c to 40c below quoted values of Southwestern mills. With some of the Southwestern mills selling their output of clear within 25c of straight prices, Eastern bids on straight in many instances are below sale prices of clear. Shipping directions from Eastern markets are good, as jobbers are ordering their supplies as fast as mills seem willing to ship. Another factor that tends to make directions good is the small amount of new purchases by Eastern dealers.

Clears are strong, notwithstanding weakness in higher grades. Mills are asking $4.25 to $4.45 for fancy clear and report export demand absorbing all of their output at this range. Eastern buyers are not willing to pay more than $4.05 to $4.10 for fancy clear in jutes Kansas City basis. As a result, exporters were able to purchase most of the output of clear in the Southwest. Several mills sold all of their output up to the first of the year to exporters at $4.25 per bbl.

Immediate Southwestern states bought fair quantities of flour, but dealers in these states are not taking anything, except for their immediate needs. Kansas mills are asking up to $5.80 for patents in cotton sacks, delivered Missouri points. To local trade they are quoting $5.30 to $5.40 for established brands.

Soft wheat mills are complaining more of trade conditions than their hard wheat competitors. Business to the South continues at a standdstill, while the demand from Eastern markets is lighter than a year ago at this time. Shipping ginstructions are slow, with result that most mills are running on half time or less. Soft wheat patents are held at $5.15 to $5.50 in cotton sacks, Kansas City. Shipping directions from cracker bakers are only fair, while new sales are out of the question.

The followin quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for November-December shipment, $4.50@4.90 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $4.20@4.45 per bbl., according to quality and grades; second clear, $3.90@4.10.

Brisk Demand for Mill Feed.

Improving demand from the Eastern states and the Northwest situation were favorable factors in the mill feed market in the Southwest during the past week, causing sharp advances in bran, shorts and middlings. The inability of spring wheat mills to fill their feed contracts has resulted in a shortage of feed in Eastern markets. Many jobbers in the East let their stocks run too low, and were active bidders for all spot offerings of bran and other mill feeds. Northwestern mills were not in a position to take care of new orders, contract business absorbing all of their output.

Consumption of feed in the Southwest also improved to some extent. Bran prices advanced sharply, and the last few days mills were sold up to the extent that they could offer very little for prompt shipment. Bran advanced 7 cents, and the tone at the close was bullish, and millers were holding as much of their feed as possible for still higher prices in the future. Quite a number of mills in the Southwest are carrying large stocks of bran in their warehouses, which they expect to sell at $1.20 before the close of the year. Quotations on bran ranged from 98c to $1.

Shorts were also strong, with advances of 7 to 10 cents recorded by the trade. Some mills were sold up on shorts, while others reported that their mixed car trade absorbed most of output. Spot offerings of shorts were very light, and in some instances premiums of several cents were paid for quick shipment. Brown shorts are quoted at $1.10@1.11 per hundredweight, with offerings light. Gray shorts are held at $1.14@1.23 in burlap bags, Kansas City basis, while pure white shorts are quoted at $1.20 @1.25.

Fancy white middlings could only be secured in mixed cars. Prices were strong all of the week, with mills quoting a range of $1.36@1.40 at the close.

Deferred purchases of feed last week were out of the question, all mills being imbued with the bullish spirit. Premiums of more than five cents per 100 lbs. were asked on bran for 30 day shipment, while mills refused to do any business for shipment after December 15. A factor in the trade that is keeping mills from booking up on bran is the uncertainty regarding future operations.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, 98c@$1 per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1.11@1.20; white shorts, $1.20@1.25; fancy white middlings, $1.36@1.40; red dog, $1.40@1.50.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jutes, $5.20@5.40 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $5@5.20; first clears, $4.10@4.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.15@5.50 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $4.50; corn meal, 35c per 17½lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $2.20@2.30 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $2.15@2.25; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $2.15 @2.25 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $2.10 @2.15; graham flour in small sacks, $2.15@2.50 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $2.55@2.70 per 100; 98s and 150s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, 98c@$1; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.50; white shorts, $1.20@1.25.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5.50 @5.60 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5.30@5.40; bran, $1@1.05 per 100; mill run, $1.15; brown shorts, $1.30; white shorts, $1.30@1.40; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $5.60 @5.80 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.50@5.60; bran, $1.10; mill-run bran, $1.15@1.20; standard shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 34@35c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.40@1.50 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5.60@5.80 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.50@5.60; corn meal, 17-lb. sacks, 38@40c; bran, $1.15 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6.40@6.50 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $5.80@6 per bbl.; bran, $1.30 per 100; shorts, $1.50; corn meal, 65c per 35-lb. sack.

Southwestern Wheat Situation.

Notwithstanding declines in futures, mills paid practically the same prices for their milling mixtures as a week ago. The movement of wheat to the Kansas City market again increased, being 2,010 cars, compared with 1,952 cars in the preceding week, 478 cars last year and 841 cars two years ago. The increase in the movement to this market reflects dollar wheat in the country and the inability of exporters to move wheat for export, because of the embargo at Galveston.

Local milling demand was good, but outside orders were not of very large volume. Kansas City mills paid mostly around $1.05 per bu. for their mixtures, or practically the same cost as a week ago.

In view of the large movement, elevator stocks made a surprisingly small increase of only 49,000 bus. Total holdings at the close of the week were 9,369,569 bus., compared with 8,546,570 bus. a week ago. Considering the much larger crop raised by Kansas, elevator stocks are not excessive, but this is accounted for by the big export movement from this market.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

Increase in capital stock from $45,000 to $135,000 is planned by the Farmers' Union Co-operative Association of Beloit, Kan.

The Caldwell Milling Co., Caldwell, Kan., is erecting a new brick office buiding to replace the old structure. All new fixtures will be installed.

Several points in Kansas paid $1.02½ for wheat several days last week, and mills at these towns reported that they were hardly able to take care of the movement.

Secretary Smiley, of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association, estimates that farmers in Kansas still hold about 95,000,000 bus. of wheat in bins, or half of last year's crop. Other private estimates indicate that just half of the crop has been marketed.

Allan Logan, of the Kansas City Board of Trade, has received extensive reports from Kansas millers and elevator operators showing acreage to wheat in the state about five to ten per cent larger than a year ago. Some reports declare rain is needed.

H. H. Hill, of the Arkansas City Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kan., who returned last week from New Orleans, says that a shortage of boats is facing the flour exporters. Conditions at the Gulf are not good. Sailings are infrequent, and much export flour is held on docks.

The personal opinions of Kansas City millers as to wheat prices in 1915 are reflected in several small wagers made last week. One local miller made a wager that May wheat would go above $1.40 per bu. A salesman for a Kansas mill is on the negative side of this bet.

One Kansas City mill was in the market last week for 20,000 bbls. of 100 per cent flour, delivery before November 20. One-fourth of this amount was purchased from a Kansas mill at $4.15 bulk, Kansas City. Flour is intended for export, and will be packed in 220-lb. bags.

New movement of corn has started, but it is still in much less volume than at this time last year. In November, 1913, corn occupied the center of attraction on the Kansas City Board of Trade, while this year the movement of corn is unusually backward, while wheat marketing is of same volume as at opening of crop year. Receipts of corn in Kansas City last week were 119 cars; oats, 123 cars.

Herman F. A. Schmid, connected with the Kansas milling industry for more than 45 years, died at his home in Kansas City, Kan., last week. Mr. Schmid came to Kansas City in 1864 and soon after that date took charge of the Seitz-Ismert Mill Co., whose mill was the first to be established here. He later managed the plant of the Riverside Mill Co. He retired from active work several years ago. At the time of his death Mr. Schmid was 81 years old.

The Vilm Milling Co., Wichita, Kan., obtained a government army award for 99,960 lbs. of Kansas hard wheat "issue" flour to be packed in double sacks at $2.19 per 100 lbs. Other bids ranging up to $2.40 per hundredweight were submitted to the local army commissionary agent. Spring wheat award for 49,980 lbs. was made to the Russell-Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis, at $2.65 per hundredweight. Washburn-Crosby Co. also bid, their price being $2.69½.

Kansas City millers are interested in the attempt of Secretary E. J. Smiley to secure a limit of 48 hours on calls for re-inspection. Millers here assert that a limit of 48 hours is insufficient, and the Kansas City Board of Trade recently defeated an amendment to its rules providing for such a limit. Secretary Smiley is now asking the Kansas Chief Grain Inspector to enforce this rule at Kansas City, requiring re-inspection to be called for within 48 hours.

A committee composed of one ex-governor, the present State executive and the governor-elect has been formed in Kansas to ship "100,000 bbls. of flour to the unfortunate people in Belgium." Fifty prominent men are on the state relief committee, and they plan to obtain the 100,000 bbls. within two weeks. No contributions are to be asked until the county organizations are completed. The committee will ask for cash donations, and will buy flour from Kansas mills on competitive bidding.

The Johnston-Hicks Mill Co., Altamont, Ill., are installing an additional scourer and tempering bins in their wheat-cleaning department.

Worth Milling Co., Fort Worth, Tex., incorporated for $10,000.

The Western Lithograph Co.
Wichita, Kansas

Prints letterheads and other commercial work for more than 100 mills in the Southwest, which is an argument for you to give them a trial.

Better Letterheads by

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Wichita, Kansas

St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 16, 1914.

The flour market here during the past week was moderately active, with prices unchanged from previous week. Rye flour alone shows an increase of 15@30c. The foreign demand was good, Great Britain buying more heavily than heretofore, and sales amounting to about 35,000 sacks were reported to that country and the Continent. Although most export sales continue to be on a p. t. basis, the following prices on last week's business have been made public: Hard 95 per cent patent at $4.89@5; hard 97 per cent patent at $5.05 and soft 95 per cent patent at $4.95, all in bulk. Export sales are still limited by increasing ocean freight rates and difficulty in securing tonnage. The West Indies and other non-European points continue to buy more or less flour in this market.

The activity in the foreign demand has not had a strong influence on domestic flour trade, the large crop and unsettled commercial situation on this side of the water causing brokers, distributors and consumers to hold off, confident of lower prices to come. The hand-to-mouth buying which has been prevalent throughout the country, causing stocks to be depleted to the point of extinction, will probably necessitate heavy purchasing soon.

The opening today of the cotton exchanges and federal reserve banks will undoubtedly have a very stimulating effect on Southern commerce and, in turn, on all lines of businss in all parts of the country. That the flour trade, in particular, will continue to derive increasing benefits is shown by the following facts: The consumption of flour by the warring countries will inevitably be increased during the winter months, and some arrangement will necessarily have to be made by those countries in control of the sea to facilitate shipments from the United States. The tonnage is at present inadequate and the rates too high. Also, the acreage now being sown to wheat is so much greater than ever before that there is little danger of a shortage of grain next year, even if, as is possible, the United States is called upon to supply all of Southern Europe with flour. Millers should be able to secure all the wheat they can grind next year, at very reasonable prices. In short, everything points to greatly bettered business conditions in this country in the very near future. A marked improvement should be in evidence by the first of the year.

The following sales were noted during the week: Soft clear at $4.15 jute; extra fancy at $4.35 jute; straight at $4.65 jute; patent at $4.55@4.60 bulk, also on orders at $4.80@5.10 bulk, $5 jute and $5.40@5.70 wood; low grade at $4 jute; hard straight at $4.55@4.65 jute, and hard patent at $4.75@4.87½, also on orders at $4.80@5 bulk for 95 per cent patent and $5.05@5.12 wood and $5.15 jute for high patent.

The output of flour at the following mills was 75,000 bbls. last week, against 82,500 bbls. the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 7,000; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 15,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 16,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 12,500; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 3,000; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,200; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 1,600; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 5,600; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,500; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,000.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $4.75@5; straight, $4.50@4.65; extra fancy, $4.30@4.40; fancy, $3.95@4.15; low grades, $3.60@3.75.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $4.85@5.10; straight, $4.65@4.80; first clear, $4.20@4.50; second clear, $3.85@4.10; low grades, $3.60@3.75.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.40@5.50; clear, $4.80@4.90 jute.

Rye Flour—Quote car lots pure at $5.35 jute. Jobbing prices higher.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Hard wheat bran at $1.08;; soft, $1.10; mixed feed held at $1.10; brown shorts, $1.15@1.20; middlings at $1.25@1.40; white hominy feed, $24@24.25 per ton; alfalfa meal, $16 for No. 2, $18@18.50 for No. 1 and $19@19.50 for choice. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.08@1.12 and middlings, $1.30@1.45.

Mill Feed Firm.

The mill feed market was steady and firm last week. Although the inquiry was only fair, offerings were inadequate, the output for the week of local mills showing a decrease of about 10 per cent under previous week. Bran shows more strength, hard wheat bran being offered Saturday at $1.08 and soft wheat bran, although none offered, quoted at $1.10. Prices slightly higher all around over week before.

The colder weather, which struck this section Saturday night, will, if it continues, strengthen the feed market considerably during the coming week. A general frost and a good snow are all that are needed now. The opening today of the cotton exchanges and federal reserve banks will also play an active part in stimulating the demand for feedingstuffs, particularly from the South and East.

St. Louis Cash Wheat Market.

The cash wheat market opened last Monday with very heavy receipts and prices ½@1½c higher than at close of the previous week. A good active business went through that day on both hard and soft wheat, for milling and for storage. Tuesday, with the break in futures, cash grain commenced to fall off, and gradually declined throughout the week. The milling trade bought red wheat with more freedom, while other descriptions went to store. The market fell off ½@1½c Wednesday and was oversupplied. A little steadier Thursday, with improved demand, but weakened and slowed down Friday. Rallied a little Saturday, but closed ½@3c lower than close of previous week. Quote No. 2 red wheat at $1.08@1.10½; No. 3 red, $1.06@1.08½; No. 4, 1.03½@1.05; No. 2 hard at $1.13@1.15; No. 3, $1.11½@1.14½; No. 4, $1.07@1.08.

St. Louis Notes.

Edward P. Loesch, a statistician on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange for many years, was married last week to Miss Catherine McCormick, at St. Teresa's Catholic Church.

Among the visitors on the St. Louis Exchange last week were: George Schoening, of the Columbia Star Milling Co., Columbia, Ill.; A. Schrieber, of the C. Becker Milling Co., Red Bud, Ill., and G. Ziebold, of G. Ziebold & Co., Red Bud, Ill.

P. J. Barron, a deputy supervisor under John Dower, in the weighing department of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, died last week at Centralia, Mo., from a complication of diseases. Mr. Barron had been with the weighing department for 10 years.

The flour mill at Hale, Mo., formerly operated by Fred Halbauer, is now owned by the Hale Milling Co. About half of the last crop of wheat is still in farmers' hands in that vicinity.

Members of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange on Nov. 24 will vote to make the commission rate for the sale of corn in bulk, on track, in elevator or to arrive, ¾ cent per bushel, with a minimum charge of $5 per car, and also for ⅜ cent charge per bushel on bulk oats.

The St. Louis hay and feed market last week was only slightly inconvenienced by the quarantine placed on hay and some feed products at East St. Louis, following the livestock quarantine, and with the partial lifting of all quarantine Monday trade should shortly return to normal.

The Republic Milling Co., feed millers, with offices in St. Louis, reorganized recently, taking in $25,000 new capital, which pays up their stock in full. The new officers are: Otto Bollman, president; A. A. Beckman, secretary; O. L. Kimes, treasurer, and F. C. Husmann, general manager.

Rain in St. Louis territory over Sunday improved the position of winter wheat. In some localities there had been complaints of lack of moisture and dry soil, but these have been removed and the crop starts the actual winter season in almost perfect condition, on a materially increased acreage.

The S. & S. Flour Mills Co., which purchased several months ago the plant of the Carondelet Milling Co., has just completed the remodeling of the mill throughout. Steam power has been replaced with electricity, the capacity has been increased from 300 to 600 bbls. and entire new equipment has been installed. The mill commences operating this week.

Herman Baur, secretary and treasurer of the Baur Flour Co., St. Louis, returned last week from a five months' tour of Europe. Mr. Baur spent considerable time in Germany, and says business conditions in that country are surprisingly normal. He predicts continued heavy exports of American wheat and flour throughout the winter.

Henry C. Haarstick, vice-president of the St. Louis Union Trust Co., and at one time president of the Merchants' Exchange, was a visitor on the trading floor one day last week, and was heartily welcomed by the members. In years past Mr. Haarstick, as head of the Mississippi River Transportation Co., was a big factor in building up the grain trade of St. Louis.

Charles Hezel, Jr., of the Hezel Milling Co., East St. Louis, returned last week from a trip through the South. Mr. Hezel declares that business conditions in the cotton section show distinct improvement, and predicts that with the opening of the cotton exchanges and the adoption of the "cotton pool plan" a steady betterment in trade and industry in that section is assured from now forward.

The St. Louis Merchants' Exchange will be presented this week with an oil portrait of former President E. O. Stanard, deceased, founder of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. The painting, by E. E. Kaufer, of New York City, has been presented to the exchange by W. K. Stanard and Mrs. J. F. Shoemaker, son and daughter of the former president. The portrait will be hung in the trading hall.

The Mississippi Electric Navigation Co., which plans to place a line of shallow draft electrically driven boats on the Mississippi River, and which the milling trade is watching because of the possibilities of reduced rates on flour to Southern points when the boats are in operation, received its charter from the Missouri Secretary of State last week. The company, with a capital of $2,000,000, is being financed by St. Louisans. The boats will ply between St. Louis and New Orleans. The first boat is expected to be in operation by next spring.

Flour for Relief of Belgium.

The St. Louis Millers' Club has taken the initiative, by action of the executive committee on Monday, in contributing a large shipment of flour to the relief of Belgian war sufferers. The St. Louis millers made liberal donations of flour and a public meeting Tuesday afternoon on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange added cash subscriptions to be used in purchasing more flour.

The urgent need of the Belgians is for foodstuffs and flour, rather than money, is the most expedient method of meeting their necessities.

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and Baking Qualities of the new wheat are best shown by my milling and baking tests. I make this test on 5 lbs. of wheat.

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Chicago, Ill., Nov. 14, 1914.

Flour transactions in the Chicago market for the week were moderately large in the aggregate, still the demand was only fair, and business as a whole far from being satisfactory. In some quarters, principally among the large bakers, a little freer disposition to purchase and protect future needs, was evidenced, but the jobbing trade was reported slow, with but little improvement to note in sales to retailers. A firm feeling ruled early in the week and higher prices prevailed on all grades, millers being more independent, and buyers in most instances refused to follow the advance. A number of the larger mills in the interior are heavily booked for export and were not disposed to force domestic sales. Only a moderate business was booked by the mills locally, although the market was generally reported in better shape and the outlook bright for a broadening trade. Stocks in second hands are reported generally as somewhat reduced, but still ample for immediate needs, but in some quarters there was more disposition to add to supplies. Production, locally, continues heavy, the city mills all running full time and deliveries on old contracts continue liberal.

Bullish as the international situation appears, it fails to arouse the domestic buyer. The liberality of the primary wheat movement is sufficient assurance to him that prices are too high and that by patience he will get his flour cheaper. In this waiting, the buyer has invariably lost his market, but that does not destroy his confidence in his ability to gauge the market tendency. In a way, the market is not duller now than when it was several cents cheaper, so that it is inferred that domestic buyers expect to obtain supplies at prices much nearer the dollar level than prevails at present. At the dollar level, they would undoubtedly be waiting for a 90-cent basis of wheat, so that as long as the wheat market hangs around the current level or declines, the flour trade will hold on a hand-to-mouth demand. Should conditions be reversed and wheat score an advance of 10, 15 or 20 cents, somewhere near the very top, the milling trade would probably see a mad scramble to buy on the part of domestic buyers. While export sales by local mills appear to be of encouraging volume in the aggregate, the business is confined to comparatively a few. Possibly 65,000 barrels were sold last week. This was chiefly of patent or second patent. Clears, both first and second, were too high. Though Sweden, Norway and Denmark were buyers, the major portion of the sales were to United Kingdom markets. First and second clears are in demand from abroad and at attractive prices, but mills in the Northwest, and particularly the big companies, are sold ahead, and have only a limited amount to offer. Quotations are maintained on an abnormally high basis, first clear being close to second or export patent.

There has been a sharp advance in the price of both white and dark rye flour in the past few days. The local demand continues firm, while the demand for export has been terrific.

The receipts of mill feed from interior mills have been small comparatively, during the past week, and the demand has also been of smaller proportions than for several previous weeks.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands in wood, $6.20; standard patents in jute, $5.25@5.50; first clears in jute, $4.75@5.00; second clears in jute, $3.75@4.00.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour—Jute—Patents, $5.10@5.30; straights, $4.85@5.00; clears, $4.30@4.60; low grades, $3.50@4.00.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Jute—Patents, $5.00@5.25; straights, $4.80@4.95; clears, $4.25@4.50; low grades, $3.60@3.90.

Mill Feeds—In 100-lb. sacks—Spring wheat bran, $22@22.25; middlings, $22@22.25; red dog, $30@30.25.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $5.30@5.60; dark, $4.20@4.50; blended rye, $4.60@5.

Coast Flour—Patent, $5.50@5.75; straight, $5.25@5.50.

White Corn Meal is quoted at $1.90 in 100-lb. coton sacks in carlots, delivered. **Yellow Corn Meal** is quoted at $1.85 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered.

Chicago Notes.

The advisory committee of the Grain Dealers' National Association will meet at the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, Nov. 13 and 14.

Charles E. Lewis, of Minneapolis, was on the Chicago Board of Trade early in the week and states he believes that wheat will sell much higher later on.

It is stated by local crop authorities that the Hessian fly has made its appearance in Western Illinois. The damage of the fall brood is of course insignificant; the menace lies in the widely distributed area over which it is being carried through the winter for activity next spring.

Samuel C. Scotten, a well known grain man, has been elected director of the Burlington Railroad to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Darius Miller. Mr. Scotten was at one time a member of the firm of Harris, Scotten & Co., of the Board of Trade. He was also connected with the house of Harris, Gates & Co. as a partner.

The Carhart-Code Hardwood Co., of Chicago, has opened an office in Peoria, Ill., with Mr. Harwood in charge. Mr. Harwood has been managing the Chicago office for three years, and announces that all shipments to the firm in Peoria will receive the same careful attention which has been given to its customers in Chicago for the past four years.

F. N. Rood, formerly head of the La Rose Grain Co., La Rose, Ill., was arrested recently at Plano, Ill., on the charge of using the mails to defraud. It is alleged that he swindled Buckley & Co., Chicago, out of $17,000 in October, 1913. He gave the latter firm warehouse receipts for 60,000 bus. of grain, which he said was stored in his elevators at La Rose. He lost this money and last January disappeared. Wheu an investigation was made by a representative of Buckley & Co., it was learned that there was no grain in the elevators.

Otto Waitzmann, connected with Rosenbaum Brothers of the Chicago Board of Trade, and well known to millers in the middle states, found his wife dead at his home this week. It is believed that Mrs. Waitzmann turned on the gas and was asphyxiated during a spell of despondency. Mr. Waitzmann weut home to dinner accompanied by a friend and on failing to find his wife as usual, a search was made and the body found in the bedroom. The theory is advanced by Mr. Waitzmann that death was accidental, as their home life was in every respect a happy one.

A. C. Loring, newly elected president of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, will step iuto the president's chair just 30 years after his father, C. M. Loring, held the same position.

Kewanee Farmers' Elevator Co., Kewanee, Ill., was incorporated for $15,000.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 16, 1914.

Flour prices were somewhat weak, but few changes of more than 5c to 10c per bbl. were made during the week. Most purchases were made on the same basis prevailing a week ago. Jobbers bought all their Kansas 80 per cent patent at a range of $5.40 to $5.60 per bbl. in cotton, delivered. Spring wheat mills asked a small premium over Kansas, but in some scattered instances were able to undersell Southwestern offerings 10c per bbl. Iowa mills were on a price parity with Kansas and the Northwest.

Bakers and large jobbers bought sparingly during the week, peace talk having a disquieting effect. This was especially true following declines in the market. Jobbers expected to obtain their supplies at 10c to 20c per bbl. less than quotations of the preceding week, but mills did not offer any such declines, claiming that the lower wheat market did not warrant such reductions. In consequence, bakers and jobbers held off, preferring to draw on their old contracts and their stocks, rather thau make any purchases on the declining market. With few exceptions, bakers and jobbers made no purchases of more than single carlots during the past week.

Single carlot and mixed car buyers took only as their needs warranted. Kansas mill agents reported about the same volume of business as in the preceding week. There is no disposition on the part of carlot buyers to book ahead. Some have contracts and are ordering out on specified time. Salesmen are not having any trouble in obtaining shipping instructions from dealers.

Northwestern mills held extreme short patents at a range of $6 to $6.40 in cotton sacks, delivered. Family patents sold at 40c to 60c per bbl. less.

Iowa mills are maintaining only half-time runs. Most of the smaller mills in the state have cleaned up old contracts and are operating altogether on current business, which amounts to about a half-time run. Eastern demand is very light with mills in the state, Iowa being at a price disadvantage of 10c to 20c in the East.

Advances of 50c to $1 per ton in mill feed did not stimulate demand. Mills reported no difficulty in disposing of their output. Bran sold at $21 to $22.50 per ton in burlap bags. Kansas offered some bran, but most of the sales by that state were in mixed cars with flour. Northwestern mills appear to be sold up. At least, they did not offer very extensively last week.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.40@5.60; straight, $5.20@5.40; fancy clear, $4.20; low grade clear, $3.80.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extremely short patent, $6@6.40; family patent, $5.60@5.80; clear, $4.30; red dog, scarce at $1.75 per 100.

Mill Feed—Bran, $21@22.50 per ton; standard mddlings, $22@25.25; flour mddlings, $25@27.50.

IOWA NOTES.

A farmers' grain company is being organized at Ontario, Ia. More than $5,000 worth of stock has already been subscribed. An elevator will be built.

Many points in Iowa are paying $1 per bu. for wheat, which has stimulated the movement to some extent. However, most farmers are busy gathering corn, and have little time to spare for delivering wheat.

Government investigators are looking into Hessian fly reports from various parts of the state, and report conditions about the same as a year ago. Farmers are being advised of means to eliminate the fly and prevent its spreading.

The movement of new corn in Iowa is still light, although at this time a year ago farmers were marketng heavily. Most elevator operators in the state are prepared for a heavy movement, having already shipped most their wheat to market. Iowa is the largest producer of corn in the United States ths year, and also has the largest surplus.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 16, 1914.

Southern jobbers have been showing more interest in flour the past week, and local millers report more inquiries and better sales. The demand, however, continues below normal, though millers feel confident that buyers will soon be in the market for larger supplies, as they have been following a hand-to-mouth policy since the outbreak of the war in Europe. The mills have filled most of the important contracts made before the war, and it will soon be up to buyers to come into the market as a matter of necessity. Cotton has been stronger and is beginning to move more freely, which gives a more encouraging outlook for the South. Wheat has ruled steady until the latter part of the week, when there was a decline of about two cents in this market. Export interest continues, with some sales being made and shipments being moved on old contracts.

Better demand has been reported for mill feed, wheat bran being much more active and better requests being noted for middlings.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Best patent, $5.70; standard, $5.50; family, $5.20; low grades, $4.70; in wood 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis jute and cotton, 98-lb. bags)—Best patent, $5.10@5.40.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis jute and cotton, 98-lb. bags)—Best patent, $6@6.25.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Bran, per ton, $22@23; middlings, $26@28 per ton.

Notes.

Stocks of flour at Nashville Nov. 14 amounted to 41,000 barrels, an increase of 1,400 barrels compared with the end of the preceding week.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange shows receipts of 263 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks of grain at Nashville Nov. 14 were: Wheat, 580,000 bus.; corn, 57,500 bus.; oats, 819,500 bus.

W. L. Sparks, of the Sparks Milling Co., Terre Haute, Ind., was a visitor to this market last week. Mr. Sparks talked in a very optimistic way of the milling situation, saying that his company was not counting on export business principally at present, but was handling the usual amount of business in the Southeastern territory. Mr. Sparks was en route to Southeastern points, and went from here to Atlanta.

The Tennessee Department of Agriculture has issued a report on conditious in 70 out of 96 counties, with interesting figures on cereals. The report shows that the acreage of wheat is 98 per cent of the average, compared with 71 per cent for last year. Great improvement has been noted in corn, which has a rating of 71, against 59 for last year. The acreage of winter oats is 86, compared with 77 last year. Millers have been urging farmers to increase wheat acreage on account of the situation in Europe, and they are following this advice. With a good season, the largest crops of grain ever known should be produced in Tennessee next year.

New York

New York, Nov. 16, 1914.

While there were scattered sales of flour effected in this market during the past week, the volume in itself was not of much consequence. Owing to the weaker tone which developed in the wheat market on account of peace rumors which were afloat from time to time, buyers were more or less influenced to draw out of the market, as they felt that there might be a reaction which will enable them to purchase at lower figures, and, as practically none of the trade were in urgent need of immediate supplies, they rather felt that it would be to their advantage to hold off under existing conditions before making additional purchases. While the domestic trade here was quiet during the week, there was a lively demand from exporters, especially on winter wheat flours, and it is understood that some fairly good lines of the latter grade were disposed of for foreign shipment.

On the decline in wheat, there were quite a few offers made by the trade, but the prices were such that millers could not see their way clear to accept, as, owing to the weakness in the wheat market, the trade naturally made their offers on a basis considerably under existing limits. It would no doubt stimulate business considerably in this market if the wheat market would advance and hold firm, as buyers would then no doubt be willing to make offers which would admit of the mills accepting same, and it is therefore believed that in the event of the market turning stronger again a good volume of business will be had.

Spring patents were held at $5.35 to $5.60 in jutes. In the early part of the week, before the market started to decline, there was some business at $5.35 and $5.40 jute, but at the latter end of the week the best offers the trade would make were at $5.25 to $5.30 in jute for 60 days shipment, but, as far as can be ascertained, mills would not consider these prices.

Kansas flour was held relatively firm, compared to spring patent and mills were asking from $5.30 to $5.40 for 95 per cent straights for 60 days shipment, althoug it was reported that some business was put through as low as $5.20 jute. There is still quite a little spot stuff here to be disposed of, and it could be bought at from $5 to $5.20 in jutes and some sales of this spot stuff were effected at this range. Business on mill shipment stuff was very restricted, as the trade considered prices too high.

Spring wheat clear continued in fair demand, although offerings were somewhat freer from the mills. Fancy brands were sold at $5 to $5.15 in jutes.

Kansas clear remained very quiet and prices were held at $4.75 to $5 in jutes for shipment from the mill.

On winter wheat flour there was no improvement to note, as far as local demand was concerned, but, as mentioned above, there were some fairly good lines disposed of for export. Straights were held at $5.20 to $5.35 in barrels.

There was a fair demand in evidence for mill feed and prices were firmly held. City bran in bulk was quoted at $23.50 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.60@5.90 in bbls.; straight, $5.50@5.60 in bbls.; clears, $5.25@5.40 in bbls.; low grades, $4.10@4.50.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $5.60@5.80 in bbls.; straights, $5.20@5.35 in bbls.; clears, $4.85@5 in bbls.; low grades, $4.10@4.50.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $5.50@5.70; straights, $5.30@5.40; clears, $4.75@5.00; low grades or low clears, $4.30@4.50.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $24.75; standard middlings, $24.75; flour middlings, $28.50; red dog, to arrive, $32; oil meal, $32.50@33.50; city feed, bulk bran, $23.50, 100-lb. sacks, $25; middlings, $23.75@..; red dog flour, $33.50.

Notes.

C. S. Pillsbury, of Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis, Minn., was a visitor on 'Change during the week.

H. P. Gallaher, of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn., was a visitor here during the week.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 14, 1914.

Business in every line this week has been very poor. Jobbers of all kinds of goods are complaining and money seemed to have tightened up considerably. The jobbers and bakers are complaining, but when I asked them if the year so far was better than for the same time last year they all say: "Much better, but harder to get the business." They forget the hard work they had to get business last year.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or mixed cars, were:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent (basis wood), $5.70@5.90; straight, $5.35@5.60; clear, $5.10@5.30; low grade, in sacks, $3.25@3.60.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent (basis wood), $5.50@5.75; straight, $5@5.25; clear, $4.75@4.90; extra, $4.10@4.40.

Kansas Flour—Patent (basis 98-lb. cotton)—Patent, $5.45@5.70; straight, $5.20@5.40; clear, $4.60@4.85.

Rye—Western, in sacks, $5.15@5.50; Pennsylvania, in wood, $5.20@5.50. Buckwheat, $3.65@3.90 per 100 lbs., in sacks.

Feed—Spring red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $31.50@32.75; flour middlings, $28.50@29.25; middlings, $24.25@24.75; bran, $23.50@24.25; Kansas middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $28.50@29.50; bran, $25.25@25.75; winter middlings, bulk, $27.25@27.75; bran, $24.75@25.50.

Notes.

Robert G. Kessler bought the Enterprise Bakery, at Spring Grove, Pa., for $10,000.

Peter Martin, of Philadelphia, died. He was with the John T. Bailey Co. for over 68 years.

The S. C. Brinser Milling Co., of Middletown, Pa., has bought the old mill of Solomon Baer, of that place.

Andrew E. Dabielson, a baker of Pleasantville, N. J., went into bankruptcy. Liabilities $12,889 and assets $10,780.

George H. Glatfelter, the well-known miller of Balfour, Pa., was married last week to Miss Effie May Sunday of that town.

Meade P. Mathers, of the Mathers Flouring Mill Co., of Greenville, Pa., was taken suddenly ill while out automobiling and died.

Percy Harmon has sold his flour and feed business to the Mt. Holly (Pa.) Feed and Grain Co. They will make a specialty of a cattle food.

The Philadelphia (Pa.) Export Co. has taken out a charter in Dover, Del., with a capital of $100,000, to buy, sell and handle grain, flour feed and foods.

Curtis Wagner, of Lewisburg, Pa., until lately with the Listman Mill Co., has connected with Jesse C. Stewart, of Pittsburg, for central Pennsylvania territory.

The following were visitors to 'Change lately: C. B. Spaulding, A. B. Hugo, Chicago; H. J. Smith, Kansas City; Charles C. Blodgett, V. C. Pickett, Waseca, Minn.; H. C. Stebbins, Red Wing, Minn.; W. G. Gooding, William McNutt, Minneapolis; W. S. Weiss, Red Wing, Minn.; Dwight K. Yerxa, Minneapolis; B. Somerschield, Christiania, Norway, and E. E. Delp, Bourbon, Ind.

The following fires were reported lately: Henry Bauder & Son, of Portersville, Pa., with loss of $10,000; East Waverly Milling Co., of Waverly, N. Y., loss $11,000; the corn mill of Solomon Brinser, at Round Top, Pa., loss $10,000. This is the third fire in this mill in past three years. The mill is 84 years old. Charles Bader's bakery, at Shamokin, Pa.; loss $10,000.

Better Export to Norway.

Announcement was made at Washington last week that contraband goods may be shipped to Norway, Sweden and Denmark without fear of interference on the part of Great Britain, providing the grain or flour or other articles originate from neutral countries and are in neutral bottoms. Secretary of State Bryan also stated that he hoped to have the same arrangement applied soon to Switzerland, Italy and other neutral countries. Great Britain has hitherto detained cargoes consigned merely "to order," on suspicion that they were in reality to be transferred to a belligerent country. When each shipment has a specific consignee British cruisers will merely examine the papers of the neutral ship, as is customary, and not delay her voyage unless she is engaged in some unneutral activity.

The Canadian government is bent on increasing the acreage in wheat and other cereals in the Dominion, and has purchased 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 bus. of the best seed wheat available for free distribution among growers.

Alabama

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 14, 1914.

The flour situation here shows a little improvement over the past few weeks. A few 1,000-barrel lot sales have been made. Prices still remain firm and most mills are refusing to make concessions. Retailers and jobbers are both bullish and are made more so by the stand that the mills are taking in regard to prices and refusing to take orders for long bookings.

There is little if any change in the business situation in the mining and agricultural sections, while business in the city proper is some better.

Quotations are, wood basis: Illinois and Missouri fancy patent, $6.30 to $6.50 delivered; standard patents, 60 to 90 cents less. Colorado soft wheat flour, $5.50 to $5.65, delivered, cloth basis.

Notes.

Mr. LaFever, representing Washburn-Crosby Co., was a visitor to the trade here during the week.

Charles E. Valier, representing Valier & Spies Milling Co., St. Louis, Mo., was calling on trade here during the week.

The Philip Orth Co., Milwaukee, Wis., extensive flour and feed dealer, has plans under way for the erection of a four-story warehouse. Work will start immediately.

Galveston, Tex., reports that 10,108,320 lbs. of flour were exported during October. Much of this flour was destined to Sweden and Norway.

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ST. LOUIS, MO.

Grain and Hay Receivers

Corn Products Department

Kansas Cty, Mo., Nov. 16, 1914.

A very limited business in corn products was transacted by Kansas City and Missouri River mills during the past week. Practically only demand is from Southern states, and business conditions are so uncertain in the cotton sections that mills have abandoned this trade to a large extent. Local mills are selling only to Kansas City and nearby trade. A few sales have been made to Missouri and Kansas points and some to Arkansas, but mills here are not going to any other sections for business.

It is the opinion of local millers that trade in corn products will not show any improvement until after the beginning of the new year. Texas mills have large amounts of cheap local corn on hand, which is putting markets in the Lone Star state out of line. Southwestern mills are more than 10c per 100 lbs. too high on corn meal quotations for delivery in Texas. Oklahoma millers are also using local corn, and for the past month have been able to underbid Missouri River mills on Southern business. However, it is believed that Oklahoma and Texas will both be compelled to draw on Kansas City and other Southwestern markets for their corn, and this will place Kansas City table goods prices in line. Neither Texas nor Oklahoma had a superabundance of corn this year.

Southeastern demand for corn goods is light, with Illinois mills and Oklahoma getting most of the business. Southern Illinois and Iowa mills are quoting cream corn meal to Southeastern states on a basis of about $1.45 per hundredweight, Kansas City.

Missouri River mills are asking $1.65 per 100 lbs. in small sacks for cream corn meal, Kansas City. Some sales at $1.60 to local trade were reported last week. Standard meal is quoted at $1.50 per 100 lbs. in sacks.

Chop is very slow sale, with carlot demand from scattered points. Some mills report only a local business of less than carlots in chop. Chop is quoted at $1.30 per 100 lbs. in sacks.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.60@1.65 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.65@1.75 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, burlap bags, natural, $1.60@1.70; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.25@1.30 per 100; corn bran, in 100-lb. bags, 95c@$1 per 100.

New York, Nov. 14, 1914.

A fair demand on corn goods continued to be in evidence during the past week and prices were firmly held.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.90@4 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.75@1.80; coarse, $1.65@1.70; hominy, $4.10@4.20; granulated yellow, $4.10@4.20; corn flour, $1.95. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.74@1.79; grits, $1.75@1.80; flakes, $2.05.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 14, 1914.

There was a better demand for corn goods and the prices went up 5@10c per bbl. Local market conditions were favorable, and with the opening of the cotton exchanges a good business is expected. Ruling quotations on corn goods were, basis f. o. b. New Orleans: Cream meal, $3.75@3.85; corn meal, $3.70@3.80; standard meal, $3.60@3.70; grits, $3.95@4.10; unbolted meal, $27.50@28 per ton.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 16, 1914.

The demand for corn products in this market for the past week has continued rather quiet, especially from the South. New corn is coming in more freely, and the difference in prices between old and new crop corn is being rapidly adjusted. Corn goods were freely offered at the following prices: Cream meal, $3.75; pearl meal, $3.85 (basis wood); grits, $3.85; hominy, $3.85.

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 14, 1914.

The corn products market has declined during the past week and millers report considerable improvement in the demand for corn meal. New corn is being offered very freely, and, as the quality is good, the dealers are not having trouble, results being satisfactory. Samples of new No. 2 white corn in this market this week tested 13½ per cent moisture. This sample was from Missouri and the shipper reports the quality of the corn in that section the best for 20 years. On account of the spread in prices between new corn and old corn, there have been few offers of the latter in this market during the past week.

Trading in corn chops has been quiet. Anticipating lower prices, the jobbers are reducing their stocks and are placing orders for immediate shipment only.

Prices are as follows, Little Rock rate points: No. 2 corn, 73@73¾c; No. 2 yellow, 74@74¼c; No. 2 white, 75@76c; No. 3 corn, 71½@72c; No. 3 yellow, 72@73c; No. 3 white, 72½@74c; No. 3 white oats, 51½c; No. 3 red oats, 46½@47c; cream meal, basis 24-lb. sacks, $3.35 per bbl.; pearl meal, $3.20; standard meal, $3@3.10; corn chops, in 100-lb. new bags, at $1.39@1.41.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 16, 1914.

Corn has ruled lower in this market the past week, being several cents off. No. 2 white corn is quoted at 78c and yellow and mixed at 76c to 77c. New corn crop is moving, and is six to eight cents lower on account of moisture. Buyers are holding off for the new crop to come in, expecting better terms. Bolted corn meal is quoted $1.90 per 96-lb. bag, and pearl meal and grits at $2.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 16, 1914.

The easier tone of the cash corn market has resulted in prices of corn products declining five cents this week. The market is now being liberally supplied with new corn, and it is showing excellent quality. The corn millers refuse to lay in large supplies at this time as they are of the opinion that the prices are going lower. The cash corn market broke three cents this week. There is a fair demand for all classes of corn products. Total receipts of corn this week amounted to 12 cars. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.50@1.55; corn chop, $1.40@1.45.

Tri-State Milling Co., Belle Fourche, S. D.: "We are running full time, doing a good flour business. Mill feed demand also good for this time of year. About 30 per cent of wheat is being held by farmers."

BURRELL

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CHICAGO

Designers and Builders of Fireproof Grain Elevators and Mills.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 16, 1914.

No change was recorded in winter wheat flour this week. However, millers are talking higher prices. The market for spring wheat flour is steady, although in the opinion of agents here the undertone is strong. The buyers here are taking hold more readily, and with the supplies rather light the agents look to an increase in values.

There is an exceptionally good demand noted for the better grades of Kansas flour. The majority of the larger buyers are short of the supplies that they purchased some months ago, and are now considering entering the market again. They have been holding off in hopes of reductions, but as they have not been forthcoming, they are beginning to become interested in the market at its present position.

The cash rye market recorded a sharp advance this week, and this had a tendency to put a firmer tone to rye flour. The buyers feel that if they do not get in on the market now, prices will go higher, and this brought about heavy buying this week.

While there was no change in the mill feed prices this week, indications point to a higher level. Receipts have been exceptionally light all week, and the dealers are thinking about advancing the prices at least 50 cents. There is a good demand both locally and from the Southern points.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.25@5.45; fancy, $4.90@5.15; family, $4.50@4.65; extra, $4.05@4.25; low grade, $3.85@4.05.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.90@6.30; straight, $5.45@5.70; clear, $4.45@4.85.

Kansas Flour—Patent, $5.70@6.15; straight, $5.30@5.55; clear, $4.20@4.60.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $5.25@5.35; city pure, $5.30@5.50; city blended, $5.25@5.40.

Mill Feed—Bran, $22.25@22.50; mixed feed, $23.50@23.75; middlings, coarse, $25@25.50; middlings, fine, $27@27.50.

The Kukeze Foods Co., Buffalo, N. Y., was incorporated last week. Capital stock is placed at $25,000. A specialty will be made of breakfast foods.

Mississippi

Tupelo, Miss., Nov. 14, 1914.

The flour situation shows a little improvement over the past few weeks, but prices remain unchanged. Old contracts have been used up and most jobbers are buying only for immediate needs. As there have been no contracts made for flour recently, there seems no reason why there should not be some good buying in the near future. Jobbers are taking a very optimistic view of the situation and are lending a helping hand to the farmers to relieve the present situation.

Quotations are: Illinois and Missouri fancy patent, wood basis, $6.30 to $6.50, delivered; standard, 60c to 90c less. Colorado soft wheat flour, $5.40 to $5.60, delivered, cotton basis, with 15c over for wood from Memphis warehouse.

Notes.

F. W. Bickelhaupt, representing the Koenigsmark Milling Co., Waterloo, Ill., was calling on trade here during the week. Mr. Bickelhaupt has just returned after a several weeks' stay at the mill.

For Freight Rate Adjustment.

What promises to develop into an important movement toward securing an adjustment of freight rates for the entire section of territory lying between the Allegheny and the Rocky Mountains, and especially those rates affecting Gulf ports, was inaugurated at the rate convention held in Houston, Tex., last week. A permanent organization was formed to carry out this purpose. The organization is to be known as the Equitable Freight Rate Association of the United States. J. W. Wilkinson is secretary.

Pacific Coast Wheat Prices.

A report from Portland, Ore., last week stated that a cargo of wheat had been sold to London at 50s per quarter, half club and half bluestem, the highest price in the history of the Pacific Coast. The previous record was 46 shillings, paid by the United Kingdom in 1867.

The Philadelphia Export Co., Philadelphia, Pa., is being organized with capital stock of $100,000. An extensive export and import grain business will be done. Incorporators include S. F., W. B. and John Scattergood, W. K. Woolman and W. M. Richardson.

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Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 14, 1914.

The wheat market here shows but a fractional change for the week, No. 2 hard closing at $1.08, with receipts of 73 cars.

Flour quotations are also unchanged, being geuerally $6 for best patents in cotton, in l. c. l. lots.

In Omaha $5.60 is the prevailing quotation by local millers and jobbers to home trade. The range of the state varies from $5.40 to $6.

Domestic flour business is reported somewhat slow and the same probably prevails on outside business, as little has been reported.

In mill feed little can be said as to the wholesale trade, there being but a fair demand from outside and the demand locally is poor. Quotations are around $19 for bran, $22 to $22.50 for shorts. Interior mills still retain quotations of $22 for bran, $25 to $26 for shorts.

Extension of Milling-in-Transit Rates.

Milling-in-transit privileges have been granted by the Burlington Railroad to cover milling points in the easteru part of the state. The extended features will apply under one schedule, as follows: From Ashland and beyond Lincoln, south and west; from Lincoln, Hastings and intermediate points to and beyond Ashland, north and south; from Sioux City, O'Neill, Schuyler and intermediate points to and beyond Lincoln, south and west; from Columbus, Aurora and intermediate points to and beyond Ashland, north and east. These rates will apply on all kinds of grain.

Nebraska Notes.

The 25-bbl. mill at Franklin, Neb., being built by Vedder & Whitely, will be ready for operation withn the next 30 days.

The Maxwell Grain and Lumber Co. has discontinued business. Dissolu tion papers were filed with the braska Secretary of State last week.

The mill at Ashton, Neb., is being dismantled. Machinery was purchased by the Loup City Mill and Elevator Co., Loup City, Neb.

The Taylor Grain Co., Omaha, Neb., incorporated last week with capital stock of $10,000. Frank J. Taylor is president and R. H. Sturtevant secretary.

It is estimated that south of the Platte River fully 50 per cent of the wheat raised last season is still in farmers' hands, north of the Platte at least 40 per cent.

Nebraska's 1914 barley crop is placed at 2,230,372 bus., according to figures of the State Board of Agriculture. Hitchcock County leads in producton with 358,460 bus.

The workman's compeusation act carried by a majority of about 4,700. These figures were made from official returns from 91 counties and unofficial from Douglas and Lancaster.

The flour mill addition to the plant of the Blair Mill Co., Blair, Neb., is being rushed to completion. Louis Rasmussen is in charge of the millwrighting work. The mill is now ma ing corn meal and all kinds of feedstuffs.

Farmers in Nebraska are waiting for a heavy frost, before putting corn away in the crib. Reports from many sectious of the state indicate large average yields. Adams, Neb., reports many fields in its vicinity averaging from 35 to 50 bus. to the acre.

Spring wheat yield in Nebraska this year shows a marked decrease from the production in 1913. Crop is placed at 3,673,357 bus., compared with 4,938,514 bus. last year. Acreage shows a decrease of 44,315, total area sown this year amounting to 329,589 acres.

The Farmers' Elevator Co., Wymore, Neb., a practically new concern, received an average of 128 wagon loads of wheat last week, or about 6,800 bus. daily. This is an unusually heavy movement for this season of the year, and reflects the return of dollar wheat.

James Swade, of the United States Bureau of Entomology, discovered the Hessian fly in several fields of wheat near Superior, Neb. Fields near McCook and Holdrege were also found to be infested, with more or less damage already done. The situation, however, is not alarming, iufestations being less than last year.

The master bakers at their session in Lincoln on Thursday elected F. P. Peterson, of Omaha, president; A. T. Seeley, vice-president; B. L. Rayne, Omaha, treasurer; C. W. Ortham, Omaha; George F. Wolz, Fremont, and Robert Tisedale, members of the executive committee.

New corn is grading No. 2, which is something unusual at this time of the year. The moisture content is given at 14 per cent, whereas ordinarily at this time of the year 25 per cent is the rule. Should weather continue good it is calculated that the crop will be husked and cribbed by the end of next week.

The plant of the Elkhorn Milling Co., Elkhorn, Neb., was placed in operation last week. A trial run was given the mill on Nov. 1, but grinding was delayed until the installation of automatic scales was completed. The mill s in the control of the Updike Milling Co., Omaha, Neb., which p chased the plant about six months ago.

A. H. Kinney, of the Ravenna Mills, Ravenna, Neb., reports that his company sold a shipment of flour to London last week at 31s 6d for 20 per cent clear grade. The flour was purchased by an established connection of the Ravenna mills. Payment in this country was arranged. Part of this shipment will start moving this week.

Rebuilding of the plant of the Lexington Mill and Elevator Co., Lexington, Neb., is being rushed. Contracts for building were let some time ago, and work on the structure has been under way for more than a fortnight. The Lexington Mill and Elevator Co. is operating the North Platte, Neb., mill full time. They are filling all orders on their books as heretofore, and are taking care of their trade.

In furnishing aid to the Belgians Nebraska millers are responding generously. The Hastings Milling Co., of Hastings, has taken the initiative in Adams County in an effort to furnish a car of flour aud is not only giving liberally itself, but will furnish flour at the cost of manufacture. While railroads will not accept shipments of less than 25 bbls., the Crete Mills, of Crete, have signified their willingness to care for shipments of less amount if freight is paid to their station.

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 14, 1914.

The manufacturers of alfalfa molasses feeds report conditions improving and the demand for feed the past week has been considerably better than the previous week. There have been only slight changes in prices, but, as feeders are beginning winter feeding, there should be a gradual improvement in the demand for alfalfa grain feeds. Some of the moxers have been placing contracts for alfalfa meal for 90 days shipments the past week. Most of the contracts are with Colorado mills.

The demand for alfalfa hay continues quiet, no price changes beiug recorded.

Prices are as follows, Little Rock rate points: Choice alfalfa hay at $16.50@17.50 per ton; strictly No. 1 alfalfa hay at $15.50@16.50 per ton; alfalfa molasses grain feed at $26.50 @29 per ton; alfalfa dairy feed, $25.50 @27.

Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 14, 1914.

No improvement was apparent in the soft wheat flour trade throughout this territory during the past week. There is some new business moving on established brands, but the general conditions are uot satisfactory. With the prospect of the cotton exchanges opening next Monday, all the dealers anticipate improved business in the near future. With a market established for cotton, this staple should begin to move more freely and there will be considerable improvement in this territory. While trade in soft wheat flour has been quiet, the hard wheat millers report better business than for several weeks past. Most of the old contract of hard wheat flour have been shipped, and there has been a fair demand for both prompt and 30-day shipments.

There have been frequent inquiries for mill feeds. Values have remained practically unchanged. The majority of mills appear to be oversold, and many of the largest shippers to this territory have not been in position to offer either bran or gray shorts for the past several days.

Prices are as follows, Little Rock rate points: Missouri best patent, soft wheat, wood basis, at $6@6.20; standard patent, 40@50c less; extra fancy patent, 80@90c less. Hard wheat high patent, $5.20@5.50; standard patent, $5@5.20, basis 48-lb. sacks. Plain hard wheat bran, $1.05@1.10, in 100-lb. sacks; mill-run soft wheat bran at $1.15@1.17; gray shorts at $1.25@1.30.

Notes.

W. N. Adams, manager of the Arkadelphia Milling Co., Arkadelphia, Ark., was a visitor in Little Rock several days this week.

H. B. Schofield, of the Southwestern Milling Co., of Kansas City, Mo., was calling on the local jobbers in Little Rock this week.

Collier Wenderoth, of the Wenderoth Commission Co., of Fort Smith, Ark., was a visitor in Little Rock this week, calling on the trade.

J. N. Winburne, Arkansas representative of the Kingman Mills, Kingman, Kan., has returned from a trip over the territory aud reports quite an improvement in the demand for hard wheat flour. Mr. Winburne makes his home in Little Rock.

The Fouke Grain Co., of Texarkana, Ark., has filed articles of iucorporation. The company is capitalized at $25,000 and $18,000 of the capital stock has been subscribed. The incorporators are G. W. Fouke, Allen Winham, Milton Winham, H. P. Fouke, W. E. Haydon and R. L. Haydon.

While Kansas City Board of Trade members voted to iucrease the commission charge for handling cash corn recently, Chicago turned the proposition down. In Kansas City a charge of ¾c per bu., instead of ½c as formerly, will be charged.

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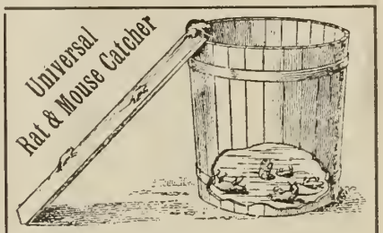

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New Orleans

New Orleans, La., Nov. 16, 1914.

Flour prices on the local market were up fully 15@20c per bbl. last week, on account of the readjustment of the European situation and the strong export demand. Local requirements were increased, owing to heavy purchases from the sugar section, which has begun to finance itself, now that independent sugar interests have offered to take about $5,000,000 of the raw sugar from the 1914 crop. City sales improved somewhat and there was a general feeling that prices would continue to ascend instead of going to lower levels. Some leading bakers and macaroni factories put in large orders for immediate shipment Saturday on a tip that there would be an advance of 25c within the next fortnight.

Financial conditions in the cotton district are expected to loosen next week, when the New Orleans Cotton Exchange will open and future trading is commenced. This will enable interior merchants to commence business through Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama and will undoubtedly increase the orders for flour and grain products generally.

Kansas mills were irregular in their quotations Saturday, some being fully 35c over the week previous. The average values were up 15@20c per bbl. Kansas patents were quoted at $5.40@5.60 in cotton, with straights 15c under and no clears in the market. Sales were fairly good, with a large inquiry from the city and country. Mills held values firmly, making no concessions.

Minneapolis mills were stiff in quotations throughout the week and all values were up 20@25c per bbl. Patents were quoted at $6@6.25 in cotton for immediate shipments, with no deferred deliveries offered. No clears were to be had. The demand was improved, but sales were in small quantities.

Soft winter wheat mills were better sellers than usual, especially in straights and extra fancy. Patents were irregular in value, ranging from $5.65 to $6 in cotton, with straight in proportion. The country put in several round-lot orders from the sugar district and city trade was heavy.

Mill feed was up 5@10c per 100, in sympathy with the rise in flour, and sales were light, though some stocking up was done. Prices ranged from $1.15 to $1.20 for bran and $1.30@1.40 for shorts.

New Orleans Notes.

Several inquiries for round lots of flour were received from dealers in Sweden last week. It was reported that local brokers gave quotations on 15,000 bbls. of straights from Kansas.

Horace L. Pitcher, a local broker representing several Kansas and Illinois mills, returned last week from a tour of Mississippi. He reported a good demand for flour all through his territory.

Some big lots of flour were shipped last week to Ceiba, Honduras. This is the only Central American town that has not suffered from the European war, and 90 per cent of its commerce is direct with New Orleans.

The first car of Northern corn of 1914 arrived from Illinois last week, consigned to J. T. Gibbons & Co. It came fully 15 days earlier than usual and was classed No. 2 yellow by Chief Inspector J. L. Richeson, of the New Orleans Board of Trade.

Large receipts of flour for export came in last week from Kansas mills. Almost every day more than 60 cars rolled in, and on some days the receipts went to 100 cars. Most of it was consigned to the Holland government, France and Great Britain.

Christian Bacher, Sr., probably the oldest and best-known baker in Louisiana, died at his residence, 6115 May street, at the age of 68, last Tuesday. He came to New Orleans 48 years ago, from Germany, and started a small bakery which grew with rapid strides. Later he moved his plant uptown, where he grew with the uptown district, amassing a fortune from an exclusive clientele. Bacher's bread became a New Orleans institution and the aged German raised a family of sons who perpetuated the name and brands. Mr. Bacher was a charter member and for some years president of the Master Bakers' Association and was prominently identified with German singing and benevolent societies. He was a native of Freudenstadt, Wurtemberg, Germany.

Huegely Milling Co., Nashville, Ill.: "We are running half time, doing a fair business locally and moderately fair in Southern markets. Mill feed in heavy demand. About a third of the wheat crop is still in farmers' hands."

Donmeyer, Gardner Co., Peoria, Ill.: "We are running full time. Flour business good locally, improving elsewhere. Mill feed sold ahead for 10 days only. Most of the wheat crop has been marketed."

Highland Milling Co., Highland, Ill.: "We are running 11 hours. Flour business quiet locally, but showing some improvement in South the past week. Mill feed stronger. About half the wheat crop is still in farmers' hands."

Kimball Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.: "We are running 12 hours three or four days a week. Flour business fair locally, but poor elsewhere. Mill feed slow."

Johnston-Hicks Mill Co., Altamont, Ill.: "We are running 11 hours. Flour business only fair. Mill feed slow. About 80 per cent wheat being held."

W. C. Pitt Warehouse Co., Lovelock, Nev.: "We are running 10 hours six days a week. Flour business good, and so is mill feed. About half the wheat is still in farmers' hands. On account of the low price of hay in Nevada and California, the grain acreage in Lovelock will increase 25 per cent over 1914."

The Waco Mill and Elevator Co., Waco, Tex., is exhibiting a model of an old water-power mill, complete in every detail, in contrast with an electrically operated mill with every modern convenience. Both mills are equipped with real machinery for grinding wheat. The exhibit will be sent to San Francisco, where it will be shown at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Bernhard Stern & Sons, Inc., operating the Atlas Flour Mills, Milwaukee, Wis., paid the first apportionment last week in its profit-sharing plan, started about a year ago for the benefit of the employes. This bonus represented about 10 per cent of the individual employe's earnings. Salesmen of the company benefited according to the amount of flour they had sold during the year. Although this is the first dividend to be paid to employes under the profit-sharing plan, officials of the company declare that the plan is a success, and that it is more so than they had expected when they put it in operation.

The Southern situation is analyzed by a large Florida brokerage house as follows: "We cannot but feel that our country has been through its most trying period, and, while we do not get excited and make statements based on such excitability, we do believe that a conservative betterment is taking place, and that from now on our Southern country will be in much stronger position than it looked to be three months ago."

Exports of grain and flour for the week ending Nov. 7 through the port of Boston were as follows: Wheat, 84,891 bus.; oats, 800 bus.; rye, 1,234 bus.; barley, 35,347 bus.; corn meal, 515 bbls.; oat meal, 900 cases, 750 sacks; mill feed, 10 tons, and flour, 15,735 sacks.

Durum wheat is bringing a premium of about seven cents per bu. over hard spring wheat, reflecting the large foreign demand for macaroni flour. Mills in the Northwest grinding durum report large sales to go abroad, and the domestic demand is also brisk.

Official figures of exports through the port of Boston during the month of October place flour clearances at 375 bbls. and 106,383 sacks; mill feed, 86 tons; corn meal, 1,285 bbls.; wheat, 515,671 bus.; corn, 319 bus., and rye, 61,234 bus.

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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 16, 1914.

Slight improvement in demand followed reductions in prices on alfalfa products during the past week, but the volume of business was still disappointing. Mixers and handlers of meal were compelled to make concessions in prices ranging from 30c to $1 per ton, in order to move any of their products. It was the opinion of the trade that the slight improvement in demand was due more to speculation on the part of resellers. With prices the lowest of the year, and prospects for much higher values in the event of a long winter, speculators bought both meal and mixed feeds, with the anticipation that prices would soon advance sharply.

Mills brought pressure to bear on the market, and offered concessions whenever buyers' views were not below $1 per ton under the market. This was especially true on meal. Some jobbers with large stocks on hand and supplies coming on contracts were compelled to move their warehouse stocks. Choice meal, which was in very light supply, sold at steady prices when offered, but not more than a few cars were sold during the week. No. 1 is quoted at a general reduction of 50c per ton, sales last week being made on a basis of $17 per ton in 100-lb. burlap bags, Kansas City basis. In some instances mills shaded prices more than the reductions offered by jobbers.

No. 2 meal was in large supply, but quotations at the beginning of this week were only 30c lower than values ruling in the preceding week. Some sales were made the first few days at 50c lower prices, but the market reacted to some extent. Jobbers are quoting No. 2 meal, Kansas City basis, in 100-lb. bags, at $15.20 per ton.

Partial improvement in the demand for mixed alfalfa feeds was reported by a few mixers, but others complained of trade, declaring business was about in same volume as a week ago. Prices had a weak tone, and were quoted 50c to $1 per ton lower. Grain mixed feeds had the biggest reduction. Molasses alfalfa mixed feed sold at $18.50 per ton in 100-lb. bags for No. 2 grade, while higher grades sold up to $21 per ton. Immediate Southwestern states bought some molasses alfalfa feed, but Eastern and Southern demand was lacking. Arkansas took some straight carlots, but feeders in this state appear to be depending more on pastures, and are not disposed to pay higher prices for commercial feeds at this time.

Grain mixed feeds sold slowly at quotations 50c to $1 per ton lower than last week. Practically only demand was in mixed cars with meal and molasses feeds. There was a light Eastern demaud, which was much smaller than this trade a year ago.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked) — Choice, $18.50; No. 1, $17; No. 2, $15.30.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $21; No. 2, $18.50@19.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$26.50@28.50; alfalfa grain dry mixed, $27.50@29.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $13.50@14; No. 1, $12.50@13; No. 2, $9@10.50; No. 3, $7.50@8.50; standard, $11@12.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Operations were started last week at the new Perrine alfalfa meal mill, Gering, Neb. The movement of hay to the mill has been heavy so far, and prospects are that the mill will have a long grinding season. The crop in the vicinity of Gering was a large one. The new mill has a capacity of about 50 tons per day.

American feed manufacturers met in Washington last week to discuss pending legislation. It was determined at the meeting to press a uniform feedingstuffs law before the next session of Congress. Bryan Haywood, of the Haywood Alfalfa Warehouse Co., Kansas City, attended the meeting, and from Washington visited Eastern markets.

The alfalfa mixed feed business needs a stimulant at this time, as does every other feed line, and it is the general opinion of the manufacturers of alfalfa products that the only stimulant that will have an improving effect on business is a long period of cold weather with heavy snows. One large mixer in Kansas City analyzes the situation as follows: "Thanksgiving is almost here and the Southwest has not yet had a touch of snow, which is indeed an unusual state of affairs. Pastures are in excellent condition throughout the country, and I don't believe there is a single state in which farmers are not grazing stock. Live stock of all kinds," declared this mixer, "is being fed on short rations. However, with a heavy snow and a period of low temperatures rations will have to be improved, and from that time on I expect a heavy business in mixed alfalfa feeds."

About 15 years ago the first car of baled alfalfa was received on the Kansas City hay market. The increased movement reflects the rapid popularity of the legume. F. D. Coburn, to whom much credit is due for the increasing area to alfalfa, says: "New as it is to us, there appears no record of a time when alfalfa was not in some portions of the world appreciated as an important factor in profitable husbandry and a benefaction to agriculture. The progenitors of our race in far Middle Asia depended upon it as a forage, and its virtues as pasturage were held in high esteem. Hence, for example, who can gainsay that when to restore his lost manhood it was decreed that King Nebuchadnezzar should graze with the beasts of the field it was not a dewy alfalfa pasture in which he found healing and by which his kingdom and honor were regained! It is marvelous that this plant, so old in the world's agriculture, should come to so many after thousands of years as an amazing revelation."

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 16, 1914.

There is a fair demand for all classes of alfalfa products. Buyers are anxious to get hold of supplies, as they believe that prices will go up, since hay has been placed under the quarantine by the federal government. Interstate shipments of hay have been stopped from quarantined points, and this has already given the hay market a firmer tone. Consequently, the trade are looking for the prices of alfalfa products to advance also. The Southern markets were buyers here this week, and they are taking hold in carlots. Locally the trade is showing more interest. Hay prices are up $1 a ton. The total receipts this week amounted to 192 cars, most of which has been held up by the railroads for the past few days. Quotations are: Grain mixed feed, $24@24.50; alfalfa mixed feed, $24.50@25; molasses feed, $26@26.50.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 14, 1914.

The volume of trade in alfalfa in this market for the past week was only fair. This is particularly true of alfalfa mixed feeds. The trade here are seriously considering the question of exports of alfalfa feeds in the near future. With all foreign countries showing a big decrease in grain, the natural consequence is a falling off of feedstuffs. The alfalfa yield this year in the United States is enormous, and manufacturers of alfalfa feeds will have an ample surplus for exporting to Europe. Molasses alfalfa mixed feed ruled from $21.50@22.50, and grain mixed alfalfa feed brought up to $31.50 per ton.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 16, 1914.

The alfalfa market here for the past week has shown a little improvement over the previous week, prices being 50 cents to $1 higher on alfalfa hay and about 50 cents higher on alfalfa meal. The demand for alfalfa meal and mixed feeds was somewhat stronger, and offerings were inadequate. The receipts of alfalfa hay were very light throughout the week, with a good demand and strong market.

The weather has been so exceptionally open for this season that the trade all over the country are complaining of the slow movement of feed. However, the fact that wintry weather must very soon spoil the pasturage, and the brighter financial outlook in the South, point to great improvement in the feed situation in the near future.

The National Stock Yards, at East St. Louis, were reopened the latter part of the week, after being closed for several days for the purpose of cleaning and fumigating. No cases of the hoof and mouth disease have been found there.

Track sales reported during the week were: No. 3 alfalfa hay at $13@14; No. 2 at $14@14.50 to $14@14.50; No. 1 at $16@17 to $17.50@18. Quote No. 2 alfalfa meal at $16; No. 1 at $18@18.50, and choice at $19@19.50.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 14, 1914.

Market for alfalfa hay was some better last week on account of big sales to French army officers who intend to export horses and mules out of New Orleans. It is estimated that hundreds of cars will be needed for this trade, as the movement will reach 60,000 horses, at the lowest estimate, and continue for several months. Quotations were stationary, with No. 1 hay bringing $21@22 per ton; alfalfa meal, No. 1, $23@24 (no choice offered); prime, $21@22 per ton; mixed feeds, molasses $24@26 and grain mixed feeds $27@32.

The grain storehouse belonging to C. C. Gray, at St. Paul, Minn., was recently damaged by fire. Loss $16,000.

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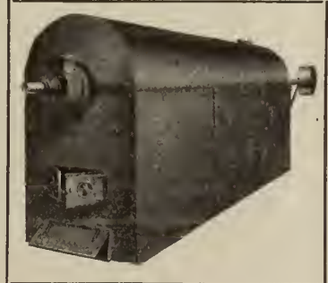

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FOR SALE—50 barrel flour mill, which has an elevator in connection with a storage capacity of 5,000 bushels. The mill is situated one block from the P. M. R. R. in the town of Ubly, Mich. Address Mrs. Aug. Schraeder, Ubly, Mich.

POSITION WANTED.

POSITION WANTED—As head miller, by married man with 12 years' actual experience. Had charge of last mill for nine years. Best of references. Full particulars in first letter. Address G. Stiles, Lake Mills, Wis. R. F. D. No. 2.

WANTED—A permanent position anywhere by a sober engineer who takes special interest in fire sprinklers and precautionary methods. Have power house tools and instruments. State size of plant and salary paid and get my references. If desired, will call and see you. Address Engineer, 236 Third street, San Francisco, California.

WANTED—Position by a competent head miller of 30 years' practical experience, who can give satisfaction in yield, quality, and percentages, also first-class recommendations. Address John Loughrey, Humbodt, Nebraska.

WANTED—Position as head miller in good mill of 100 to 500 bbl. capacity. I am thoroughly up-to-date in modern milling, and capable of obtaining the best results in quality and yield. Am married, 30 years of age, have had more than 12 years' experience in different mills. I do not use liquor in any form. Can furnish satisfactory recommendations as to character and ability. Give capacity, make of machinery and wages paid in first letter. Address Head Miller, 710 Ninth avenue, Shenandoah, Iowa.

WANTED—Position by a practical miller with 35 years' experience in milling. Would like a position in a mill of 50, 75 or 100-bbl. capacity. Have milled both hard and soft wheat. Am sober and steady. Can furnish good references. Can do some repairing. Address Box 246, Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—I have for sale corrugating machinery, including tools for cutting corrugations. Write for particulars. Muncy Machinery & Supply Co., J. E. Eaker, Muncy, Pa.

FOR SALE—Flour and feed mill located in New Hope, Pa., in a good dairy section of Bucks County. Unfailing water power. Business in flourishing condition. To be sold on account of death of owner. Principals only. Mrs. Isaac W. Holcomb, Lambertville, N. J.

FOR SALE—Oklahoma elevator for sale; modern, 20,000 bus. capacity. Only one in center of good grain district, where grain is all sold and none fed; also 700 ton hay barn. Address Newcomer, Adair, Okla.

FOR SALE—One 72x18 Atlas boiler. Inspector allows 150 lbs. pressure. One 36x63 stack. One 14x42 Reynolds Corliss engine. One Stilwell open heater and pump with pipe and fittings complete. If interested, ask for price. We will make good price on same. All in good shape. Taken out on account of increased capacity. Will sell all together or by individual piece. K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kan.

FOR SALE—25 h. p., 32 h. p. and 60 h. p. Fairbanks-Morse oil and gasoline engines. Slightly used and all complete. A. H. McDonald, 549 W. Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—One pulley, 60x15, bore 4⅛, with bushing 3 3-16, price $28.50; one pulley, 60x17, bore 3 3-16, price $32.50; one floor belt tightener, with pulley 40x16, take up worked with chain or hand wheel, 4' 6" clearance, price $36; three pillow blocks, bore 2 15-16, ring oiling, price each $3.50; three rigid pillow blocks, bore 2 15-16, price each $1.75; two rigid pillow blocks, bore 3 3-16, heavy pattern, price each $2.75; one rigid post hanger, bore 3 3-16, price $2.75; one Hill steam deep well pump, cylinder 4" diameter by 20" stroke, in good order, price $45; one No. 2 McNeil wheat steamer, first-class condition, price $10; two pairs secondhand chilled iron rolls, size 9x18, to fit Allis roller mill frame, price per pair $40. Address Louis Wagner, Beresford, S. D.

FOR SALE—At a sacrifice, one Fairbanks Morse gas or oil 60 H. P. engine in good condition. Address L. D. Kneeland, McPherson, Kansas

Mobile, Ala., Nov. 14, 1914.

Business in flour has shown a little improvement over the previous week but buying continues on small scale and for immediate shipment only. With the opening up of cotton exchanges for full business next Monday it is believed the situation will be helped wonderfully, inasmuch as farmers will doubtless be more ready sellers. Until cotton does begin to move in volume it is hardly to be expected that conditions will improve much.

Mill feeds, while showing some strength, are in small demand. The same policy as to buying here holds as regards flour. Grazing continues good, and with grain raised still in hands of local farmers business in all lines of the grain trade is lagging.

Jobbers' prices: Soft winter wheat, wood basis, highest patent, $6.35@6.50; standard patent, $5.75@6; low patent, $5.50@5.70; pearl meal, 96-lb. sacks, $2; cream meal, 10c less; No. 2 white corn, sacked, 92½@95c; No. 2 yellow or mixed, 87½@90c; No. 2 w. clipped oats, sacked, 60c; No. 3 w. oats, 58@59c; pure wheat bran, per 100 lbs., $1.30; pure wheat shorts, per 100lbs., $1.45@1.50; corn chops, per 100 lbs., $1.65; price 7½ per cent c. s. meal, $23@25; c. s. hulls, $10@11; choice green alfalfa hay, $21@23; No. 1 timothy hay, $22.50@25; mixed alfalfa and molasses feeds, $27@34.

The W. C. Pitt Warehouse Co., Lovelock, Nev., have just installed, in addition to their 60-bbl. mill, a steam rolling plant with a capacity of 20 tons in 10 hours.

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Death of William Smiley

Well-Known Iowa Miller Is Taken Suddenly by Heart Trouble.

William Smiley, of the Plymouth Milling Co., Le Mars, Iowa, died suddenly from an attack of heart disease at his home at Le Mars on Tuesday, November 24. He had suffered from heart trouble at times during the last year or two but he was not considered seriously ill and his death was very sudden and a severe shock to the community and his many friends.

Probably there was not a miller in Iowa who had a wider acquaintance in the milling and grain trade than William Smiley. He was connected with the Plymouth Milling Co. for 36 years and from grain buyer in the early days on the street, he became a director and stockholder and as general traveling representative, he was a frequent visitor at Omaha, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Chicago and other important markets. He looked after the outside business of the company, having charge of the grain elevators and the grain purchases outside of Le Mars.

Mr. Smiley was an alert, keen business man and was highly regarded by many friends in the grain and milling business who respected his good judgment and esteemed his admirable personal qualities. At home, he was public spirited and very active in the Sunday school work of the First Congregational Church, of which he was a charter member.

The funeral was held from that church on Thursday afternoon and was largely attended. During the services the mill was closed and the employes attended the funeral in a body.

William Smiley was born in the city of New York on March 11, 1859. He was early left an orphan and when ten years old went to Wisconsin and was reared by A. W. Gilbert, who lived in Le Mars for many years. Mr. Smiley went to St. Paul after leaving school and came to Le Mars about thirty-seven or thirty-eight years ago. He worked for the late A. W. Gilbert at Le Mars and Seney and 36 years ago started to work for the Plymouth Milling Co. Mr. Smiley in early days bought grain on the streets when half a dozen buyers were in active competition.

William Smiley was united in marriage 28 years ago to a Le Mars girl, Miss Clara Rounds, and their married life has been a most happy one. Two sons are left to mourn with the mother. They are Yale Smiley, who is making good in the legal profession in St. Paul, and Mervale Smiley, who holds a responsible position in a bank in that city.

Light Movement of Wheat.

Winter wheat conditions continue favorable, and, with the exception of some minor complaints of dry weather, the plant is making progress in all directions. The open weather and high prices have lessened the feeding of wheat to stock, and consumption through this source is under last year. Indications are that a materially lighter movement of wheat to market will prevail from now forward.

R. J. Woodyard, of Adel, Ia., has sold his flour and feed business to George Conant.

Ask for Lower Rates to St. Louis.

Charles Rippin, traffic commissioner of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, will present the case against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad before the Public Service Commission of Missouri on Dec. 9. This is one of a number of cases brought to secure equal rates to St. Louis from Missouri points on the direct lines to Chicago.

For many years the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad has refused to publish joint through rates on grain and flour from its stations in western Missouri to St. Louis, so that the only basis on which such transportation could be secured was by adding the rate from the point of origin to the nearest junction of a connecting line on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road to the rate of such connecting line from such junction to St. Louis. The total figures resulting from the sum of these two rates amounted in most cases to a higher charge for transporting grain and flour to St. Louis than the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul would carry the same shipment to Chicago for, notwithstanding the mileage to St. Louis is from about 80 to 200 miles shorter than to Chicago, according to the location of the station.

Other railroads in the same section of the state grant St. Louis a 3-cent lower rate than Chicago. The rates from Chicago to Eastern territory are generally 3 cents lower than from St. Louis to the same territory. Thus, where the rate to St. Louis is 3 cents lower than to Chicago from Missouri points of origin, the two markets are on an equality in the total transportation charges to a greater portion of Eastern territory, but where the rate to St. Louis is as high as or higher than to Chicago the through charge to Eastern territory will naturally be 3 cents or more out of line with the cost of transportation by way of Chicago and the St. Louis market is necessarily deprived of the business under such a state of affairs. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul having refused to rectify this matter complaint has been entered before the Public Service Commission of Missouri by the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, asking that this unjust discrimination against St. Louis be removed.

Daily Flour Special to East.

W. A. McGowan, Kansas City Commercial Agent for the Nickel Plate Line, has inaugurated a flour special for Southwestern millers, which will handle exclusively domestic and export shipments of flour from the Southwest moving to Eastern points. The new train leaves Chicago nightly, and arrives at New York the third morning following. Flour moving over the Nickel Plate Line is concentrated at Chicago from the Southwest and Missouri stations, and is then carried by this special to the Atlantic seaboard. One Kansas milling concern alone, which was instrumental in the inauguration of this special fast freight service, is moving thousands of flour weekly for export.

Mr. McGowan says the movement from the Southwest carried by this train will amount to more than 40 cars daily. The service will be regular, and according to present plans, will be maintained throughout the year.

W. H. Ferguson will open a flour and feed business at North Grandon, Wis.

Meet Railroad Officials

Millers' Committee Protests Against Increased Minimum and Rate Advances.

The traffic committee of the Southwestern Millers' League, appointed at the special meeting at Kansas City on Nov. 13, had an important conference with the traffic officials of Western roads at St. Louis on Nov. 19. The subjects under consideration were the proposed changes in minimum car weights in Western territory from 30,000 to 40,000 lbs., the advanced rates and reports that a charge of one cent per 100 lbs. would be made for milling-in-transit tonnage.

The committee of millers attending the conference were as follows: Henry Lassen, of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, Kan.; C. L. Roos, of the Hunter Milling Co., Wellington, Kan.; Chauncy Abbott, of the Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., Schuyler, Neb.; L. E. Moses, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City; M. E. Humphrey, of the Chickasha Milling Co., Chickasha, Okla., and C. V. Topping, of the Southwestern Millers' League, Wichita.

The railroads were represented by officials of lines west and south of St. Louis, with headquarters in St. Louis, and the following officials from other points were also in attendance: F. B. Houghton, Santa Fe lines, Chicago; J. R. Koontz, Santa Fe lines, Topeka; E. D. Brigham, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago; George H. Crosby, Burlington; J. G. Morrison, Chicago Great Western; J. T. Conley, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; S. H. Johnson, Rock Island lines; C. C. Cameron, Illinois Central, Chicago; H. A. Weaver, Kansas City Southern, Kansas City; E. B. Boyd, chairman Western Trunk Line committee, Chicago; W. A. Poteet, chairman Trans-Missouri Freight Bureau, Kansas City; E. H. Wood, Union Pacific, Omaha; W. M. Lampton, Denver & Rio Grande, Denver.

Will Ask for Suspensions.

Protests against the acceptance of these tariffs have been filed by the various traffic associations and commercial organizations throughout the Southwest with the Interstate Commerce Commission, asking for a suspension of the tariffs pending a hearing by the commission to determine the reasonableness and necessity of the proposed advances. The various state commissions have also filed protests against these proposed advances and it is probable that the tariffs will be suspended in order to give the shippers an opportunity to carefully and thoroughly check and compare the proposed new rates to determine how they will affect the millers in the Southwest as compared to other sections, and if no discrimination is shown the millers may not object to a reasonable advance in rates, but they will protest seriously against the proposed increase in the interstate minimum from 30,000 to 40,000 lbs., also the proposed milling-in-transit charge of one cent per hundred.

The protests filed by the various traffic associations and state commissions also include the proposed advance in export rates to the Gulf. The new tariffs and supplements were issued so rapidly and in such great numbers that it was impossible to check them carefully and thoroughly before they became effective. Consequently, there was but one course to pursue—to have them all suspended, thus giving ample time to make comparisons to determine whether or not the advances are uniform all over the country.

Kansas City Wheat Situation.

Elevator stocks of wheat in Kansas City are fast nearing the 10,000,000-mark. Stocks are expected to pile up here, as a result of the embargo at Galveston. The increase last week was only 37,073 bus., but receipts fell off about 200 cars. Total arrivals of wheat last week were 1,863 cars, compared with 2,010 cars in the preceding week, 344 cars a year ago and 756 cars in 1912.

Cash wheat was several cents higher at the close, but advancing prices seemed to have an unfavorable influence on the country movement, at least a very sharp contraction in receipts was apparent throughout the Southwest.

T. L. Hoffman, of Wichita, Kan., who is in charge of the 100 country elevators of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., while in Kansas City last week said that purchases of his company in territory south of the Union Pacific Railroad in Kansas have dropped to 15,000 bus. daily, instead of 40,000 to 60,000 bus. as formerly. "This contraction in wheat marketings by farmers is not due to exhaustion of reserves," said Mr. Hoffman, "but to the refusal of farmers to sell at below $1 per bu. General responses received to inquiries I sent out regarding new crop wheat indicate that rain is needed nearly everywhere. South of Wichita the Hessian fly is a menace."

Suspend Increased Trap Car Charges.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 23, 1914.

The Interstate Commerce Commission announced that it would suspend from Dec. 1 until March 31 the operation of certain schedules appearing in tariffs of carriers operating in official classification territory and in Western trunk line territory. The suspended schedules provide new charges for so-called trap or ferry car service.

The commission in its advanced rate decision of July 29 suggested the advisability of increasing these very rates. The suspended schedules as to traffic handled at Western termini points of Western trunk lines and at points west thereof provide for a charge of 4 cents per 100 pounds, with a minimum charge of $4 per car, in addition to the regular less-than-carload rates. At points east of the Western termini points carriers propose an additional charge of 2 cents per 100 pounds, with a minimum charge of $2 per car. Trap or ferry car service is similar to switching or spotting service, but is performed on a smaller scale.

Herbert E. Rycroft, president of the Bartlett-Frazier Co., of Chicago, died suddenly last Saturday night from a stroke of apoplexy. He had been connected with that company for over 20 years, and was a well-known expert on crop and statistical conditions relating to the grain trade. A. C. Petri, St. Louis representative for the Bartlett-Frazier Co., went to Chicago Monday to attend Mr. Rycroft's funeral.

The City Mills, of Fort Wayne, Ind., owned by C. Tresselt & Sons, are operating night and day on an order from one of the European belligerents. A carload of flour is being shipped every 10 days to New York for reshipment to Christiania, Norway, and thence to unknown destination. This is to be continued indefinitely.

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Orders and Shipping Directions.

When is an order sent in by a salesman an order and when it is a mere offer? This interesting subject for millers is illuminated from a legal standpoint by Attorney Buckley in this issue. Practically all order blanks used by millers and jobbers of flour contain the wording: "Subject to confirmation by———— Milling Co.," and letter heads have the wording "All mail quotations subject to market changes," and another phrase "Not responsible for delays by strikes, accidents or causes beyond our control." Millers may have supposed in theory that after a buyer had signed the sale contract that the confirmation was a mere formality to show that the prices, terms and conditions were understood by both alike.

This is not so, according to the legal interpretation made by Attorney Buckley and the sale is not concluded nor does it become legally binding upon either principal until duly confirmed by the seller. So careful attention is necessary to confirming sales to make them good legally. Probably the question of the legality of a sale is not so troublesome to millers as to have plenty of orders and at times it appears that either prices or terms are not so important as an order. But as often happens getting the order is only part of the battle and getting shipping instructions is still harder when on arrival draft terms as that implies getting the money for the sale.

The difference between orders and shipping instructions was illustrated by a miller recently to explain why his mill was not running. "We have orders enough on our books to keep going steadily for some time ahead. But we cannot make the flour in some cases without specifications as to packages and in other cases, we are waiting for shipping orders, our customers in the South are frank enough to say they can not order the flour shipped because they would have to sell it on credit and pay cash for it. There is a large profit in some of these orders for the buyers yet they cannot order out the flour. A case which is perhaps typical is of a customer of 20 years' standing, who has 500 barrels still to order out on a 2,000 barrel contract made at lower prices than prevail today. The flour should have been shipped long ago. We are carrying the order along for the old customer and expect he will pay the carrying charges when he eventually takes delivery. No, we are not going to cancel the balance. What else can we do but wait under the circumstances?"

The incident but illustrates that custom and expediency, whether business-like or not, is stronger at times than the exact legality of a contract or the manner in which it is carried out. It may also be true that an offer confirmed by the mill becomes an order but an order, on the part of the buyer, must be confirmed by shipping instructions before it really is an order or becomes of much practical use to the miller.

The Millers' Help to Belgium.

Millers in all sections of the United States have responded generously as was expected, to the relief of stricken Belgium. Contributions of flour have been liberally made as the most practicable method of assistance. A land of prosperity and thrift and independence has been plunged in a few months of devastation to a land of hunger and want, where even the necessities of living must be supplied from outside. Without being responsible for the horrors of war, the Belgians have been made the greatest of sufferers; thousands of refugees are being cared for in England but still thousands upon thousands are in danger of starvation. To this cause of humanity, the United States has been ready with succor from the comparative bounty and the millers have been liberal and ready to co-operate with others in sharing the burdens, even if not being responsible for the calamity which has engulfed all of Europe.

"Unintelligent Regulation."

While President Ripley of the Santa Fe Railroad, was making a most pessimistic address before the Western Economic Society in Chicago, his railroad was said to have over 3,000 cars of wheat en route to Galveston to be loaded for export and an embargo was in effect against the shipping of any more grain. President Ripley had a great deal of criticism for the Interstate Commerce Commission and while not objecting to the regulation of railroads, he had much fault to find with "unintelligent regulation," as he termed it.

Shippers of wheat in the Southwest are said to have demurrage charges of an aggregate of $80,000 accrued on delayed cars at Galveston during the past few month. A statement was made that officials of the road expected to collect these demurrage charges stating that since the conditions at the port were known to every shipper and dealer, the demurrage charged by the roads for the use of the cars is a just debt contracted knowingly and should be paid.

The Santa Fe Railroad was asked to put in rates which would allow the wheat loaded on their lines to go to New Orleans that the congestion at Galveston might be relieved by diverting some of the grain for export loading to other points. But they followed the usual railroad policy in not complying with what was a reasonable request from the standpoint of a shipper and what would probably be granted as reasonable if brought before the Interstate Commerce Commission. If the railroad officials believe that the conditions at Galveston were known to shippers, were they ignorant themselves of these conditions when they allowed their cars to be loaded and billed to Galveston and who is more responsible for the delay caused by congestion on the Southern divisions of the road, the railroad officials or the shippers?

While it is considered quite the proper thing for railroad officials, especially their presidents to protest against the clamor of the public as the cause for "unintelligent regulation" and to blame all the financial troubles to interference by nation and state, the railroads are still giving object lessons of conditions which brought about so much regulation. Shippers on lines in Missouri like the Chicago & Alton and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul which do not reach St. Louis direct have not had access to the market because these lines refused to publish joint through rates on grain and grain products from stations in Missouri to St. Louis. Although the distance to St. Louis was much less than to Chicago, the shippers were obliged to pay a much higher rate because the two local rates were much more than the through rate to Chicago. The desire to secure the long haul and all of the transportation charge instead of its proportion accruing by a joint rate with another line to St. Louis, deprived both the shippers of the benefits of the nearer market at St. Louis and kept St. Louis from any chance of competing for business. The activity of the traffic commissioner of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange has brought these rates to the attention of the Public Service Commission of Missouri and a hearing will be held in December at which shippers on these lines will be heard.

These two cases of recent development are not cited as exceptional instances but are typical of conditions growing out of railroad transportation as it still exists. That shippers and the public retaliate and use the power vested in the legislative bodies and in state and national commissions is not surprising. That railroad presidents complain of "unintelligent regulation" is probably based upon much of fact. As for unreasonable and arbitrary exactions, the railroads have had a much longer period of power and the necessity of regulation occurred in large measure before shippers and the public were given any opportunity to secure their rights or even exercise "unintelligent regulation."

The railroads would have more sympathy and get more support from all sources in their laudable efforts to increase their revenues, if the public did not have such a good memory. It is hard to forget that investigations have shown the extravagance and absolute looting of railroads within this generation and that much of the regulation was forced by conditions which the railroads created against the protests of shippers. The next generation of railroad officials will probably have less cause to complain of "unintelligent regulation" because they will not need as much regulation or as President Ripley predicted, the railroads will have to be taken over by the government to own and operate as well as regulate.

Grain Raising in the South.

A writer in the Atlanta Constitution makes a protest against the agitation in some Southern states which would result in the building of grain elevators. He points out the failure, under similar conditions in 1905, of a proposal to erect packing houses. The arguments are sound, for the South needs to feed itself first and ship out a surplus of foodstuffs later. That cotton will continue to be the staple crop and grain and stock raised to feed the people of the country is shown as follows:

"Two large grain crops never follow in succession, and we should grow all the grain we can to reduce as far as possible the cost of living. We have thousands of people now out of employment, and these people are entitled to a living, and must be fed. After next year the Southern people should grow cotton. I agree that this is a cotton country, and if grown along sane lines would make us the richest people in the world. All of us should, however, produce our own food crops—grain and meat—and then grow all the cotton possible.

"I feel that we have learned our lesson, and that in the future this will be done. Not a pound of grain, excepting next year, should ever be shipped out of the South, except on four feet. We should have in every community small flour mills and make our own bread, but I cannot believe that we need grain elevators. There are now several in Mississippi that have been idle for years.

"Our lands need building up. This can be done with live stock better than in any other way, and if we should proceed to grow grain and ship out the grain we will not enrich our soils, but will continue to rob them of their fertility. So let's don't get hysterical and spend money uselessly on grain elevators, but let's proceed along

sane and rational lines, and prepare not only to grow our own grain and meat, but also to build up our soils by the same process."

Storage Charges Opposed

Eastern Flour Markets Are Protesting Against Reduction of Flour Storage.

New York, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1914.

Eastern flour trade interests are opposed to the new storage charges provided in tariffs filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission and recently made public. The New York and Philadelphia flour dealers are planning to send committees to the Interstate Commerce Commission protesting against these new charges and asking for immediate suspension pending a hearing as to their reasonableness. All of the flour handlers in New York City and Philadelphia are opposed to the changes, which provide that free storage time should be cut down from 10 days to five days in New York. Baltimore has also filed protest with the commission, tariffs affecting that market providing for free storage time of two days, compared with four days formerly. Free storage time at Philadelphia has also been cut down from four days to two days. The new tariffs have been filed to go into effect on Dec. 1. All Eastern roads are asking for reductions in free storage periods.

Philadelphia plans to send a committee composed of the leading flour jobbers and brokers to protest against the changes. All of the concerns handling flour in carlots are opposed to the changes, as it is their claim that at least four days of free storage are necessary. The committee to be sent to Washington from Philadelphia is composed of George C. Shane, W. A. Huey, John H. Irwin, Hubert J. Horan and President S. F. Graff, of the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange. The New York committee to protest the new tariffs includes the following: G. A. Zabriskie, E. G. Broenniman, H. M. Bogert and Alfred Romer.

The new storage tariffs will affect those mills and jobbers who maintain stocks of flour in New York City and other large Eastern markets for distributing purposes. The effect of the new schedules will be to double the former storage charges and reduce considerably the amount of flour usually held in storage.

Should the new tariffs go into effect flour trade interests are planning to put a counter proposition before the Interstate Commerce Commission providing that railroads should be compelled to specify delivery dates. However, flour trade interests in Eastern markets are planning a strenuous fight against the new tariffs.

Premium for Durum Wheat.

Owing partly to the export demand for macaroni and macaroni flour, durum wheat is commanding a premium of four to six cents per bu. at most markets over winter and spring grades. Mills in the Northwest report some difficulty in securing sufficient supplies of durum to fill their demand for macaroni flour. Export trade in this flour has been unusually heavy the past three months. Durum wheat mills in Minnesota are paying up to $1.12 per bu. for durum wheat at Nebraska points.

The farmers in the vicinity of Merritt, Ill., are going to erect a co-operative elevator at that point. They expect to have it completed by spring.

J. A. Harrison & Co., Heyworth, Ill., incorporated for $40,000, to do a lumber and grain business.

The Elysian Milling Co., Elysian, Minn., suffered a $36,000 fire loss recently. Insurance $20,000.

Lake navigation will close on Nov. 30, but this announcement is not of as much interest to millers as in ordinary years. Most of the flour moving from the Southwest to Eastern points has been by fast freight, the rgent foreign demand making impossible the use of the lake route. A smaller amount of flour moved via the lake route the past three months than in the same time during the past five years. Still some domestic shipments to New York and Boston have moved over the lake route, quick shipment not being necessary.

Grain interests throughout the country are urging on their congressmen that they give consideration to the grain trades act immediately when Congress convenes. The Department of Agriculture is also planning to support this bill and make it an administrative measure. It provides for federal enforcement of the grain grades standardized by the Department of Agriculture, and also provides means for standardization of all cereals.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: A. Clausen, Harlow, N. D., harrow; O. J. Erickson, Benson, Minn., grain smut cleaner; J. H. Spangler, Minneapolis, Minn., egg shipping case.

M. D. King Milling Co., Pittsfield, Ill.: "We are running full time. Flour business has been dull for past two weeks in East and South; fair locally. Good demand for mill feed. About 20 per cent of wheat being held."

Broughton Roller Mills, Broughton, Ill.: "We are running 10 hours daily, and the flour business is only fair. We can't supply the demand for mill feed and are in the market ourselves. About 20 per cent of wheat is held."

Steeleville Milling Co., Steeleville, Ill.: "We are running half time. Business is improving. It is good locally and fair in the South. Mill feed is in strong demand. About 45 per cent of wheat crop is being held."

Chippewa Milling Co., Montevideo, Minn.: "We are running full time. Flour business fair locally, but dull elsewhere. Mill feed fair demand. About 70 per cent of the wheat is still in farmers' hands."

Louisville Milling Co., Louisville, Ky.: "We are running full time. Flour business fair locally and in East, but poor in Southern markets. Mill feed fair. No wheat being held here."

Pennville Milling Co., Pennville, Ind.: "We are running nine to 10 hours, and business is slow. Fair demand for mill feed. About 20 per cent of the wheat is still held."

O. F. Brewer, Freetown, Ind.: "We are running 14 hours, and business is good locally. Mill feed slow. Not over 10 per cent of wheat being held."

The Yerxa, Andrews & Thurston mill, in Minneapolis, Minn., has been completed and is in operation. This is a 1,000-bbl. steam power mill, and will grind durum wheat exclusively.

The Campbell Milling Co. has taken over the business of the Model Mills, at McLeansboro, Ill.

William T. Lane, of Clinton, Ill., has bought the elevator at Lane, Ill., from William P. Day.

The Peotone Farmers' Elevator Co., Peotone, Ill., incorporated for $15,000.

Andrew Miller has installed a Midget Marvel mill at Montpelier, Ind.

An Offer or An Order?

The Legal Interpretation of What Constitutes a Contract Made by Salesmen.

(Copyright, November, 1914, by Elton J. Buckley.)

Rather singularly, I have three inquiries this week from readers of these articles in widely separated sections of the country, all of which ask for a solution of the same problem. Since it is of general trade interest, both to manufacturers who sell and to jobbers and retailers who buy, I shall devote this article to it, and the correspondents in question (they are in Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Michigan) will please consider this an answer to their letters.

From the three inquiries I have stated the following composite question, which contains everything raised in all the letters:

"A salesman calls upon us for an order, and, we will assume, gets one from some member of our concern who has authority to give orders. As we understand it, this becomes from that moment a contract binding upon us. In other words, the firm to whom the order is given can make us take the goods. But when does the order become a contract binding upon the other party—when the salesman accepts it or when it is sent in to his house and accepted there? Suppose the latter is the case, but we are never given any notice of its acceptance, have we a right to consider it a contract, and, if so, when?"

The answer to this question depends upon several considerations. most important among them being (1) what does the contract say, if it is a written contract; (2) what is the authority of the salesman to accept orders; and (3) what has the particular firm been accustomed to do in the past; in other words, what has been its "course of dealing"?

With many firms employing salesmen, the latter have authority merely to accept orders tentatively and to submit them to the house. They represent nothing more than the messengers between the buyer and the seller. This lack of authority is usually communicated by a clause in the order form which reads something like this:

"IMPORTANT NOTICE.

"The salesman or representative of this house to which this order is given has no authority to accept it, and does not accept it except for forwarding to the undersigned. All orders must be accepted by the undersigned and notice of acceptance or rejection will be mailed to the customer within a reasonable time after the receipt of the order.

"JOHN JONES & CO."

The buyer who signs an order blank with this in it is bound by it, whether he reads it or not, and he can never hold a firm responsible on an order of this sort unless he has received their notice of acceptance. It would save a lot of lawsuits if everybody employing salesmen would do this, for it would make the transaction absolutely definite, instead of indefinite, as transactions are now when they depend on the exact moment when they became a contract.

The buyer who signs an order like the above is in the position of a man who has merely made an offer, which may be accepted or not. If the firm accept it, it is a contract and he can hold them responsible. If it is rejected he has no redress, and if he never receives any answer at all he has nothing he can go on.

But many firms employing salesmen are not willing to do this, because they want to bind the buyer right away, while the salesman is in his store. Where the order is not binding on the seller until accepted by him, it is likewise not binding on the buyer until it is accepted, and he can cancel it up to that time with perfect freedom. One of my correspondents is wrong when he assumes that the minute he gives an order to a salesman it becomes a contract binding upon him whether it is on the other man or not. That is not the case, and under the law of contract it can never be the case. Both parties must be bound or neither is bound.

Now let us suppose a case where the contract says nothing about the salesman's authority to accept contracts. In all cases like that it is difficult to know the status of the order. Questions as to its status usually arise on an advancing market. A salesman will get an order, for instance, on Jan. 2, when the market for the product purchased was five cents per pound. The salesman mailed his order on the night of the 2nd, and possibly it did not reach his house until the 4th; certainly not before some time on the 3rd. After the order was given, but before it actually reached the house, the market advanced to a point where the house could not accept it at five cents. The house declines to fill the order, and the buyer must go out in the market and buy goods to take the place of those ordered, at a considerably higher price.

Now, that house may have had a legal right to refuse that order, and it may not have had. If it had no right to refuse it, the buyer can hold it responsible for his loss. If it had a right to refuse he is without redress.

Its right to refuse, of course, depends on whether the salesman had authority to accept orders, not for forwarding only, but to accept them then and there. If he had, no matter whether the authority was express or implied, the order became a contract when he got it, and the house cannot refuse to fill it. How can it be told whether the salesman had authority or not? If there is nothing in writing, it can usually be told only by considering what the salesman has been in the habit of doing. If he has always apparently accepted orders, and if the goods have always been shipped, then the law would say that the buyer has a right to assume that the salesman had authority and the house was bound. If, on the other hand, anything had happened in past dealings to show that the house did not mean to give the salesman authority, a different situation would be presented. I mean, for example, if the house had rejected any orders a buyer had previously given the salesman, and he (the buyer) had accepted the rejection, the law would say that the buyer had been made to clearly understand that orders were not binding until confirmed by the house. In that case the house would not be bound.

Missouri Notes.

Schumacher & Hahn have awarded the contract for the erection of a 10,000-bu. elevator at Cosby, Mo.

The elevator at Waverly, Mo., belonging to W. A. Guenther, was destroyed by fire recently. Loss, $2,500.

F. E. Smith, manager of the Becker & Langenburg Milling Co., of Republic, Mo., reports that the Republic mills purchased 11,000 bus. of wheat last week and 8,000 bus. the week before.

The Myer-Robinson Milling Co. plant, at Stotts City, Mo., was destroyed by fire last week. The loss was $12,000, of which only $2,000 was covered by insurance. The mill will probably not be rebuilt.

W. T. Anderson, of the Boone County Milling Co., Columbia, Mo., says the wheat in that county will be severely damaged by Hessian fly next spring. He has found flies in enormous numbers, and says that one field near Columbia is literally swarming with them.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 23, 1914.

Irregularity in the trade of Kansas City and Southwestern mills characterized the general market for hard winter wheat flour during the past week. Some mills booked a heavy volume of business to domestic and export points, but a majority had light trade to home markets and are only operating 12 to 18 hours. There is a slight general increase in the volume of new sales booked by Kansas mills, indicating to a certain extent that most of the jobbing trade at least is planning to lay in stocks to cover their holiday needs. Large sales to Atlantic Coast points were booked by some mills, but others received bids of jobbers that were 20 to 30c out of line on straight goods.

Prices fluctuated within a narrow range, but closing quotations were on the same basis as last week. Established brands of 95 per cent flour were offered freely by mills at $4.55 to $4.95 in jutes, Kansas City basis, shipment up to the middle of January. A few Eastern sales were made on a basis of $4.50 in jutes, Kansas City, prompt shipment. Established brands of patent brought up to $5.40 to $5.60 in Missouri and Iowa. Kansas mills are asking up to $6 per bbl. for patents in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, delivered.

An interesting development in the flour situation is the unusually high prices mills are obtaining for their clear output. Fancy clear, ranging from 25 to 35 per cent, is held at about 25c under straight grade prices, due to the large foreign demand for clear. In ordinary times, mills now quoting a differential of only 25c in clear prices have literally dumped their output in foreign markets at 60c to $1 below straight values. Mills can easily sell their output of clear for the next three months on the present basis, and in quite a few instances, managers declare that their principal trouble, as far as clear is concerned, is in not over-selling.

Because of the lack of a surplus of clear grades, importers are now bidding for straight grades and patents. The small differential between clear and straight prices has made possible sales of patent to England, Norway and Sweden. Importers bid on a basis of about $4.50 per bbl. for patents in jutes, Kansas City, while offers on straights ranged from $4.20 to $4.35, Kansas City basis.

Local trade in the Southwest is buying in a steady way. Mixed car trade is taking more feed than usual, many insisting on the full 50 per cent feed in minimum cars. Iowa trade is of fair volume, but bakers there are not buying.

Shipping directions are not good. Buyers with contracts want to get as much of their flour in warehouses before holiday season as possible, and are ordering out as fast as mills will allow on old contracts. However, this is not true of the South and Southeast, which are slow on directions, and unusually so on new business.

Soft wheat mills continue to complain of business. Their prices are somewhat higher than hard winter wheat mills. Southern demand is lacking almost entirely, and directions are slow.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for November-December shipment, $4.55@4.95 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $4.15@4.45 per bbl., according to quality and grades; second clear, $3.90@4.10.

Eastern States Taking Feed.

Strength in mill feed prices all of the past week was apparent in the Southwest, as a result of increased demand for feedstuffs from Eastern states. The curtailment of the supply in the Northwest and the inability of the spring wheat mills to accept business for prompt shipment resulted in a rather large movement from the Southwest to Atlantic seaboard states on a basis of $1 per hundredweight for bran in burlap bags, Kansas City basis. Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio also bought feed from the Southwest in increased volume. Only a small surplus was available, as mills in the Southwest had an increased demand from their established trade and were not in position to do a large straight carlot business.

Buyers in all sections were bidding $1 per 100 lbs. for bran, Kansas City basis, but a number of the larger mills are holding their surplus for better prices, and are asking up to $1.03 for bran from mixed car trade. Not a few mills in Kansas have large stocks of bran in warehouses, which they stored when the market was below 10c.

Shorts were as scarce as bran, and sold at slightly higher prices. Brown shorts sold at $1.10 to $1.15, while gray shorts brought up to $1.20. Fancy white shorts were available only in mixed cars and sold at a range of $1.20 to $1.23. Best demand for shorts was from Northern and Eastern Missouri and Iowa. Arkansas took some feed, but mills made largest sales to local stations and to Missouri points. A good business was done in mixed cars of bran and shorts.

Fancy white middlings were not offered in large quantities. Prices at the close were at a range of $1.36 to $1.40. Low grade flour for feed sold up to $1.55 per 100 lbs.

Millers throughout the Southwest are exceptionally bullish on the deferred feed situation, and few are making sales for more than 10 days' shipment. Most mills are asking a premium of about five cents per 100 lbs. on feed for 30 days' shipment, while jobbers are generally finding it impossible to buy for shipment after January 1. The feed situation in the Southwest, from the viewpoint of a majority of millers in Kansas, warrants much higher prices for bran and shorts than the offal is now bringing. Therefore, they are refusing to sell for deferred delivery.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap, net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, $1 per 100 lbs.; gray shorts, $1.11@1.20; white shorts, $1.20@1.25; fancy white middlings, $1.36@1.40; red dog, $1.40@1.50.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jutes, $5.20@5.40 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $5@5.20; first clears, $4.10@4.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $5.15@5.50 per bbl.; first clears, jute, $4.50; corn meal, 35c per 17½lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $2.20@2.30 per 100, in 98s and 140s, $2.15@2.25; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $2.15@2.25 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $2.10@2.15; graham flour in small sacks, $2.15@2.50 per 100; whole wheat flour in small sacks, $2.55@2.70 per 100; 98s and 150s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180-lb., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.50; white shorts, $1.20@1.25.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $5.50@5.60 per bbl.; hard winter straight, $5.30@5.40; bran, $1@1.05 per 100; mill run, $1.15; brown shorts, $1.30; white shorts, $1.30@1.40; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $5.70@5.80 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $5.50@5.60; bran, $1.15; mill-run bran, $1.20; standard shorts, $1.25@1.30; corn meal, 34@35c per 17½-lb. sack; corn chop, $1.40@1.50 per 100.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5.60@5.80 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $5.50@5.60; corn meal, 17-lb. sacks, 38@40c; bran, $1.15 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $6.30@6.40 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $5.80 per bbl.; bran, $1.30 per 100; shorts, $1.50; corn meal, 65c per 35-lb. sack.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Local mills continue to operate on more than 80 per cent of full time. Last week production of mills was 61,900 bbls., compared with 63,900 bbls. in the preceding week, 58,700 bbls. two weeks ago and 41,400 bbls in the corresponding week last year. The small output a year ago was due to the fact that the Southwestern Milling Co. plant had been destroyed by fire. For the coming week, indications are that a small decrease in the output will be recorded, because of the Thanksgiving holiday.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

Ralph Hoffman, of the Hoffman Mills of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Enterprise, Kan., was a visitor in Kansas City several days last week.

J. H. Compton, who travels in Kansas and Oklahoma for the Bemis Bag Co., was a visitor in Kansas City on Friday and Saturday of last week.

The Van Alstyne, Texas, Roller Mills, owned by McKinney & Marr, burned to the ground last week. Loss was more than $12,000, with insurance of only $6,500.

The Haven Mill Co., Haven, Kan., through its manager Charles E. Jones, is actively supporting the Belgian relief fund. Mr. Jones and the managers of the two country elevators at Haven plan to secure a car of flour from their station.

G. H. Henderson, for 25 years head engineer at the International Mills, Sterling, Kan., resigned last week to accept a similar place with the New Era Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kan. He will be succeeded by H. A. Misner, at the International Mills.

The Topeka Milling Co., Topeka, Kan., through its receivers, will allow the free use of its warehouse and mill as a receiving point for small shipments of flour for the Kansas Belgian relief fund. Flour will be forwarded to the Atlanti coast in carlots from the warehouse.

J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas Department of Agriculture, has asked his 2,000 correspondents in the state who raised the largest arceage of wheat in 1914. This is to settle a publicity dispute as to who has really been the wheat king in Kansas since the death of James Fike, of Colby.

The Yukon Mill & Grain Co., Yukon, Ok., is running full time, and reports an active business in flour and feed to Oklahoma and Southern states. The mill is booked up for some time, and has been running full time since the increase in its capacity was completed on this crop year. The cottou situation in the South has not affected its business materially.

Remodeling work on the plant of the Abilene Milling Co., Abilene, Kan., is being rushed, as present plans call for the resumption of operation before the new year. W. R. Arndt, who will manage the mill, is overseeing the making of repairs. Mr. Arndt says that prospects indicate that the mill will start full time, as inquiries from the old trade of the company presage a good business from the start.

The experimental mill in the milling department at the Kansas State Agricultural College will grind a carload of "Aggies Best" flour for Belgian sufferers. Wheat will be obtained from the experiment station at Hays, Kan. Flour will be packed in sacks bearing the college colors, and will be shipped in a car decorated with banners advertising Kansas.

A Missouri baker who has a reputation for finding fault with flour on contracts when the market goes against him bought 25 cars of patent flour from two Kansas mills, 10 months delivery, at $3.45 per bbl., bulk, f. o. b. his point. Needless to say, the baker is ordering out this flour and can hardly get it fast enough. Last week he resold four cars at a profit of $1,000, and he is actively competing with the mills for business at nearby points.

Quartermaster United States Army, 308 Gumbel Building, Kansas City, will receive sealed bids until Tuesday, Nov. 24, for 53,018 lbs. of Kansas hard wheat flour in double sacks and 44,100 lbs. of "issue" flour for Fort Sill, Okla., in double sacks. A new specification in the government contracts provides that hereafter when purchases exceed $500 in amount a formal written contract will be required.

The loss of the Sunset elevator, at Galveston, Tex., reduced the elevator capacity of the Gulf port by 25 per cent, but Kansas City exporters do not think that its destruction will seriously impede shipments. "Although the elevator capacity at Galveston has been inadequate," said Fred Hoose, of the Norris Grain Co., "the principal trouble has been the lack of boats on which to load the grain as fast as it arrived. The wharf company can load more boats than are now arriving, and this has resulted in the congestion."

Depositions were taken at Abilene, Kan., in the case of State of Kansas vs. the Kansas Flour Mills Co., a suit brought by John Dawson, attorney-general of Kansas, to compel the Hoffman Mills of that company at Enterprise, Kan., to lower its dam. Farmers in the vicinity of Enterprise have made complaint to the attorney-general, claiming that the dam is higher than was allowed by the legal rights. T. A. Noftzger, of Wichita is representing the mill, while Fred S. Jackson is representing the attorney-general's office.

Tessman Bros. Co., Duluth, Minn., has incorporated for $50,000, to do a grain business.

The Western Lithograph Co.
Wichita, Kansas

Prints letterheads and other commercial work for more than 100 mills in the Southwest, which is an argument for you to give them a trial.

Better Letterheads by

The Western Lithograph Co.
Wichita, Kansas

St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 23, 1914.

The flour market here showed a generally healthier tone last week, with values ruling firm to slightly higher. The domestic demand was stronger and a little improvement was evidenced in the Southern trade, which will doubtless continue to strengthen from now on. Soft wheat flour enjoyed a very good demand, with 5@10c increase in prices. However, clear and extra fancy flour were in greater demand than patent, while low grades were very scarce and prices ranged 15@25c higher than the previous week on this description.

While foreign inquiries continued to be good, few fresh export sales were made, as difficulty is still being experienced in securing tonnage and ocean rates continue to advance. When these conditions are satisfactorily adjusted a large export business will be done in St. Louis, as the foreign demand is strong.

Unless a great deal of damage is done by Hessian fly, the 1915 wheat crop in this country will be enormous, and it will be needed, as less wheat will be raised in Europe this season, the supplies in Canada are far short of what they were in 1913, American wheat is now being sold to Australia and New Zealand and there will be a decrease of about 40,000,000 bus. in the surplus of the Argentine Republic, as forecast by authorities in that country.

The following sales were noted during the week (all to domestic trade): Soft clear at $4.25@4.30 jute; extra fancy at $4.35@4.50 jute; straight at $4.35 bulk and patent at $4.50@4.60 bulk; also private purchases of extra fancy at $4.20@4.35 and patent at $4.50@4.75 bulk, besides direct order sales of patent at $5.40@5.60; straight at $5.05 and fancy at $4.90 wood; hard 95 per cent patent on direct order at $4.85@4.90 bulk; Nebraska clear at $4.15 jute and Nebraska straight at $4.40 jute.

The output of flour at the following mills was 83,700 bbls. last week, against 75,000 bbls. the previous week, as follows: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 7,700; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 20,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 16,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 14,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 4,500; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,500; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 1,600; J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.), 6,000; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,500; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,000.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $4.80@5.10; straight, $4.60@4.70; extra fancy, $4.40@4.50; fancy, $4.10@4.25; low grades, $3.75@4.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $4.85@5.10; straight, $4.65@4.80; first clear, $4.25@4.50; second clear, $3.70@4.15; low grades, $3.75@3.90.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $5.40@5.50; clear, $4.80@4.90 jute.

Rye Flour—Quote car lots pure at $5.35 jute.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Hard wheat bran at $1.08@1.09; soft, $1.09@1.10; ordinary mixed feed at $1.12; brown shorts, $1.20; middlings at $1.30@1.50; white hominy feed, $24@24.25 per ton; alfalfa meal, $16@17.50 for No. 2, $18.50@19 for No. 1 and $20 for choice. At mills to city trade, quote 100-lb. bran at $1.10@1.12 and middlings, $1.30@1.45.

Mill Feed Stronger.

The mill feed market here showed a decided improvement last week, prices being higher and the demand much stronger. The amount of offerings was also larger, local mills increasing their output over the previous week.

The general cold weather, coupled with killing frost in several sections of the country, will undoubtedly cause a marked increase in the demand for mill feed very soon, as jobbers and dealers will wish to stock up on feeds before prices advance. During the long continued open weather stocks were permitted to get very low, and some brisk buying may be expected in the near future.

St. Louis Cash Wheat Market.

The receipts of wheat in St. Louis fell off considerably during the past week, although the daily postings are still above those of the same period a year ago. Most of the receipts were for through shipment and local stocks are practically unchanged. The demand in the sample market was excellent, millers buying a good part of the offerings, but elevators bought the large per cent of the grain sold. The demand increased toward the end of the week and prices rose accordingly, closing at the highest range of the month. Quote No. 2 red wheat at $1.13@1.14; No. 3 red, $1.12@1.13; No. 4 red, $1.02@1.08½; No. 2 hard wheat at $1.13@1.15 No. 3 hard, $1.12½@1.14.

E. O. Stanard Commemorated.

A portrait in oil of the late E. O. Stanard, former president of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange and founder of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., was presented on Monday to the exchange by W. K. Stanard and Mrs. J. F. Shoemaker, his son and daughter.

Marshall Hall, president of the exchange, accepted the portrait in behalf of the members, and Mr. Stanard's character and services to the community during the half-century of his activities in St. Louis milling and grain circles were eulogized in a number of addresses by his colleagues, ex-Gov. David R. Francis, Alex. H. Smith, Henry C. Haarstick, Oscar L. Whitelaw and George J. Tansey.

The portrait, which was painted by E. E. Kaufer, of New York City, has been hung on the east wall of the trading floor, over the grain future blackboard.

St. Louis Notes.

The members of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange decided not to protest against the proposed cancellation of tariffs, except those affecting elevation allowances at St. Louis and Kansas City.

William H. Danforth, president of the Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, last week was chosen president of the Missouri State Sunday School Association. Mr. Danforth is superintendent of the Pilgrim Congregational Church Sunday School.

Bert Ball, secretary of the Crop Improvement Committee of the Council of Grain Exchanges, Chicago, was a visitor on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last week. Mr. Ball was formerly head of the publicity bureau of the Merchants' Exchange.

St. Louis contributions to the fund for the relief of Belgian sufferers to date amount to $942 cash and 985 barrels of flour. A committee consisting of E. D. Tilton, Sam Plant and E. C. Andrews has been appointed to solicit further contributions among the trade in St. Louis.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 62,920 bbls., against 67,000 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 3,099,560 bbls., against 2,918,020 bbls. last year. Shipments last week were 80,640 bbls., against 101,660 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 3,756,765 bbls., against 3,468,715 bbls. last year.

Eugene C. Dreyer, of the Dreyer Commission Co., feed dealers, who has just returned from a trip to Washington, states that the feed trade all through the Northeast is considerably more optimistic, in view of the recent cold weather, and that some brisk business is expected in the near future.

President Bush, of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, returned last week from an extended trip over the company's Southern lines. Mr. Bush declares that trade conditions in the South are improving rapidly, and believes that the entire country is bordering on a period of expanding business and prosperity.

Conditions in the St. Louis hay market were improved last week, and little inconvenience resulted from the moderate quarantine placed on shipments from East St. Louis to St. Louis, following the quarantine of cattle for foot and mouth disease, east of the Mississippi River. The quarantine is being raised in all markets and normal conditions are expected very shortly.

Edward M. Flesh, of the C. H. Albers Commission Co., Edward Devoy and Edward E. Scharff, former presidents of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, and E. D. Tilton, of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., have been appointed among 71 delegates of the Business Men's League to the eleventh annual National Rivers and Harbors Congress in Washington, D. C., on Dec. 9 to 11.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 907,845 bus., against 1,165,265 bus. the week before. Shipments, 822,120 bus., against 858,360 bus. the week before. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 3,301,780 bus., against 2,041,111 bus. last year. Of the present stock 24,300 bus. is No. 1 red wheat, 2,589,573 bus. No. 2 red wheat, 4,436 bus. No. 1 hard winter and 41,435 bus. No. 2 hard winter.

Approximately $2,000,000 will be realized in St. Louis revenue district before December from the special war revenue tax, according to a statement issued by the United States Internal Revenue Collector's office. Not a cent of this tax so far has been paid. Under the law commission and grain houses will be taxed $20. The license should be taken out before Dec. 1, under penalty of $500 fine and a jail sentence of six months, in addition to a levy of 50 per cent in excess of the special tax, for nonpayment.

St. Louis grain houses did a fairly liberal export business last week, but the volume was not so large as the totals in each of the preceding two weeks. The Langenberg Grain Co., C. H. Albers Commission Co., W. O. Orthwein Grain Co. and others reported several lots of wheat sold direct to France, but the edge seemed to be off the market temporarily, and the demand from Great Britain was less urgent. It was officially reported that the Argentine was offering wheat in Liverpool cheaper than American and Canadian offers. The lull in the export demand was attributed largely to this factor.

The milling and grain trade is deeply interested in the recent progress made toward opening and improving the shipping facilities on the Mississippi River from St. Louis. Last week the Wiggins Ferry Co. agreed to East St. Louis shippers' demands for free wharfage in East St. Louis, a free warehouse on the river front, with tracks for car shipments, without the added expense of the bridge arbitrary. The Wiggins Ferry Co. claims ownership of the entire East St. Louis river front and has always enforced this monopoly. At Memphis last week the first international trade conference of the Mississippi Valley and Central West adopted resolutions appealing to Congress for more liberal federal appropriations for improvement of the Mississippi River and its tributaries. Ten days ago a charter was granted to a St. Louis company to place a line of electrically driven shallow barges on the Mississippi River between St. Louis and New Orleans. Certainly it looks as if the Mississippi River shortly will return to some of the active shipping of early days. If so, materially lower freight rates on flour and grain shipments South will be in order.

The mill and elevator plant at Hugo, Okla., has been completed and is in operation. The cost of construction was over $15,000.

Fouke Grain Co., Texarkana, Ark., incorporated for $25,000. Milton Winham will be president.

STRENGTH

and Baking Qualities of the new wheat are best shown by my milling and baking tests. I make this test on 5 lbs. of wheat.

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Kansas City, Missouri

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Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 23, 1914.

The trade in flour during the current week at Chicago was somewhat improved and the market reported as generally in a healthier condition. More interest was displayed by the large bakers as well as jobbers, and sales, while still difficult, were decidedly larger in the aggregate. Stocks in some quarters are being reduced and there was a freer disposition on the part of dealers to purchase for forward loading. Shipping directions on old bookings, however, were not as numerous as recently noted and local mills have reduced their production. The retail and small bakery trade is still a little slow, but jobbers and the large consumers are more interested.

It is not to be forgotten from the standpoint of the baker, that the present price of flour is high. There is still considerable soreness felt that the opportunity to buy freely before the war was passed up and a disposition to expect a lower market, although it is doubtful if any in the trade are bearish enough to believe that there is going to be any cheap flour this season, but buying at current costs nets very little profit for standard goods of the bakers, and that naturally produces conservation in the hope that supplies may be obtained at a level that will help out a tight situation.

The numerous rumors of peace which reached this market during the week were a very disturbing element and the chief feature of the week has been the responsiveness of the market to these rumors, in contrast to the unresponsiveness of the export demand for our surplus. The action of the futures has been very discouraging to holders who have held to the opinion that it was only a matter of patience before wheat prices would be established on a permanently higher basis. The result has been seen in considerable liquidation of wheat, not in great volume, but still enough to indicate that many bulls are getting discouraged where they are not downright disgusted with the market. While this has in a way improved the technical position of the long side, the futures have for a time lost much of their attractiveness to buyers.

First and second clears are exceedingly scarce and are being held very firm, in fact at prices which make business in these commodities abroad, prohibitive. The larger mills particularly, all seem sold way ahead, in fact, are practically out of the market.

The rye situation remains very firm on both white and dark. The offerings are small and prices correspondingly high. This is probably due to the continued heavy export demand, particularly for dark rye.

The mill feed market is also very firmly held. Spring wheat bran particularly is firm in price and hard to obtain. Standard middlings are sought for in the East, with buyers willing to pay asking prices of the Western mills. The Southwest has been a large buyer of red dog in the last few weeks, and surplus stocks in brokers' hands are reported to have been exhausted.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $6.20; standard patent (basis jute), $5.30@5.50; first clear (basis jute), $4.60@4.90; second clear (basis jute), $3.75@4.20.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5.10@5.30; straight, $4.95@5.20; clear, $4.30@4.60; low grades, $3.80@4.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $5@5.25; straight, $4.75@5; clear, $4.25@4.50; low grades, $3.90@4.10.

Mill Feeds (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $22.75; middlings, $22.50@22.75; red dog, $30.25@30.50.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $5.40@5.60; dark, $4.30@4.90; blended rye, $4.80@5.10.

Coast Flour—Patent, $5.35@5.50; straight, $5.15@5.30.

White Corn Meal is quoted at $1.80 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in car lots, delivered.

Yellow Corn Meal is quoted at $1.75 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots, delivered.

Chicago Notes.

Edward McDougall, of the Armour Grain Co., returned the first of the week from a vacation of several weeks hunting and fishing.

The Board of Trade Club gave a dinner at the Hotel Planters, Chicago, early in the week and later entertained them at the Palace Theater.

Mark Bates, who recently applied for re-admission to the Chicago Board of Trade, was denied his request after due consideration by the directors at their regular meeting recently.

Edward Rosenbaum, of the J. Rosenbaum Grain Co., who has been absent from the Board of Trade for nine months, and who has been on the sick list for some time, was on 'Change on Tuesday.

The Lowitz Grain Co., which has new offices in the Insurance Exchange building, Chicago, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $5,000, to deal in grain, seeds, provisions, stocks and bonds.

The grain boat "Prince McKinney," which went aground in the Chicago river near Madison street bridge, was floated safely after the locks at Lockport, Ill., had been closed and the river had been raised.

The president of the Chicago Board of Trade has appointed a committee of 15 to solicit funds for the Belgium flour fund. This flour will be transported free of charge to the seaboard and by the Rockefeller fund to Belgium.

J. Douglas Dundas, assistant manager of the Bernhard Stern & Sons, Milwaukee, was a visitor in Chicago last week, calling on the trade. Mr. Dundas reported business as quiet and that the chief demand was for clears.

A moving picture performance of "The Pit" is being made, and Wilton Lackaye, who was the star in the performance of the play of that name, will assume his original role in the moving picture play. Wheat pit scenes for the movies will be taken in the Chicago Board of Trade.

The death of W. S. Jackson, ex-president of the Chicago Board of Trade, was announced on Nov. 18. He was one of the older member of the organization connected with the grain interests, and highly respected and esteemed by his business associates. President Canby, of the Board of Trade, ordered the big mart closed at 1 o'clock on Nov. 20, out of respect to the memory of Mr. Jackson, on which date his funeral took place at 3 p. m.

The Cereal Mills Co., formerly known as the H. E. McEachron Co., Wausau, Wis., has increased its capital stock from $225,000 to $250,000. Mr. McEachron, who disposed of his interests in the mill several years ago, will re-engage in the milling business.

The Van Alstyne Roller Mills, Van Alstyne, Tex., was totally destroyed recently by a fire of unknown origin. The loss is estimated at $12,0000, only partially covered by insurance.

One of the sheet iron warehouses of the W. T. Wilson Grain Co., Nacogdoches, Tex., containing 50 tons of alfalfa and other feedstuffs, was recently destroyed by fire. Loss $10,000, partially covered by insurance.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 23, 1914.

A larger volume of flour sales was placed by salesmen in Iowa during the past week at practically the same prices prevailing a week ago. Most small dealers booked their supplies to fill their wants over the holiday season, while bakers bought flour to cover their needs up to the middle of January. No large purchases were made, and most sales specified 30 to 60 day shipment, principally the former. Mills located in the state also reported a better demand from local trade, as farmers in the state are laying away supplies, causing a more rapid depletion of stocks of country dealers.

Prices showed no changes during the week. Early small reductions of 10c per bbl. were recorded, but mills raised their quotations later on the strength in wheat, and all losses were regained before the close. Advertised brands of spring wheat flour sold up to $6 to $6.40 per bbl. in carlots, delivered prompt to 60 days. Other brands sold down to $5.50 per bbl. for standard and family patents. Kansas quoted standard and family patents at $5.40 to $5.60 per bbl. in cotton sacks, shipment before the first of the year. Iowa mills were on a parity with Kansas and the Northwestern quotations.

Kansas salesmen transacted a good business in mixed cars of flour and feed. Local dealers are large buyers of feed, and Southwestern mills are in better position to fill mixed-car orders than the Northwest. This was a factor that tended to increase the volume of Kansas business, as dealers report an urgent demand for feed from stock raisers.

Northwestern mills placed some flour with bakers, but not in heavy volume. Local trade bought slowly, and only for their needs up to Jan. 1. Jobbers in the state are in the same position as small dealers—they are not taking anything for deferred shipment, buying only as their stocks warrant.

Mill feed was strong all of the week, and prices were advanced 50c to $1 per ton. Iowa mills reported a shortage and were unable to supply demand. Northwestern mills are finding it difficult to fill old contracts for feed, and are not offering any for prompt shipment. Southwestern mills had a small surplus to spare in straight carlots, but mixed-car trade and old contracts took most of their supply. Shorts were in best demand and in many instances sold $1 per ton more than a week ago. Middlings and low grade were also brisk sale at higher prices.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.40@5.60; straight, $5.20@5.40; fancy clear, $4.20; low grade clear, $3.80.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extremely short patent, $6@6.40; family patent, $5.60@5.80; clear, $4.30. red dog, scarce at $1.75 per 100.

Mill Feed—Bran, $21.50@22.50 per ton; standard middlings, $23.50@25.50; flour middlings, $26.50@27.50.

IOWA NOTES.

G. F. Glick, of Glidden, Ia., who harvested 20,000 bus. of corn from one field of 650 acres in Carroll County, Ia., has 500 acres of winter wheat growing on this same field.

While at work tearing down the elevator at Manning, Ia., some incendiary fired the elevator and resulted in narrow escapes for several men. A new plant was already under course of construction.

The popcorn harvest near Arthur, Ia., has started in earnest. Farmers are marketing a large percentage of their yields, the Farmers' Elevator Co., at Arthur, receiving more than 1,500,000 lbs. of popcorn in four days. Other points are also getting large amounts and some farmers are storing several thousand bus., waiting for a better market. Elevator operators are paying $1.10 per hundredweight for popcorn on the cob.

The movement of new corn in Iowa is increasing in volume, but is still much lighter than a year ago. The small amount of Iowa corn that has moved to Sioux City and Des Moines is showing up well in quality and is grading high. Moisture content is not much more than half of average test a year ago, which has resulted in the premium for old corn being reduced considerably. The exceptionally good condition of the new corn is due to a large extent to the favorable weather that has prevailed in most of Iowa the past month. Much of the state crop has already been husked, and farmers have placed large amounts in their cribs. But the movement to country elevators has been disappointing.

Improvement in Southern trade in all grain products was apparent, according to some trade experts, immediately after the opening of the three principal cotton exchanges. However, further improvement is anticipated, and many large millers doing business with the South expect conditions to become normal in the Southern states when trading on a normal scale is resumed on the cotton exchanges. The floating of the cotton pool is also an important factor that will have an appreciable effect on the financial condition of the South.

Exports of flour from the United States during October were 1,340,907 bbls.; wheat, 19,532,380 bus.; total, 25,566,461 bus. A year ago the October record for exports of wheat and flour was 13,070,437 bus. Exports of wheat and flour since July 11 have aggregated 113,975,554 bus., against 71,789,994 bus. last year. The corn clearances for October were 1,034,614 bus., against 343,899 bus. for October, 1913.

Broomhall cabled last week that weather has been unsettled in Argentine, with rain in parts. "Complaints are coming to hand," says the report, "of excessive rain in the central portions, with some damage. Crop prospects are deteriorating, for wheat and oats have sustained unquestionable damage. There is no tendency to maintain recent high estimates of the wheat crop."

A report from New York says that foreign buying of flour has fallen off to a large extent, but that this condition is only temporary. Most purchases of flour in New York are made by direct representatives of foreign importers, and payment is made when warehouse receipt is delivered to buyers' representatives.

The Sunset elevator of the Southern Pacific System, at Galveston, Tex., which was leased by the J. Rosenbaum Grain Co., of Chicago, was destroyed by fire last week, together with about 800,000 bus. of wheat. The loss is estimated at $2,000,000, and is covered by insurance. Six firemen were injured in fighting the fire.

Mixed Cars a Specialty

Plymouth Flour
Corn Products
Rye Flour
All kinds of Feed

The Plymouth Millers,
Le Mars, Iowa.

New York

New York, Nov. 23, 1914.

Flour trade in this market during the past week was rather quiet as during the early part of the week when the wheat market showed some signs of weakness, the trade were not disposed to take on any supplies, feeling that the market might go lower. Later on when the wheat market did turn slightly stronger, some of the buyers evinced a willingness to make purchases, but owing to the fact that mills were very strong in their ideas as to prices, in fact some advanced limits to almost prohibitive levels, business was naturally very much curtailed. Buyers do not appear exceptionally anxious to make purchases and it was rather hard to figure out why mills should hold prices so radically higher than they did the previous week when wheat prices were practically on the same basis.

Export business during the week was also rather quiet, but there were indications that an inquiry of considerable proportion was on hand and it is believed that very shortly now some good lines of flour will be booked in this market for export shipment. The wheat market at present having assumed normal conditions, the war excitement having evidently spent its entire force, flour buyers here are not booking ahead to any extent, in fact mills are holding so high for future delivery that buyers can see no object in taking on future supplies. If the mills would lower prices a little and the wheat market continues to hold steady without showing signs of weakness, there will no doubt be some good business in this market before the turn of the year.

Spring patents were held at $5.40 to $5.70 jute, for 60 days' shipment, and for shipment after that mills were generally asking 10c per barrel higher, althoug there were a number of mills who made prices as low as $5.50 jute for January-February and March shipment, and some was sold at this figure, as was also some at $5.40 jute for November aud December shipment. There were also a number of odd cars which were sold as low as $5.25 and $5.35 jute, for immediate shipment, which the mills were evidently willing to take in order to keep their plants running. Quite a number of the mill agents here had offers on fair lines at $5.40 jute for 60 days' shipment, but in quite a few instances the mills turned the business down, in fact some mills even turned down bids at $5.50 jute. There is certainly a wide variation in prices at the present time, which is rather hard to account for.

Kansas straights were held at $5.25 to $5.45 jute for 60 days' shipment, but business on these flours was again decidedly slow during the week, as spring patents again corralled what little business was doing. Spot Kansas is still being offered at from $5 to $5.20 in jutes and the trade are picking up such Kansas flour as they need from spot stock.

Spring wheat clears were slightly easier in price and mills offering more freely than of late. Faucy brands were quoted at $4.95 to $5.10 in sacks. The demand on same was rather slow.

Kansas clear continued rather quiet, although offerings were not very free. Prices were held at $4.75 to $5 in sacks.

The domestic demand on winter wheat remained very slow, although it is understood that a fair business was again done for export with a good inquiry in evidence from the other side and the outlook was that some more good business will be turned over very soon for shipment abroad. Straights were held at $5.20 to $5.35 in barrels.

Mill feed prices were steadily held during the entire week and a fair demand still continues. City bran in bulk was held at $23.50 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the price at which the trade could purchase in sacks, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.70 @6 in bbls.; straight, $5.50@5.60 in bbls.; clears, $5.20@5.35 in bbls.; low grades, $4.10@4.50.

Winter Wheat Folur—Patents, $5.60 @5.80 in bbls.; straights, $5.20@5.35 in bbls.; clears, $4.85@5 in bbls.; low grades, $4.10@4.50.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $5.50@5.70; straights, $5.25@5.45; clears, $4.75@5; low grades or low clears, $4.30@4.50.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $24.75; standard middlings, $24.75; flour middlings, $28.50; red dog, to arrive, $32; oil meal, $32.50@33.50; city feed, bulk bran, $23.50, 100-lb. sacks, $25; middlings, $23.75@33.50; red dog flour, $33.50.

New York Flour Club Forms a Credit Bureau.

For some months a committee consisting of F. O. Seaver, H. White, Earl Rankin, S. C. Delevan and George Silver have been working on a plan by which the New York Flour Club may have brought to its attention any unbusiness-like conduct connected with the flour trade and which affects the members of the club. At the last meeting of the club, the committee's plan was accepted by the substantial vote of 55 to 16. The bureau is to be in charge of three members, a chairman, vice chairman and secretary. The main object of the bureau is to eliminate unjust and unfair competition, striking at that class of merchants who do a smashing business on a rising market and disappear from the face of the earth on a declining market; also that other class of merchants who disregard the market and sell flour anyway until the machinery breaks. In this connection the committee invites the co-operation of the millers.

Samuel Knighton, the president of the club, states that it is the aim of the New York Flour Club to make the New York flour market the cleanest and best in the United States and the formation of this bureau is a step in that direction.

Notes.

Benjamin Stockman, manager of the Duluth-Superior Milling Co., Duluth, Minn., spent several days on 'Change the past week.

On last Thursday evening the New York Flour Club held its annual turkey dinner at the Aldine Club, Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue, New York. Over one hundred of the members and their friends were present and spent a very enjoyable evening. This function is an annual one of the Flour Club and always proves a very delightful affair.

Robert Gwathmey, who for a long term of years has been connected with the New York office of Bartlett-Frazier & Co., grain brokerage, died at Baltimore on Wednesday of this week. Mr. Gwathmey was in his sixty-eighth year at the time of his death and had been ill for several months. Out of respect to his memory, the grain trade on the New York Produce Exchange suspended business on Friday at 11 p. m.

Excelsior Mills, Burlington, Kan.: "We are running 11 hours daily, doing a fair business locally and poor in Eastern and Southern markets. Mill feed is scarce and about half the wheat is being held."

The Burnstad Elevator Co., Burnstad, N. D, have installed a feed grinding mill and fanning mill in their plant.

Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 21, 1914.

With an advance in cash wheat during the past week, prices on flour have also advanced in this territory. While conditions are not normal, the demand for both soft and hard wheat flour shows improvement and there is a more general optimistic feeling among the trade. Representatives of Missouri soft wheat mills report better business the past week than for several weeks past. Sales are generally for prompt shipment, but there are some jobbers who are placing contracts for 30 to 60 days' shipments. The demand by both jobbers and bakers for hard wheat flour has been considerably better than for several weeks. However, buyers are conservative and until cotton moves more freely and conditions in the territory become more settled, flour business will continue below normal.

Consumption of mill feed has also improved to some extent. Bran and grey shorts have advanced sharply and there has been a good demand from the jobbers, especially on gray shorts. Some of the mills who are usually large shippers to this territory, have not been making any prices, on account of being sold ahead, and they have very little to offer for prompt shipment. Offers for immediate shipment have been at a premium. The general opinion prevails that mill feed will sell higher, and the mills are not quoting for deferred shipment, prices being for immediate to 15 days' shipment.

Prices are as follows, Little Rock rate points: Missouri best patent, soft wheat, wood basis, at $6.10@6.40; standard patent, 40@50c per bbl. less; extra fancy patent, 80@90c less; hard wheat high patent, basis 48-lb. sacks, at $5.30@5.60 per bbl.; standard patent at $5.10@5.30; plain hard wheat bran, 100-lb. sacks at $1.09@1.14; soft wheat mill-run bran at $1.20@1.23; gray shorts at $1.30@1.35.

Notes.

J. R. Fair, of the McDaniel Milling Co., Carthage, Mo., was in Monroe, La., territory this week.

Elmo Marsh, manager of the Marco Mills, Pine Bluff, Ark., was in Memphis several days the past week.

C. V. Fisher, of the C. V. Fisher Grain Co., Kansas City, was in Little Rock this week, calling on the jobbers with their local brokers, the C. L. Gordy Co.

Robt. M. Peek, of Little Rock, with the Kuhlmann & Meyer Flour Mills, California, Mo., is in Shreveport, La., territory this week and reports business better than it has been for a few weeks, although still quiet.

Gus Lane has resigned his position with the McDaniel Milling Co., Carthage, Mo., and accepted a position with the Bulte branch of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Lane makes his home in Ruston, La.

W. L. Simmerman has purchased the flour and feed business of W. J. Elrod, at Midland, S. D.

O. M. Scott & Sons Co., Maryville, O., incorporated for $60,000, to do a grain business.

The Hottelet Co., Milwaukee, Wis., incorporated for $50,000, to do a grain business.

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GOFFE & CARKENER CO.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Grain and Hay Receivers

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 23, 1914.

Missouri river and Kansas City corn millers report little current business in corn products. The Southern states, which usually buy heaviest at this time, are not taking any corn products whatever, except in scattered instances. Most dealers are not in financial condition to buy carlots on draft attached bill of lading basis, and while they could handle carlots on consignment, mills are not willing to do business on this basis. Millers are counting on the future to show a greatly increased volume of trade, both from the South and other consuming sections. About the only demand they have at this time is from the local trade and small amounts to go in mixed cars with wheat flour.

Most of the attention of corn millers is being given to the deferred situation. Considerable interest is being displayed in future prices, and in the prospective volume of export business in new corn. So far Kansas City interests have not been able to work any corn for export, because of the fact that this market is largely out of line. However, corn has been declining steadily the past few days on increasing receipts of new corn and prospect for a record movement soon, with only a moderate domestic demand. Markets are expected to move to an export basis, and with a large foreign consumption of feedstuffs, the inquiry from abroad is expected to be large. However, some grain men believe that the foreign demand will be offset to a certain extent by the smaller consumption in this country. With the large supply of roughage and other feedstuffs on farms, domestic needs of corn will be lighter than a year ago, when prohibitive prices interfered with consumption.

Corn meal is quoted nominally $1.65 per 100 lbs., Kansas City, in small sacks. Corn chop is unusually slow sale, with most business of Kansas City mills to local trade in small lots. Chop is quoted at $1.23 per 100 lbs. in buriap bags.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipments within 30 days either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri river corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.60@1.65 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.65@1.75 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, burlap bags, natural, $1.60@1.70; corn chop, in 100-lb. bags, $1.23 per 100; corn bran, in 100-lb. bags, 95c@$1 per 100.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 23, 1914.

The demand for corn goods continues quiet, and prices are unchanged. Receipts of new crop corn are increasing from day to day, and from the present outlook there must soon be a break in prices. Corn products were freely offered last week at the following prices: Cream meal, $3.75; pearl meal, $3.85 (basis wood); grits, $3.85; hominy, $3.85.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 23, 1914.

The cash corn market displayed an easier tone this week, and all varieties of corn products were lowered in sympathy. The market is now receiving liberal quantities of new corn, which is showing excellent quality. The corn millers are the principal buyers. Old corn is practically out of the market now. Corn products are in good request also. The buyers here are displaying more interest. They are taking hold in large quantities at the reduced price of 10 cents made this week. The Southern markets are also buyers. The total receipts of corn this week amounted to 182 cars. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.45@1.50; corn chop, $1.40@1.45.

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 21, 1914.

On account of declining market, a very limited business in corn products was transacted in this territory by local mills during the past week. With a decline of 5@10c per bbl. on corn meal, the mills report unsatisfactory business. The trade is generally bearish on corn and corn products and are buying only for quick shipment to cover immediate needs. Local millers are of the opinion that trade in corn products will not show very much improvement until after the beginning of the new year.

For several weeks shippers in Oklahoma and Missouri have been securing the bulk of the business in this territory on new corn, but the past few days Kansas and Nebraska dealers have been quoting about in line.

Corn chops is very slow sale, with carlot demand from scattered points. Some of the mills report most of the inquiries for chops are in mixed carlot shipments.

Prices are as follows, Little Rock rate points: No. 2 corn, 71c; No. 2 yellow, 71½c; No. 2 white, 72c; No. 3 corn, 70c; No. 3 yellow, 71c; No. 3 white, 71c; No. 3 white oats, 51¾@52c; cream meal, basis 24-lb. sacks, at $3.20@3.25 per bbl.; pearl meal, $3.05@3.10; standard meal, $2.95@3; corn chops, 100-lb. new bags, $1.35@1.38.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 23, 1914.

Corn and corn products have continued to show an easy tone, as buyers are now inclined to wait for the new crop before making any large commitments. New corn is moving on a small scale, and is six to eight cents lower than the old corn, which is quoted 75c to 77c. Corn meal is in moderate demand, bolted being quoted $1.90 per 96-lb. bag and pearl meal and grits being quoted at $2.

New York, Nov. 21, 1914.

There was no change to note in the price of corn goods and values were firmly held at last week's quotations and a moderate business was again turned over.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.90@4 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.75@1.80; coarse, $1.65@1.70; hominy, $4.10@4.20; granulated yellow, $4.10@4.20; corn flour, $1.95. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.59@1.74; grits, $1.60@1.65; flakes, $2.

W. H. Ferguson will open a flour and feed store at North Crandon, Wis.

The Ruehlman Flour Co., Cincinnati, O., incorporated for $11,000.

BEST OIL FILTER MADE

The Real Oil Filter true to its name. Give capacity required and let us quote prices. Always put in on Guarantee to be satisfactory or no pay.

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Engineering and Construction Company

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CHICAGO

Designers and Builders of Fireproof Grain Elevators and Mills.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 21, 1914.

The mills have had a very poor week in booking flour, as the trade seem to be well booked up to January, and, as the trade want to buy up to June and very few mills will offer that far ahead, their sales have been very few this week.

Quite a number of mill representatives are offering flour for quick shipment at less than mill limits. An old trick that was in use years ago seems to have been worked by them, and it looks very much as if to their loss, as they cannot find buyers to take the goods. They booked up round lots of flour with the mills and booked it in the names of jobbers who knew nothing about the booking. Now the salesmen are trying hard to dispose of the flour. I heard of only one sale, of 1,000 bbls. to a baker who bought it about 50c a bbl. under the regular mill price. But the salesmen were working hard all week to get rid of it. This way of doing business was in practice about 12 to 15 years ago, and so many men lost their accounts that this is the first time I have run into the practice since then. Both mills and salesmen will lost out on it. They always did.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or mixed cars, were:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent (basis wood), $5.65@5.90; straight, $5.35@5.60; clear, $5.10@5.30; low grade, in sacks, $3.35@3.70.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent (basis wood), $5.50@5.75; straight, $5@5.25; clear, $4.75@4.90; extra, $4.10@4.40.

Kansas Flour—Patent (basis 98-lb. cotton)—Patent, $5.45@5.75; straight, $5.20@5.40; clear, $4.60@4.85.

Rye—Western, in sacks, $5.50@6; Pennsylvania, in wood, $5.50@6.10. Buckwheat, $3.65@3.90 per 100 lbs., in sacks.

Feed—Spring red dog, 100-lb. sacks, $31.50@32.75; flour middlings, $28.50@29.25; middlings, $24.25@25.25; bran, $24.50@25.25; Kansas middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $28.50@29.50; bran, $25.25@25.75; winter middlings, bulk, $27.25@27.75; bran, $24.75@25.50.

Notes.

Anthony Rosenbach's bakery, at South Bethlehem, Pa., burned, with a $3,500 loss.

Thieves broke into Charley Burley's mill, at Martin's Creek, Pa., and helped themselves to flour.

J. H. Genning, of Indianapolis; William G. Crocker, of Minneapolis, and J. B. Nicholson, of Topeka, Kan., were visitors to the trade.

Augustus W. Romig, who has a flour mill near Allentown, Pa., has brought suit against the county of Lehigh for $12,000 damages, as the Lehigh County Poor House has taken his water.

William T. Jantzen, the Berwick, Pa., baker, rested his "pump gun" on his foot and it started to work and blew off one of his toes. He postponed his rabbit hunting trip until next year.

A great many cars of ear corn and oats that have come into the state have to be fumigated, as they come from the foot and mouth disease districts. Eleven of our counties are quarantined on account of it, and thousands of cattle and hogs have been killed.

Mississippi

Tupelo, Miss., Nov. 21, 1914.

The flour market continues to improve with other lines of business. There has been from 10c to 20c advance during the week. While the volume of business is not up to the standard for this season of the year, yet there is a steady demand for flour. Jobbers are taking no interest in new accounts, even at large discounts under prevailing prices. Mills with established brands are refusing long-time bookings and are holding firm to quotations. There have been several 1,000-bbl. contracts made in the Delta during the week. Jobbers report they have been besieged with flour salesmen for the past 10 days, and all are making a hard fight for business.

Quotations are: Better known Illinois and Missouri brands, 196-lb. wood, $5.95 to $6.70; standard, 60c to 70c less; Colorado soft wheat flour, $5.50 to $5.60, delivered, cotton basis.

Notes.

A. L. Gilster, vice-president of the Steelville Milling Co., Steelville, Ill., was calling on trade here recently.

J. C. Galbrith, representing Acme Miling Co., Hopkinsville, Ky., was calling on the trade in the Delta this week.

R. McElwrath, representing C. Becker Milling Co., Red Bud, Ill., was calling on trade in this territory during the week.

Charles Dean, representing Dean Milling Co., Ava, Ill., has returned, after a trip through northern Alabama. Mr. Dean reports conditions as greatly improved.

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Standard, X, XX and XXX Quality Grit-Gauze and XXX Grit-Gauze

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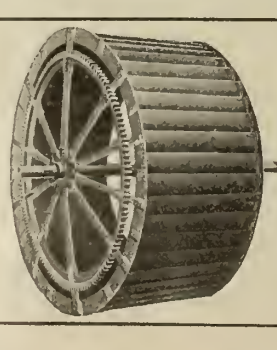

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Our new Bulletin No. 15 tells why.

FITZ WATER WHEEL COMPANY

Hanover, Penna.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 23, 1914.

Pronounced improvement in trade is reported by millers in this territory the past week. Business is said to have a cheerful tone that has not prevailed since the beginning of the war in Europe, and millers are feeling very greatly encouraged as to the future outlook. One Nashville miller said that his company has booked more new business during the first half of November than for the preceding 40 days. Export interest continues, and shipments are being made regularly to Atlantic and Gulf ports. One company reported export contracts amounting to 5,000 bbls. last week. The re-opening of the New York Cotton Exchange was hailed with satisfaction by Southern business interests, and no matter what prices prevail, it is believed the fact that the exchange is open is going to give a healthier cotton market with better established values, which will contribute to a larger volume of general business. What has ruled steady to a shade firmer at $1.12 to $1.14, and flour prices have been maintained.

The mill feed situation continues to show a better tone, with indications that bran will go to a higher mark.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis cotton)—Best patent, $5.70; standard, $5.50; family, $5.20; low grades, $4.70; in wood, 15c per bbl. higher.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis jute and cotton, 98-lb. bags)—Best patent, $5.25@5.40.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis jute and cotton, 98-lb. bags)—Best patent, $6@6.25.

Mill Feed (100-lb. burlap bags)—Bran, per ton, $22@23; middlings, $26@28 per ton.

Notes.

E. M. Kelly, of the Liberty Mills, has been in New York looking after matters pertaining to export shipment of flour.

Stocks of flour at Nashville on Nov. 21 amounted to 44,000 bbls., an increase of 3,000 bbls. compared with the end of the preceding week.

James Leming announces plans to improve his corn mill at Normandy, Tenn., by installing a corn cleaning machine and two standard elevators.

The Hessian fly is said to have appeared in some parts of Tennessee, but not in sufficient force to do great damage to the growing wheat. Wheat is now coming up and looking fine, and the cold weather was welcome, as farmers feared the young wheat was advancing too rapidly.

Roy Dunlap, representing Schultz, Baujan & Co., Beardstown, Ill., was in Nashville last week, and left here for other Southern points in the interest of his company. Mr. Dunlap said that indications are that business is picking up materially in the South, and he looks for this improvement to continue.

Fisher Leake, of the Bemis Bro. Bag Co., Minneapolis, and Millard Bosworth of the Memphis Bag Co., were visitors to Nashville. There is not so much talk now of the substitution of cotton bags for burlaps and other kinds, though there is considerable sale of the large sizes in cotton.

The record of the Nashville Grain Exchange shows the receipt of 245 cars of grain at Nashville last week. Stocks Nov. 21 were: Wheat, 644,550 bus.; oats, 876,500 bus.; corn, 65,500 bus. The feature of the week was the liberal offerings of wheat to the local dealers, with an increase of 64,500 bus. in stocks. Corn and oats also showed an increase.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 21, 1914.

The flour and feed business is showing much improvement within the last week or so. While we cannot say that business is good or rushing, still there is a much better feeling all around with the jobbers, the retailers and the flour salesmen. Even the most pessimistic begin to realize that this territory is not hurt so badly, but that they can get back in the game with a good strong business in a very short while.

It is true that very few good sales have been made to the jobbers, still one can feel the change and this being the case, there will be good business to be had within the next week or so. Most of the trade, while not bullish as to prices, seem to think that prices are very reasonable and they really do not look for lower prices, unless just an occasional slump for a day or so.

Highest fancy patents, wood basis, $6.10; high patents, $5.60; straight, $5.30; best Indiana patents, $5.70; straight, $5.30; best Colorado, $5.50; bran, $22.50; shorts, $26; No. 2 white oats, bulk, 51c; No. 3 white, bulk, 50½c; alfalfa molasses feed with 35 per cent grain, $24; with 43 per cent grain, $25.10, and with 60 per cent grain, $27; cream meal, basis 38-lb. bags, $3.20; standard, 30c less.

The feed business showed a wonderful improvement this week on account of the cold weather. The scarcity of good hay was very noticeable.

Notes.

Ernest Wheeler, flour and feed broker, has just been admitted to the Memphis Merchants' Exchange.

J. L. Nessly Co., the well-known grain and hay brokers, have with them this week Mr. Brown of Idaho, who seems to be the "champion potato grower."

T. B. Greer, general manager of the West Tennessee Grain Co., has just returned from a business trip through Mississippi, and reports business as being very good.

Claude Sessum has resigned his position with the Century Grain Co., of this city (Aulon) and will look after some private affairs before going back in the grain and feed business.

A. L. Gilster, vice president and sales manager of the Buena Vista Milling Co., Chester, Ill., is spending a few days with their Memphis conections. Mr. Gilster is very optimistic in his views regarding the trade in this section.

Col. Taylor, president of the Taylor Grain Co., has just returned from a business trip through Illinois, where he has been in the interest of his firm. Mr. Taylor is very optimistic as to the outlook for business during the next few months.

Mr. Forsythe, who is the junior member of the brokerage firm of F. L. Mitchell & Co., 615 Tennessee Trust building, reports that their business is growing rapidly. This is one of the latest additions to the brokerage fraternity of this city, having been organized about June.

Harry M. Glenn, representing the Meek Milling Co., Marissa, Ill., was calling on the Memphis trade Saturday. Mr. Glenn reports that on account of the scarcity of good hay, caused by the quarantine, there will be a much better demand for cotton seed hulls and meal and that this will be very much in favor of the Southern farmer.

Purity Brand Boiler Graphite

The Finest Air-Floated Boiler Graphite Made. Does Your Work Perfectly. Fully Guaranteed to be the best on the Market or no pay. Ample time to try it, and prove what we say.

MISSOURI BOILER CLEANER CO.
St. Louis, Mo.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 23, 1914.

There is a better inquiry for winter wheat flour. Buyers who bought in large amounts when the war broke out find their supplies almost exhausted, and they are again giving the market some attention. The cash wheat market has held a steady tone for the past 10 days, and the buyers seem to be of the opinion that now is a good time to take hold.

Kansas flour is without change. The buying is on a larger scale. Local agents say the supplies on hand are light, and the arrivals are not very heavy. Consequently, the trade need not look for reductions. They are advising them to take hold now, because if there should be a change in the values it will be toward a higher level.

Spring wheat flour is in better request. Agents received numerous bids this week for large lots. Spring flour advanced from five to ten cents a barrel.

The cash rye market continues to climb. This week three cents was added to the price. The flour prices were advanced from five to ten cents in sympathy. Buyers are not taking any chances on a lower market now, and are buying liberally.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.25@5.45; fancy, $4.90@5.15; family, $4.50@4.65; extra, $4.05@4.25; low grade, $3.85@4.05.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $5.90@6.30; straight, $5.45@5.70; clear, $4.45@4.85.

Kansas Flour—Patent, $5.70@6.15; straight, $5.30@5.55; clear, $4.20@4.60.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $5.30@5.40; city pure, $5.40@5.55; city blended, $5.35@5.45.

Mill Feed—Bran, $22.25@22.50; mixed feed, $23.50@23.75; middlings, coarse, $25@25.50; middlings, fine, $27@27.50.

Notes.

Ned H. Sturm, connected with Elsas & Pritz, grain firm, was elected to membership in the Chamber of Commerce at Cincinnati.

The receipts of flour this week at Cincinnati amounted to 25,872 bbls., compared with 24,872 last week and 23,987 a year ago. The shipments this week were 23,982 bbls., compared with 21,982 a week ago and 20,982 a year ago.

Notice has been filed of the final dissolution of the Crescent Milling Co., of Crothersville, Ind.

HERE IS A STRONG PULL

Missouri Non-Slip Belt Preservative and Recurrier Belt Dressing, made in Liquid and Bar Forms.

Let Us Send You Trial Order. If not satisfactory, it can be returned.

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with a complete description, place it in the MID-WEST Mill & Elev. Bulletin, absolutely FREE. These lists reach prospective buyers thru-out the west. Write for List Blank.

The Mid-West Mill & Elevator Exchange,
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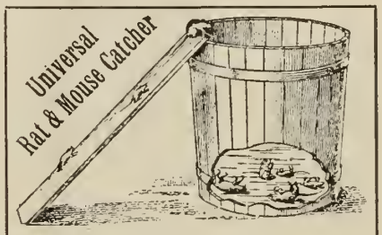

Cleans a building of Rats and Mice in short time, keeps it cleaned, for it is always ready for use. Made of galvanized iron, can't get out of order, lasts for years. Large number can be caught daily. Go to Catcher mornings, remove device inside, which only takes a few seconds, take out dead rats and mice, replace device, it is ready for another catch. Small piece cheese is used, doing away with poisons. Catcher is 18 inches high, 10 inches diameter. When rats pass device they die, no marks left on them. Catcher is always clean. One of these Catchers set in a livery stable in Scranton, Pa., caught over 100 rats in one month. One sent prepaid to any place in United States upon receipt of $3. Catcher, 8 in. high, for mice only, prepaid $1. On account of shipping charges being prepaid, remittance is requested with order.
H. D. SWARTS, Inventor and Manufacturer. Scranton, Pa.

Excelsior Anchor Bolting Cloth and Grit Gauze

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GAS AND OIL ENGINES

for Natural Producer Gas, crude and low grade fuel oils.

Standard sizes 10 to 1000 H. P.

Highest economy, best workmanship, close regulation. Reliable in operation.

Gas Producers for power and fuel use any kind of coal.

A new 50 H. P. Muncie oil engine for sale at a sacrifice. Write now. Exclusive territory to good agents.

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Just try the

Wydler Bolting Cloth

and you will be convinced.

Sole Importer for U. S. and Canada.

R. J. HOWE, 611-621 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 21, 1914.

While the wheat market here was weaker today, there is practically no change for the week, No. 2 closing at $1.08½. The once despised durum wheat is now cock of the walk. It touched the high spot today, closing at $1.14. While the demand is active, receipts are far from liberal, only 65 cars being received here today.

Condition of the flour trade locally is fair, but bakers are in the market for only limited amounts. Out-of-state business is better, and many good bookings have been made this past week for export through agents on this side.

General quotations for the state range from $5.50 to $6 per bbl., the larger portion of the state being at the higher figure.

Mill feed is in better demand. Jobbers here are offering $19.40 to $19.60 for bran in carlots, while shorts are quoted from $23 to $24. Interior mills are asking at mill door and in mixed carlots $22 for bran, $25 to $26 for shorts.

Nebraska Notes.

Imeg & Henson will establish an alfalfa mill and elevator at Seward.

An electric lighting system is being installed at the plant of the Elmwood Mill & Elevator Co., Elmwood, Neb. Other improvements are contemplated.

Floyd Buchanan purchased the Ashland Roller Mills, Ashland, Neb., from H. A. Dimmick. Mr. Buchanan has placed the mill in charge of F. R. Robb, who will operate it.

Theodore C. Thal, night engineer at the Imperial Mills, of David City, became entangled in a belt and before the engine could be stopped his body was literally torn to pieces.

The American Farmers' Federation, organized in August at Kansas City, will meet at Omaha Dec. 10, 11 and 12 to complete its permanent organization and formulate plans for a national system of marketing farm products.

An explosion occurred last week in the plant of the Uncle Sam Breakfast Food Co., Omaha, Neb., injuring seven employes. Little damage was done to the plant. The explosion was caused by gas fumes escaping from a disinfectant used in the plant.

The Omaha Grain Exchange has protested advances in freight rates to the Gulf for export and also to Eastern markets. Proposed changes advance rates on grain and grain products one to two cents from Omaha to both Eastern and Gulf destinations.

Annual election of the Omaha Grain Exchange resulted in the following new directors: J. A. Linderholm, Barton Millard and Frank H. Brown. A successor to W. H. Hynes, president of the exchange, will be chosen by the directors from among their own number.

Operations were resumed last week at the Papillion Roller Mills, Papillion, Neb., under the new ownership of Amos E. Westover. Julius Peterson is again head miller and Charles Buckner is second man. Mr. Westover recently purchased the mill from A. H. Fricke & Son.

Construction work on the new concrete building of the Amboy Milling & Elevator Co., Amboy, Neb., is being rushed. The mill building will be completed before the opening of the new year. Installation of machinery will consume about 30 days. Indications are that the mill will be ready for operation about the first week in February.

Scheerger & Steffen, proprietors of the Battle Creek Roller Mills, Battle Creek, Neb., have purchased an oil engine, which they are installing in their power plant to be used in conjunction with water power. Increased business made necessary the new engine, as the water power of the mill was found inadequate to run the mill for more than 12 hours.

The movement of new corn to the Omaha market is heavy at this time, although arrivals are lighter than a year ago. The pressure of new corn on the market has resulted in prices declining more than five cents per bu. Further recessions are anticipated when the movement is at its height. Receipts of wheat in Omaha have been light, due more to the light marketings of farmers than to any other cause.

Manufacturers of Nebraska are to organize a mutual liability company to carry each others' risks jointly under the workmen's compensation act. Five thousand signers are required by law before articles of incorporation can be filed. C. L. Aller, of Crete, and H. E. Gooch, of Lincoln, were elected as directors of the Nebraska Manufacturers' Association for the one-year term and A. R. Kinney, of Ravenna, for the two-year term.

The third annual convention of the Nebraska Manufacturers' Association was held in Omaha on Nov. 18 and 19. A. R. Kinney, of the Ravenna Mills, Ravenna, Neb., delivered an address on the advantages of the small town as a manufacturing point. Mr. Kinney presented some very original ideas on this subject from the millers' point of view, and also from the standpoint of other manufacturers. Mr. Kinney told the manufacturers many facts concerning the milling industry of the state, which sells flour to all parts of the world, yet controls the Nebraska flour trade to the degree that mills located in other states seldom send salesmen into Nebraska. Nebraska millers have taught the Nebraska populace that Nebraska flour is best, and this has resulted in more than 90 per cent of flour consumed in Nebraska being milled within the boundaries of the state.

The people of Minneapolis have given $10,300 to purchase flour for the relief of Belgian sufferers. In addition to this, Minneapolis millers have donated 7,000 bbls. of flour.

Reeves Grain and Fuel Co., Charlottesville, Ind., incorporated for $5,000.

Alabama

Mobile, Ala., Nov. 21, 1914.

Local "feeling" continues to improve, and jobbers seem in better spirits. It is felt the $135,000,000 cotton loan plan will assist the south by taking up a good deal of cotton, as well as establishing a market, especially since the exchanges have opened this week. While local inquiry has improved as regards flour, purchases continue on a small scale. This is not unexpected in view of the fact that the wheat market has made no decided advances, even though market is rather firm. Some mills have advanced their prices from 10c to 25c per bbl. for immediate or 30-day delivery. Other mills are offering greater inducements in order to gain a foothold here, but have met with little result so far as the writer has been able to ascertain, as the jobbers show a preference for the old mills, who, when "pushed," seem to meet these conditions. Owing to scarcity of vessels, dealers are having trouble in filling export orders. Sales are improving right along, while inquiries are rather numerous. There seems little demand for naval stores, as it seems the "big fellows" are holding firm. Sales so far made have been by smaller operators.

There is still much room for improvement as regards money conditions in the country districts, as cotton is slow in being marketed. The country merchant and farmer is beginning to realize that cotton is not going to bring the "expected" price. Therefore some selling orders were placed with the commission merchants and the movement is expected to continue and ultimately reach a satisfactory volume, which means cleaning up of old accounts.

Grain continues dull. Mill feed, while showing some strength, is not in much demand. This condition will maintain until supply on hand becomes exhausted and farmers begin preparations for new crop.

Jobbers are asking the following prices: Soft winter wheat, wood basis, highest patent, $6.25@6.50; standard patent, $5.75@6; low patent, $5.50@5.70; pearl meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.90@2; cream meal, 10c less; No. 2 white corn, sacked, 87@90c; No. 2 yellow or mixed, 85@88c; No. 2 white clipped oats, sacked, 59@62½c; No. 3 white oats, 55@59c; pure wheat bran, per 100 lbs., $1.30; pure wheat shorts, per 100 lbs., $1.45@1.50; corn chops, per 100 lbs., $1.55; prime c. s. meal, $23@25; c. s. hulls, $10@11; ch. green alfalfa hay, $21@23; No. 1 timothy hay, $23@25; mixed alfalfa molasses feeds, $26.50@33.50.

HALLIDAY ELEVATOR CO.

CAIRO, ILL. ST. LOUIS, MO.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

Are You Getting Our Car Bids? If Not,
Write Us.

CAPACITY, EXPERIENCE, EFFICIENCY,

give real meaning to

"OUR SERVICE"

BEST CLOTH CLEANER

Peterson's Patent Cloth Cleaner

Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.

Write for sample.

CREAM CITY CAN WORKS

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE BAGS

¶ Buckwheat, Corn Meal, Graham and Rye, as well as flour packs better and sells quicker when in "Milwaukee Bags."
¶ The "Milwaukee Method" of printing—bright—clean—clear—using rich, brilliant colors of ink on sanitary snow white bags, that's the whole story in a nutshell.
¶ And you will find the grocers and dealers use our bags for display purposes, because the attractive package is what fetches and creates sales, the flour repeats it.
Adopt "Milwaukee Bags" and see the results.

MILWAUKEE BAG CO.-MILWAUKEE, WIS.

BARRY-WEHMILLER MACHINERY CO.

St. Louis, Mo. Ft. Worth, Tex.

Rolls Re-corrugated

Rolls Re-ground

Mill Supplies

Dufour Bolting Cloth

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 23, 1914.

Further improvement in the demand for alfalfa meal and alfalfa mixed feeds was witnessed here by the trade during the past week. Buying is rather limited, but orders are coming more frequently and are not of such a scattered character as several weeks ago. Volume of business is still much lighter than a year ago at this time. Mixers, however, claim that the present small demand is due altogether to the mild weather, and are pointing to the fact that a drop in temperature below freezing the past week brought au improved demand.

Prices were maintained throughout the week. Steadiness was especially apparent followiug the declines of the past week. In some instances mixers asked slight advances over the low point of last week, but generally old quotations prevailed. Grain mixed alfalfa feeds sold up to $26.75 per ton in 100-lb. bags, Kansas City, the top of the market on alfalfa products, while No. 2 meal, the lowest grade, brought $15.20 per ton, the low point in sales of alfalfa products here.

Meal receipts are of fair quality, more than half the arrivals grading No. 2. Choice meal is in very light supply at this time, but indications are that the receipts will increase. Reports from Colorado mills say that there is an increased demand for choice meal, and that quite a few mills are grinding choice hay and will have a small surplus of choice meal over orders already booked.

Eastern dealers are takiug large amounts of meal, and in a great many instances are buying on the present market level for deferred shipment. Consumers of meal in Eastern markets are decidedly bullish on alfalfa products, claiming that with an increasing foreign demand for feedstuffs of all kinds from this couutry prices will be affected to a large extent.

Choice alfalfa meal sold at $18.50 per ton in 100-lb. bags. No. 1 was in fair demand on a basis of $17 per ton, prompt shipment. No. 2 meal brought $15.20, while other dealers were asking up to $15.50 per ton.

No improvement in Southeru demaud for mixed alfalfa feeds was reported by mixers at this market. A few scattered sales to Southeastern states was practically the ouly business doue with the South. Mixers are looking elsewhere for mixed feed outlets. Southern Illinois and Eastern states are expected to take more mixed feeds this year than for some time, and mixers believe that the increased demand from these states will offset the absence of Southern trade.

Molasses alfalfa feed was in best demand during the week. Eastern Missouri and Arkansas bought carlots at $18.50 to $21 per ton, according to grade. Eastern states took some grain mixed feeds in carlots with alfalfa molasses feed ou a basis of $25.50 for the former and $20 per ton, Kansas City, for the latter. The slight turn in the weather during the week brought a brisk demand from Missouri and other nearby states. Stocks of alfalfa feeds are light in this section, and with an increasing consumption following wintry weather sales are expected to show a big increase in volume.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal (sacked) — Choice, $18.50; No. 1, $17; No. 2, $15.20@15.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed (sacked)—No. 1, $21; No. 2, $18.50@19.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds (sacked)—$24.50@25.50; alfalfa grain dry mixed, $25.50@26.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $13.50@14; No. 1, $12.50@13; No. 2, $9@10.50; No. 3, $7.50@8.50; standard, $11@12.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

The Chicago Feed Dealers' Association will hold its regular quarterly meeting at Chicago on Jan. 12. Matters of important interest to the feed dealer will be discussed. The meeting will take the form of a banquet.

Two thousand five hundred tons of alfalfa were burned in the complete destructiou of the No. 3 warehouse of the Stockton Mealfalfa Co., Stockton, Cal. The warehouse was valued at $10,000 and was insured for that amount.

A molasses mixer is beiug added to the alfalfa mill of the Shawnee Milling Co., Shawnee, Okla. When improvemeuts are completed the plant will be in shape to mix all kinds of alfalfa feeds. It is planned to use most of the meal output in the mixing plant.

The state of Peunsylvania is suffering from a severe drouth, which will probably break all records for lack of rain since 1871. This is having a favorable influence on the mixed feed demand in that state. Shipments of feedstuffs to Pennsylvania from the Suthwest have been of fair volume in the past several weeks, and indicatious are that with a continuauce of the drouth a greatly improved demand for feeds will be apparent.

Mixed feed interests are protesting proposed advances in hay and mixed alfalfa feed rates from Kansas City to Eastern and Southern destinations. Railroads in the Southwest and in the Middle West have filed tariffs providiug for increases in rates on hay of two cents per huudredweight, but local interests believe that these rates will be suspended pending a hearing before the commission. Local hay men believe that an advance in hay rates to Kansas City will affect the standing of this market, especially as other hay markets have not been burdened likewise.

The Basin Alfalfa Co. mill, Basin, Wyo., started operations on Monday, Nov. 23. The mill is a new plant owned by the Kornfalfa Milling Co., Kansas City, and will ship its entire output of meal to the Kornfalfa mixing plant at Kansas City. Near Basin, at Otto, Wyo., is another meal mill recently completed and owned by the Kornfalfa Milling Co., which has been shipping its entire output of meal to Kansas City. Wyoming meal seldom moves to Kansas City, but the owners of the Kornfalfa Milling Co., declare that, although the freight rate is high, the meal can be moved and mixed in transit at Kansas City for Eastern destinations on a favorable basis. Also, the fine quality of the Wyoming meal is a favorable factor, the product of the two mills comparing well with Colorado shipments. Robert R. Denny, formerly with the Kornfalfa Milling Co., Kansas City, is in charge of the two plants at Basin and Otto, Wyo.

We are always in the market for ALFALFA MEAL and ALFALFA MIXED FEEDS. Write or wire
KANSAS CITY ALFALFA FEED CO.
G. T. MARTIN, Manager 718 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 23, 1914.

The alfalfa market here continues to show improvement. The demand is still below normal, but prices are strongly maintained by very limited offerings. The range last week was 50 ceuts to $1.50 higher than that of the previous week. The receipts of alfalfa hay, owing to quarantine ou hay shipments from certain states, are very moderate, and, while the demand is only fair, are insufficient to meet it.

The cold weather which has spread all over the country should effect a material improvement in the demand for alfalfa meal and feeds. The better financial condition of the South and the killing frost in several sections of the South and East will also act as a sharp spur to the feed market.

Track sales reported during the week were: No. 2 alfalfa hay at $14 @14.50 to $15@15.50; No. 1 to choice at $16@16.50 to $17@17.50 and $18@18.50; No. 2 alfalfa meal at $16@17.50; No. 1, $18.50@19; choice, $20; alfalfa molasses mixed feed, without grain, $21.50; with grain, $27.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 23, 1914.

There is a good request for all classes of alfalfa products. The South is a liberal buyer, and a number of large lots were shipped this week. The buyers seem anxious to take hold at this time, as they fear when the extreme cold weather sets in prices will go higher. The hay market has displayed a firmer tone this week, advanciug $1.50, owing to the quarantine on hay from quarautined states. This is keeping considerable hay out of this market, aud it has a tendency to give the alfalfa market a firmer tone. How long the quarantine will contiuue the officials here refuse to say, and if it continues much longer it is going to cripple the trade. The alfalfa products dealers are already feeling the effects of it, as they are having much trouble getting supplies of hay. The receipts have fallen off 50 per cent during the past few weeks. The total receipts aggregated only 62 cars. Quotations are: Alfalfa mixed feed, $25.50@26; grain mixed feed, $24.50@25; molasses feed, $27 @27.50.

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 21, 1914.

The alfalfa market here for the past week has shown a little improvement over the previous week, prices on both alfalfa hay and alfalfa meal advancing from 50c to $1 per ton. There was a fair demand for alfalfa hay and the demand for alfalfa meal and grain mixed feeds was stronger. On account of favorable weather conditions, pasturage continues good and the feeders have not been buying as much feed as they ordinarily do at this season of the year. The manufacturers of grain mixed feeds anticipate cousiderable increase in demand in the near future. Consequently, they are contracting for alfalfa meal for 90 days shipment.

Prices are as follows, Little Rock rate points: Choice alfalfa hay at $17@18 per ton; strictly No. 1 alfalfa at $16@17 per ton; alfalfa molasses grain feed at $27@30; alfalfa dairy feed at $26@27.50 per ton.

Thomas A. Forgrave and Alec Crawford have purchased the flour and feed business of Joseph E. Bayliss, at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Oldest in the Business
Our reputation shows we have improved with age
THE OTTO WEISS
ALFALFA STOCK FOOD CO.
WICHITA, KANSAS
All Kinds of Alfalfa Products

Cane Mol[illegible]es
provides eas[illegible]
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produces
like it. Th[illegible]
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Use Direct Heat for Drying

It is quicker, more reliable, less costly, than steam drying. The grain is dried more evenly because the constant stirring motion compels an equal amount of heat to reach each grain.
FITZ SPECIAL DRIERS will handle corn, wheat, oats, beans, or buckwheat, in a continuous stream. No waiting and no re-filling required. The price is mighty reasonable, too. Get our circulars.
Fitz Water Wheel Company
Hanover, Penn.
Makers of the famous I-X-L Steel Overshoot Water Wheel.

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CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under This Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One 50-bbl. mill in good running order. Located about four blocks from railroad station. Main building has three floors, one flour house, 10 acres of ground, good concrete dam, plenty of water. Price right. For further particulars write G. W. Olsen, Cedar, Kan.

FOR SALE—50 barrel flour mill, which has an elevator in connection with a storage capacity of 5,000 bushels. The mill is situated one block from the P. M. R. R. in the town of Ubly, Mich. Address Mrs. Aug. Schraeder, Ubly, Mich.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—An up-to-date 40-bbl. flour and feed mill; latest improved machinery included. Oil power; located in banner wheat county in Nebraska; large territory for custom work; a money-maker. Address 6500, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR KANSAS FARM LAND—A 250-bbl. steam power mill in town of 3,500 population; county seat of one of the best wheat counties in Kansas; mill located on two lines of railroad. Modern plant containing Great Western sifters. Corliss engine. Building three stories and basement, with ample grain storage. Address Box 249, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as head miller in good mill of 100 to 500 bbl. capacity. I am thoroughly up-to-date in modern milling, and capable of obtaining [illegible] results in quality and [illegible] 30 years of age, [illegible] years' experi- I do not use [illegible] furnish sat- [illegible]s as to char- [illegible]pacity, make paid in first Miller, 710 [illegible]h, Iowa.

WANTED—Position by a competent head miller of 30 years' practical experience, who can give satisfaction in yield, quality, and percentages, also first-class recommendations. Address John Loughrey, Humbodt, Nebraska.

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper or assistant and office work in grain elevator, Indiana or Illinois preferred. Two and a half years' experience in office work. Can use typewriter. Age 21 years; good habits. Do not use tobacco or liquor in any form. Correspondence solicited. B. M. Colditz. Allardt, Tenn.

WANTED—Position as miller in any size mill. Five years' experience. Do not use liquor in any form, nor cigarettes. Age 26 years; married. Can furnish references and can come at once. Address Box 248, Milling and Grain News.

WANTED—Work in any capacity and at any price to start with as miller in mill of any capacity, the larger the better. Have had 20 years' experience in mills, large and small, on both hard and soft wheats. Have no pretensions, but you may give me the work that you have not been able to get done satisfactorily. Can also do millwright work, or fill position as salesman. Am now employed, but want change. Can go anywhere on short notice. Address J. Gomez, care No. 2403 Troost avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR EXCHANGE—The west half of the southeast quarter, section 11, township 36, range 9, Alamosa County, Colorado, unimproved irrigated 80, with half share of commonwealth ditch fully paid up. This land lays nice, 9 miles southwest of Alamosa; is clear and worth $5,500. Want to trade the above for a working interest in a good milling proposition, with position as miller or manager. Have had 20 years' experience and best of references. Address Fred Hagemeister, Benedict, Neb.

FOR SALE—Oklahoma elevator for sale; modern, 20,000 bus. capacity. Only one in center of good grain district, where grain is all sold and none fed; also 700 ton hay barn. Address Newcomer, Adair, Okla.

WANTED—25-inch x 8-foot differential reel. State price and condition in first letter. Stillwater Mill and Elevator Co., Stillwater, Okla.

FOR SALE—Flour and feed mill located in New Hope, Pa., in a good dairy section of Bucks County. Unfailing water power. Business in flourishing condition. To be sold on account of death of owner. Principals only. Mrs. Isaac W. Holcomb, Lambertville, N. J.

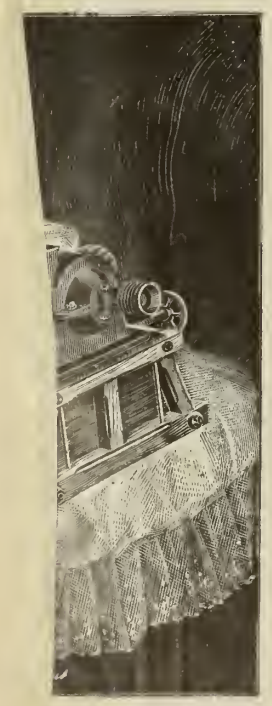
FOR RENT OR SALE—Elevator, including residence and feed warehouse, all located on the same property, in a German settlement, close to Wichita. About 60 per cent of this year's wheat crop still in the hands of the farmers. This is a splendid opportunity for the right party. Address Otto Weiss Co., Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE—One 72x18 Atlas boiler. Inspector allows 150 lbs. pressure. One 36x63 stack. One 14x42 Reynolds Corliss engine. One Stilwell open heater and pump with pipe and fittings complete. If interested, ask for price. We will make good price on same. All in good shape. Taken out on account of increased capacity. Will sell all together or by individual piece. K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kan.

FOR SALE—25 h. p., 32 h. p. and 60 h. p. Fairbanks-Morse oil and gasoline engines. Slightly used and all complete. A. H. McDonald, 549 W. Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—One pulley, 60x15, bore 4⅛, with bushing 3 3-16, price $28.50; one pulley, 60x17, bore 3 3-16, price $32.50; one floor belt tightener, with pulley 40x16, take up worked with chain or hand wheel, 4' 6" clearance, price $36; three pillow blocks, bore 2 15-16, ring oiling, price each $3.50; three rigid pillow blocks, bore 2 15-16, price each $1.75; two rigid pillow blocks, bore 3 3-16, heavy pattern, price each $2.75; one rigid post hanger, bore 3 3-16, price $2.75; one Hill steam deep well pump, cylinder 4" diameter by 20" stroke, in good order. price $45; one No. 2 McNeil wheat steamer, first-class condition, price $10; two pairs secondhand chilled iron rolls, size 9x18, to fit Allis roller mill frame, price per pair $40. Address Louis Wagner, Beresford. S. D.

FOR SALE—At a sacrifice, one Fairbanks Morse gas or oil 60 H. P. engine in good condition. Address, L. D. Kneeland, McPherson, Kansas.



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The Williams Infant Grinder
Will Make You Money

whether the crops are good or bad; whether the margin on your milling output is right or wrong; whether your milling yield is high or low.

The Williams Infant is a Large Machine

built good and strong and with tremendous capacity for grinding everything that comes along, extremely fine or coarse. It will reduce any kind of whole grain, screenings, bran, hulls, alfalfa hay, coal, charcoal, etc., etc., etc.

It Is a General Utility Machine

to grind any and everything that comes its way.

Let us know your wants and we will send you sample ground into a powdered mass or as coarse as you please.

We have built over 100 Alfalfa and Feed Mixing Plants

We build and equip all kinds of feed milling plants, and can supply anything required in the feed grinding business, or for the grinding of any by-products.

Send for long list of millers who are using the machine.

WRITE FOR BULLETIN NO. 51.

Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

St. Louis, Mo. Chicago Ill.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 23, 1914.

Aside from purchases connected with the general campaign to buy flour for shipment to Belgium, there have been few features in the Indiana market during the last week. Demand has been scattered, but has been fairly quiet in most quarters.

Indiana millers who are co-operating in the Belgian relief plan have agreed on a uniform sack for their shipments. As a special size and special material are required for the trip, they adopted a heavier sack than is generally used. A special label will state that each was contributed by the people of Indiana and will bear the name of the mill producing the contents. The Acme-Evans Co. has given 75 bbls., the Blanton Milling Co. 20 bbls., Valentine Bachman 10 bbls. and William Rouse & Son 10 bbls. Hundreds of Hoosiers are contributing a barrel apiece.

The production of Indianapolis flour mills for the past week, as reported by the Board of Trade, was 12,615 bbls., compared with 11,035 bbls. in the previous week, 11,740 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1913 and 5,736 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1912.

Feed has been dull, selling at $21.50 in bulk at the mill.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $5.50@5.60; straight, $5@5.10; clear, $4.80@4.90.

Northwestern Spring Wheat Flour—$5.90@6.05.

Mill Feed—$21.50 a ton, f. o. b. Indianapolis; $23 in 100-lb. sacks; middlings, $21.50.

Indiana Notes.

Yeggmen blew the safe of the Fowler & Holland flour mill, at Harrodsburg, but obtained little.

Fire of unknown origin destroyed the Ideal Mills, of Oakland City, owned by E. H. Baker, with $10,000 loss and $4,500 insurance.

Recent incorporations include: Farmers' Milling and Supply Co., of Honey Creek; capital, $10,000; directors, L. R. Fadely, H. G. Painter, L. L. Leavell. Price's Elevator and Grain Co., Griffin; capital, $10,000; directors, James H. Price, John W. Fisher, Charles N. Garrett.

Millers on the Pacific Coast are asking up to $6 per bbl. for blue stem patent. Wheat prices in the Pacific Northwest are now the highest on this crop.

The Bulgarian wheat crop this year is estimated at 48,000,000 bus. in an official government bulletin, against only 40,000,000 bus. last year.

Contract has been awarded for the erection of 15,000-bu. elevator at Valley, Neb., by the Farmers' Co.-Operative association.

Foellmi & Page, operating a feed mill at Bangor, Wis., have dissolved partnership. T. M. Page will continue the business.

Missouri Boiler Cleaner and Water Purifier

Furnished in Liquid, Powder and Brick Form. One pound per day per 100 H. P. Boiler does the work or no pay. Will you try a small Barrel?

MISSOURI BOILER CLEANER CO.

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Volume Twenty-four | TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1914 | Number Twenty-six

SATISFACTION!

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Roll Corrugating and Grinding

Our No. 19 corrugation for break rolls has no equal as a middlings producer.

Our No. 23 corrugation for feed rolls is the latest. It will give larger capacity and stay sharp longer than any other cut in use.

Workmanship that Counts Big in Results

THE STRONG-SCOTT MFG. CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

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NORTHWESTERN AGENTS FOR

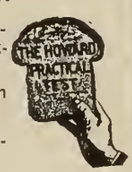
The Great Western Mfg. Co.---Richardson Automatic Scales---Apelt Wheat Heaters---Invincible Cleaners---Knickerbocker Dust Collectors---Dufour Bolting Cloth.
BUCKLEY BROS., Disintegraters.

WHY THE HOWARD TESTS ARE POPULAR

Especially the 'Howard Comparative Baking Test.

Does Experience mean anything?

If so, let the HOWARD TESTS help you.



Write for our price list containing many suggestions in regard to various flour, wheat and feed tests.

THE HOWARD WHEAT & FLOUR TESTING LABORATORY.
Established 1886. Minneapolis, Minn.

Order Your Supplies

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H. R. Williams

614 Wyandotte Street
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Twenty Years' Experience in Handling Problems of
BACTERIOLOGY CHEMISTRY TECHNOLOGY
as they apply to milling and baking have given us the confidence that comes only from long-sustained, successful effort. Consult us for research work, control analyses or miscellaneous laboratory service.

We conduct the most successful milling and baking school in the country. Applications are now being received for the Jan. 1, 1915, term. No more students can be accommodated until then.

The Columbus Laboratories, 31 North State Street Chicago, Ill.

Why We Should Have Your Bolting Cloth Orders

All Cloths are made up accurately and durably. Our machines are of the latest improved type; our operators are thoroughly skilled.

We make immediate shipment of your orders and guarantee every cloth to be the

Finest in Material and Most Even in Mesh

A trial order will prove all we claim.

ESSMUELLER MILL FURNISHING CO.

1216-24 South 8th Street ST. LOUIS, MO.

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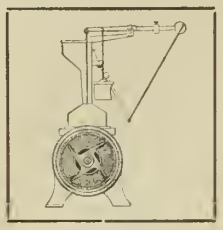
MILL BUILDERS

OFFICE AND WORKS, 1119 NORTH SIXTH STREET
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Importers of Bodmer and Schindler Bolting Silk
Grinding and Corrugating of Rolls a Specialty

Common Sense Horizontal Wheat Steamer and Columbian First Break Feed Governor, Combined



The operation of this combination is so plainly shown in the cut that but little explanation is necessary.

The wheat enters the steamer from the governor, in a perfectly uniform stream and is carried through the steaming chamber by the spiral blades which revolve with sufficient velocity to keep it whirling around, each kernel being separated from every other kernel and completely enveloped in steam. The steamed wheat passes out at the spout and to the rolls, which also work on the stream.

The steaming chamber is surrounded by a heating jacket, in which steam is carried at boiler pressure, thus insuring a high degree of heat inside the steaming chamber.

The steamer is especially adapted for easy installation. It does not have to be cleaned out periodically. There are no traps, valves or springs inside to get out of order.

The temperature of the heating jacket is a great deal higher than that of the steaming chamber, usually about 130 degrees higher. This high temperature raises the temperature in the steaming chamber which insures dry steam and prevents condensation, resulting in better conditioned wheat. There is no rush of water from the steamer in starting as the high temperature of the jacket prevents condensation.

The Columbian First Break Feed Governor is so universally in use that nothing need be said in its praise.

The steamer and governor together make the most perfect governing and tempering combination possible.

Write for booklet.

Columbian Feed Governor Co.

104 North 2nd Street
Minneapolis, Minn.

Are you, Mr. Property Owner, one of the 15000 to whom this enormous fire waste is chargeable?

YOU ARE

if you have ever had a fire

90% OF IT

can be prevented

We are here to solve your problems **SERVICE FREE** to policy holders of the following companies

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Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Lansing, Mich.
Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
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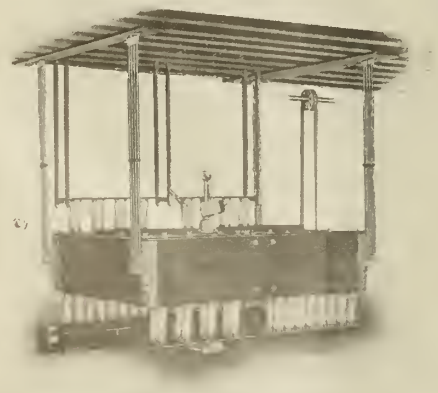

Unique Self Balancing Sifter

MILL MACHINERY

Unique Ball Bearing Attrition Mills

Unique Self Balancing Sifters

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Southwestern Agents for
ROBINSON MFG. CO.
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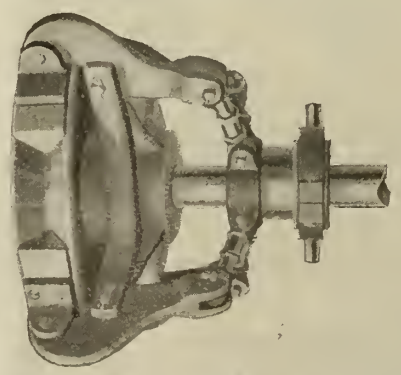
Roll Corrugating & Grinding

TULSA BOILER & MFG. CO., Tulsa, Okla.

DON'T PAY TWO PRICES

for a Friction Clutch



Some sizes as low as one dollar per horsepower. This clutch will carry 25 to 50% overload. Built any size 5 to 100 HP. Write today for circular and discounts.

Decatur Fdry. Furnace & Machine Co.

Dept. B Decatur, Indiana

Leading Mills of Kansas.

NORTH POLE FLOUR

None better from the North Pole to the South Pole.

Sylvia Milling Co.

Sylvia, Kansas.

Border Queen Milling Co.

located on the line dividing two great wheat fields—Kansas and Oklahoma.

CALDWELL, KANS.

Ask Any Dealer Who Handles

WOLF'S PREMIUM

what he thinks about it

HIS ANSWER WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO HANDLE IT, TOO.

Wolf Milling Co.

Ellinwood, Kansas

WE GRIND ONLY

Choice Turkey Hard Wheat

TRY OUR

Western Star

AND

Golden Crest

Guarantaed pure and unbleached

Western Star Mill Co.

SALINA, KANSAS

The Hogan Milling Co.

Capacity 600 Barrels

"Best-Yet" Flour

JUNCTION CITY, KANS.

THE MONARCH MILLING CO.

Mills nothing but Kansas Dark Turkey Wheat The flour this year is exceptionally fine.

Write us for quotations

HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Just what the name Implies, "REPEATER FLOUR"

The Baker who uses it once, buys It again and AGAIN, because of Its Strength and Purity.

THE LEE-WARREN MILLING CO.

Salina, Kansas.

Dealers everywhere set the seal of their approval on.

"Red Seal" Flour

Wins its way through its superior purity and strength.

Solomon Valley Milling Co.

OSBORNE, KANSAS

"NEW IDEA" THAT GOOD FLOUR

Especially Milled for the Bakers' Trade

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THE PRATT MILLS

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All Our Flour is GUARANTEED

Chemical Analysis is Furnished According to Kjeldahl Method.

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THE LYONS MILLING CO.

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Strong Clears!

Made in a Mill Where only Merit counts.

THOS. PAGE MILLING CO.

TOPEKA, KANS.

"WHITE ROSE"

A brand of Flour we're very proud of; PURE SOFT WHEAT PATENT. It builds up the most desirable trade.

"ON TIME" Self-Rising Biscuit Flour

Hadley Milling Company

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WELLINGTON MILL & ELEVATOR CO.

WELLINGTON, KANSAS

Offers for its leader

WELLINGTON'S BEST

A Flour which dealers have found to increase their trade.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

The Haven Mills Co.

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The New Era Milling Company

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POLAR BEAR FLOUR

"KELLY'S FAMOUS"

THE Perfect Flour

Correspondence Solicited

The Wm. Kelly Milling Co.

Hutchinson, Kan.

"Gold Bond" FLOUR

Will Please Your Customers

Central Kansas Milling Co.

Lyons, Kans.

CONNECTIONS WANTED

for an active mill, located right for good wheat, milled carefully into HIGH GRADE FLOUR.

THE AURORA MILLS

TYLER & COMPANY,

Junction City, Kans.

"INDIAN GIRL" FLOUR

Pleases the most fastidious. A profitable flour to handle. Inquiries Solicited.

The K. B. R. Milling Co.

MARQUETTE, KANSAS.

Halstead Milling & Elevator Co.

Halstead, Kans., U. S. A.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

Daily Capacity, 400 bbls.

Correspondence Solicited and Samples Submitted.

Peerless Princess Royal Bob

The Howard Mills Co.

Wichita, Kansas

N. M. VILM, - President

Established 1885

The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co.

Hutchinson, Kans.

Leading Mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

HUDSON CREAM
A HIGH PATENT

Made in a New Mill, the best built in Kansas, located in a Turkey wheat county that has no peer.

Inquiries Solicited

The Stafford County Flour Mills Co.
HUDSON, KANSAS
Charles Duff, Manager

PURITAN

Four-fifths of the Nebraska wheat crop is bought at second or third hand and ground by mills outside of the state.

Why not buy PURITAN—milled from wheat bought at first choice?

Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., Schuyler, Neb.
2,500 Barrels Daily

NEW CONNECTIONS wanted by a New Mill, depending on wagon deliveries of wheat altogether. Quality will satisfy.
Ask about our prices
E. A. WALES MILLING CO.
Harper, Kansas
E. A. Wales, Secretary

STRONG COUNTRY MILLED FLOUR
Use only country run wheat.
GEARY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
Geary, Okla.

Where the Best Dark Turkey Wheat Grows.
CLAFLIN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
CLAFLIN, KANSAS.
If you want Flour that sells upon its merits write us.

"TICK-TOCK" FLOUR
FOR THE TRADE DEMANDING QUALITY
We can supply more jobbers with this Business Building Patent
LEAVENWORTH MILLING CO.
Leavenworth, Kansas

A GOOD Flour for the Jobber. Profitable--gets the Repeat orders
A GOOD Flour for the Baker. Profitable--makes More and Better Loaves

LUXURY

If not represented in your market, write us

Maney Milling Company
Omaha, Nebraska
A Big Active Mill to Take Care of You

Flour Buyers In Central States Requested to Write us for Representation.
Dark Turkey Wheat Flour
Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co.
BLACKWELL, OKLA.

Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
Made Right In Best Modern Mill
So Our Flour Will Satisfy Your Trade
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO.
YUKON, OKLA.

Made-Rite Flour

is a trade-builder for you, Mr. Jobber and Mr. Grocer.

Made-Rite Flour is milled perfectly----made right, it will absolutely please and satisfy your customer---and strengthen your flour business.

Kansas Flour Mills Co.
Manhattan Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

1,500 BARRELS DAILY.

Turkey Wheat Flour of the Very Finest Quality

ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE.

Correspondence solicited.

KANSAS MILLING COMPANY, - Wichita, Kansas

SEMOLINO GOLDEN ROD
Turkey wheat, recognized superior to all other wheats, is used exclusively in making our flour. Ask
The Hays City Milling & Elevator Co
Hays City, Kansas
C. E. Williams, Manager.

Red Star Mill & Elevator Company
L. R. Hurd, President
WICHITA, KANSAS

The J. C. Lysle Milling Co.
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS
Manufacturers of
HIGH GRADE HARD AND SOFT WHEAT FLOUR

We buy the pick of the wheat at our elevators.
Flour of Quality and Uniformity
Write for samples and prices.
EL RENO MILL & ELEVATOR CO.,
El Reno, Oklahoma.

"BEATS ALL THE REST"

Not only our opinion, but the verdict of a host of satisfied buyers

A Kansas Hard Wheat Patent

Write For Prices and Samples

KELLEY MILLING CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
3,000 Barrels Daily
300,000 Bushels Elevator Capacity

Willis Norton & Company,
Topeka, Kans.
Established Reputation for Flour of Character and Quality Service.
WHITE LOAF FLOUR

CHOICE MISSOURI RED WHEAT
"SEAL OF MISSOURI"
A Very Short Patent. Discriminating Buyers Wanted.
EDGERTON MILLING CO.
Edgerton, Mo.

Hard Wheat Flour That Satisfies
———TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU———
CANADIAN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
El Reno, Oklahoma
DAILY CAPACITY EIGHT HUNDRED BARRELS

Loomis Grain & Elevator Co.
Loomis, Nebr.
The Famous
"Monarch Flour"
For High Grade Trade.
TURKEY WHEAT FLOUR.

MIXED CARS
Hard Wheat Flour
Best Rye Flour
Refined Corn Products
THE CRETE MILLS, Crete, Nebr.

Flour That Will Build Your Trade

Meybest
Made from Turkey Hard Winter Wheat.
Buyers, Write Us.
Superior Milling Co.
SUPERIOR, NEBR.
Mills at Superior & Oak

The Enns Milling Co.
INMAN, KANSAS
FLOURS OF QUALITY
ENNS' BEST and SASNAK

Newton Milling & Elevator Co.
Newton, Kansas
Choice Kansas Hard Wheat Flour

Leading Mills of Missouri and Illinois

Hard and Soft Wheat Flours

Fix the

Geo. P. Plant Milling Co. Flour Mills

In Your Mind

"SEMPER IDEM"

THE ST. LOUIS MILL FONDE 1840 OLDEST IN THE TRADE

STANARD-TILTON MILLING CO.

MILLS AT

St. Louis, Mo., Alton, Ill., Dallas, Tex.

WINTER WHEAT FLOURS HARD WHEAT PATENTS

Royal Patent—Eagle Steam Reliable—American Beauty

DAILY CAPACITY 5,000 BARRELS

Cable Address "Stanard" St. Louis

FLOUR AND FEED FROM ONE MILL

MIXED CARLOADS

Hard Wheat Flour — "NEPTUNE" — Fancy Type of Hard Wheat Patent

Bran Middlings

Soft Wheat Flour — "STAR" — Highest Grade Soft Wheat Patent

Scientifically milled from high grade wheat selected by laboratory tests

Our well organized office will attend promptly to requests for samples and quotations

KEHLOR FLOUR MILLS COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Capacity, 3,000 Barrels Daily

John F. Meyer & Sons Milling Co.

Springfield, Missouri

MEYER'S MODEL FLOUR

THE QUALITY FLOUR

UNEXCELLED AS A TRADE WINNER FROM CHOICEST TURKEY HARD WHEAT

GENERAL OFFICES:

723 Merchants-Laclede Bldg., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Capacity 1,000 Barrels Daily

Hard and Soft WHEAT FLOUR

J. F. IMBS MILLING CO.

Founded 1864

St. Louis, Mo. Belleville, Ill.

H. C. Cole, Pres. C. B. Cole, V. Pres. E. P. Bronson, Treas.

H. C. Cole Milling Co.

Chester, Illinois

Manufacturers of the Justly Famous

OMEGA FLOUR

Capacity 800 Barrels Daily

From Pure Soft Winter Wheat

Brings Highest Price Because it's Best

Where the Good Flour Comes from — **Hezel Milling Company** East St. Louis, Ill. — Manufacturers of High Grade Winter Wheat Flour

"Richland Lily" Flour

is the result of nearly half a century's milling experience. IT IS A TRADE-WINNER

CHAS. TIEDEMANN MILLING CO., O'Fallon, Ill.

Capacity, 700 Barrels

Mills at { O'Fallon, Ill. / Collinsville, Ill

High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour

Mills located in the best soft winter wheat country in the United States.

Pinckneyville Milling Co.

Capacity, 500 Barrels

PINCKNEYVILLE, ILLINOIS

Pfeffer Milling Company

Brands: Lebanon Belle, Ethereal, Jewel

Member Millers' National Federation

Manufacturers of Pure High-Grade Winter Wheat Flour and Pure White Corn Meal and Table and Brewers' Grits.

Capacity, 800 bbls. Elevator Cap., 200,000 bus. Cable Address "Pfeffer" Correspondence Solicited

LEBANON, ILLINOIS

HUEGELY MILLING CO., Nashville, Illinois

Manufacturers of High Grade

WINTER WHEAT FLOUR

Huegely's Best Washington Huegely's Eagle Lily of Egypt

Correspondence Solicited

Leading Flour and Feed Buyers, Brokers and Millers' Agents.

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We Want **STRONG FLOURS**

All Grades—Send Samples.

V. THOMPSON COMPANY

W. S. JOHNSON H. O. CAMPBELL

Millers Agents

Established 1890

326 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Use All Codes

Low Grades and Strong First Clears

Send samples and quote delivered Chicago

THE NEW CENTURY COMPANY

Successors to the Millers' Products Co.

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BEN. H. PAGE & COMPANY

FLOUR SALESMEN

Spend a few cents postage on samples. We will make it pay you.

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George Hay Charles Hay

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FLOUR

RIVERFRONT STORES

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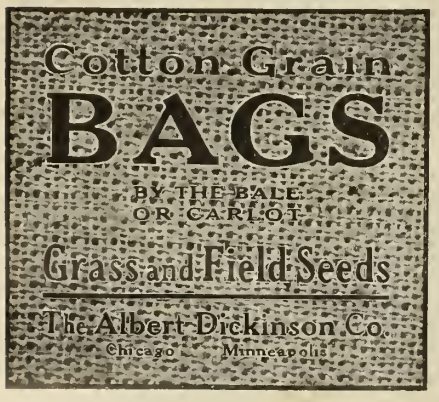

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STRONG QUALITY FLOURS

308 Bourse. Philadelphia.

ST. LOUIS.

JAMES HOLLAND FLOUR CO.

ST. LOUIS VICTORIA MILLS FLOUR WAREHOUSE

Main and Mound St. - - St. Louis, Mo.

Storage capacity 10,000 barrels of flour

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR FLOUR

NEW YORK.

FOR BOTH EXPORT AND DOMESTIC TRADE.

Millers get the best offers from abroad as well as from the metropolis through

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F—22 and 23, Produce Exchange.

NEW YORK CITY.

Victor Phosphate

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Self Rising Flour

VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS

New York Chicago St. Louis

World's Largest Phosphate Manufacturers.

EL PASO, TEXAS.

RUNKLE & PEACOCK, Inc.

MERCHANDISE BROKERS

EL PASO, TEXAS

(Established 1899. Incorporated 1913)

We sell every day corn, oats, chops, and all grades of FLOUR. We work southern Arizona and southern New Mexico.

Quote Us

Use Good Sample Envelopes

We Print Them

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Merchants Exchange, St. Louis

KANSAS CITY.

Send Us Samples!

—STRAIGHTS—CLEARS—LOW GRADES—FEED.
—ALWAYS IN THE MARKET.

Domestic Flour Milling Co.,

Kansas City, Missouri.

PINE BLUFF, ARK.

Cotton Seed Oil Meal

As a special offering we have our "BLUE RIBBON" Brand. Write or wire for prices delivered any railroad station. Sample on request.

WESTBROOK GRAIN & COMMISSION CO.

Pine Bluff, Ark.

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For New Orleans and Southern Trade in

FLOUR

Write to the live wire Commission Merchants

JOHN E. KOERNER & CO.

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WHEAT Bran Middlings Mixed Feed } **WANTED** { CORN Bran Meal Chop

For Shipment in Both Straight and Mixed Cars via Memphis Gateway

Send Samples and Prices to

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In Daily Communication With All the Feed Dealers

CONSIGN TO US---WE GET THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

GRAIN, HAY and MILL FEED.

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MEMPHIS, TENN.

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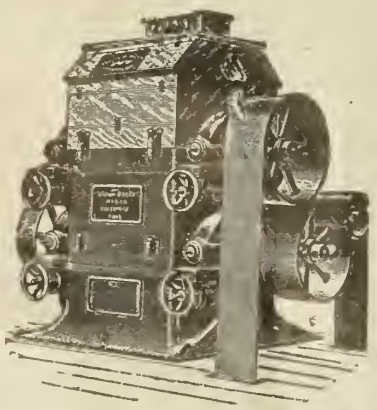
Main Office: 925-933 Metropolitan Bld., Minneapolis, Minn.

Branch Office: Room 52 McGill Bld., Washington, D. C.

THE EHRSAM Big Capacity Corn and Feed Mill



Is the Best and Biggest Paying Investment Every Grain Man Can Make.

The Ehrsam Two and Three-High Mill is made of the finest materials for strength and durability. Frame is all cast iron---and most convenient arrangement for ease and speed for removing rolls.

Grinds coarse or fine meal, barley, graham flour, linseed meal, corn chops, etc.

You know of the results and profits derived through the operation of a Feed Mill in connection with your Elevator.

Now let us tell you about the benefits obtained through use of the **EHRSAM.** Write

THE J. B. EHRSAM & SONS MANUFACTURING CO.

2 Factory St., Enterprise, Kansas.

"SEND US YOUR ROLLS."

ESTABLISHED 1850

Western Assurance Company

FLOUR INSURED AGAINST ALL RISK

R. W. LIGHTBURNE, Jr., Agent

Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.

Opportunities

are of value only to those who take advantage of same.

Millers who have their plants equipped with the Alsop Electrical Process are taking advantage of the opportunity offered by discriminating buyers who demand pure white flour that has been properly aged, whitened and conditioned.

If you have not installed this wonderful process, you are working under a serious handicap.

Write us for particulars.

Alsop Process Company

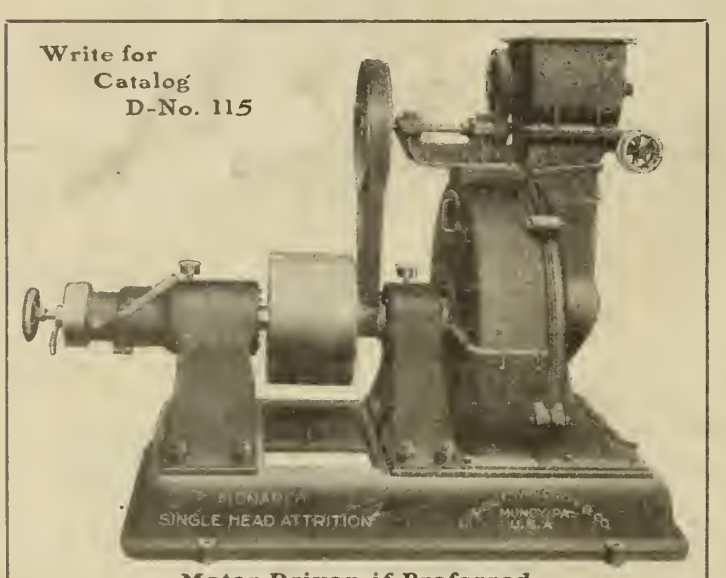
St. Louis, U. S. A.

PROFIT IS NOT ONLY POSSIBLE BUT NECESSARY

Wherever capital is invested, but economical and efficient methods must be employed if the maximum return is expected.

THE MONARCH "CORN CRACKER"
SINGLE HEAD BALL BEARING ATTRITION MILL

will give you the most in efficiency, quality and economy, in making Cracked Corn, because it was built just for this purpose.



Motor Driven if Preferred

The Monarch is carefully constructed from the best materials, is non-trammable, insures a saving of from 25 to 50% in power and 95% in lubrication expense and requires very little attention at any time.

Fitted with Monarch Special "Corn Cracking" Plates, nothing can equal it for the production of Cracked Corn with a minimum amount of meal.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.

Mill Builders — **The Monarch Line** — Mill Furnishers

Main Office & Works, MUNCY, PA. **P. O. Box 322**

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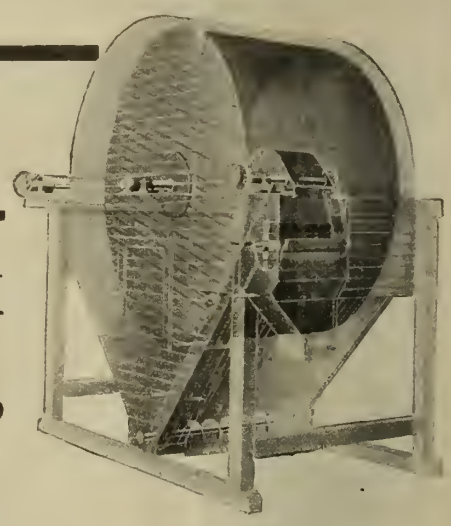

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ning was a hard, tiresome,
cking, muscle-straining job.
is easy, cleanly, simple and thorough.
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Sack Cleaner—the machine which is being
applauded for its enormous capacity, which
and sacks an hour.

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